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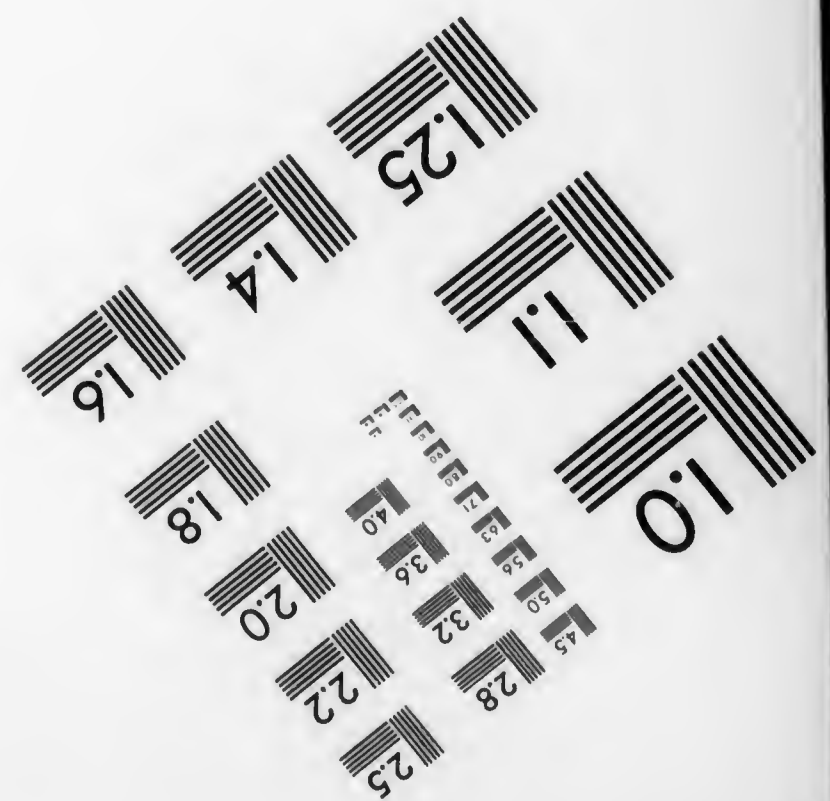
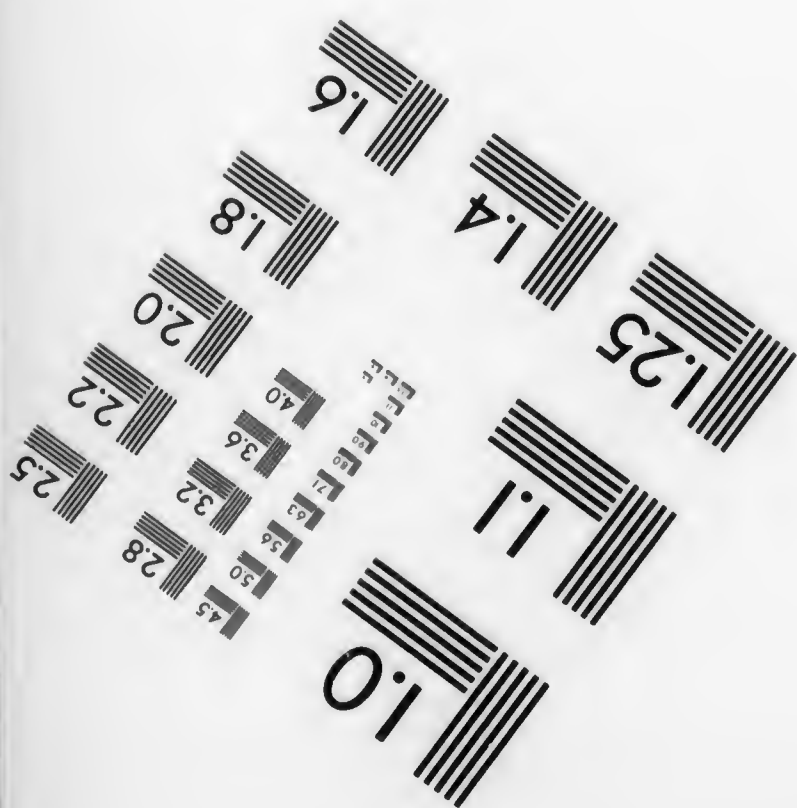
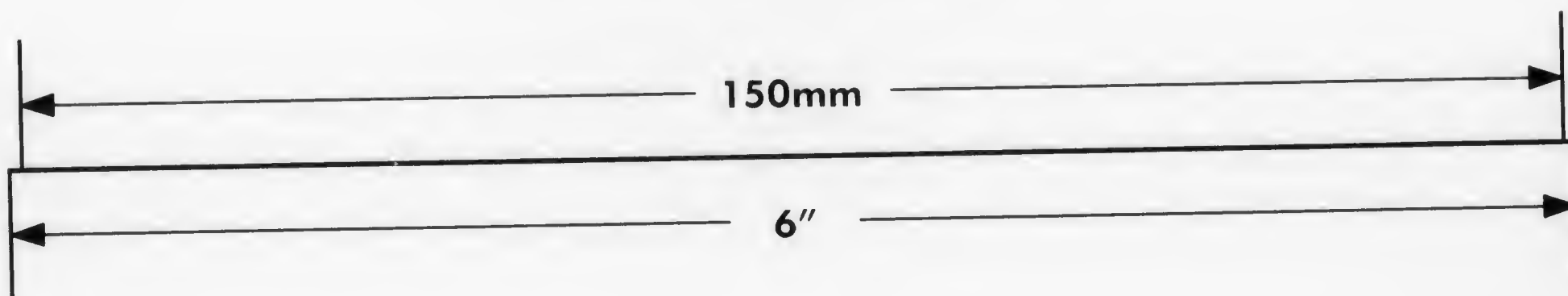
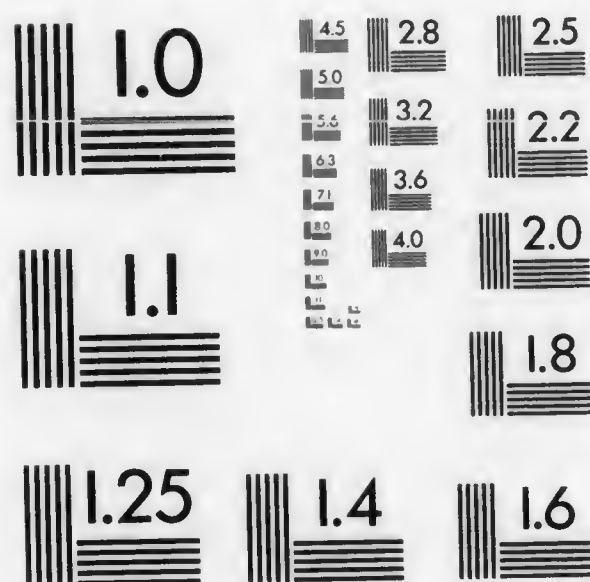
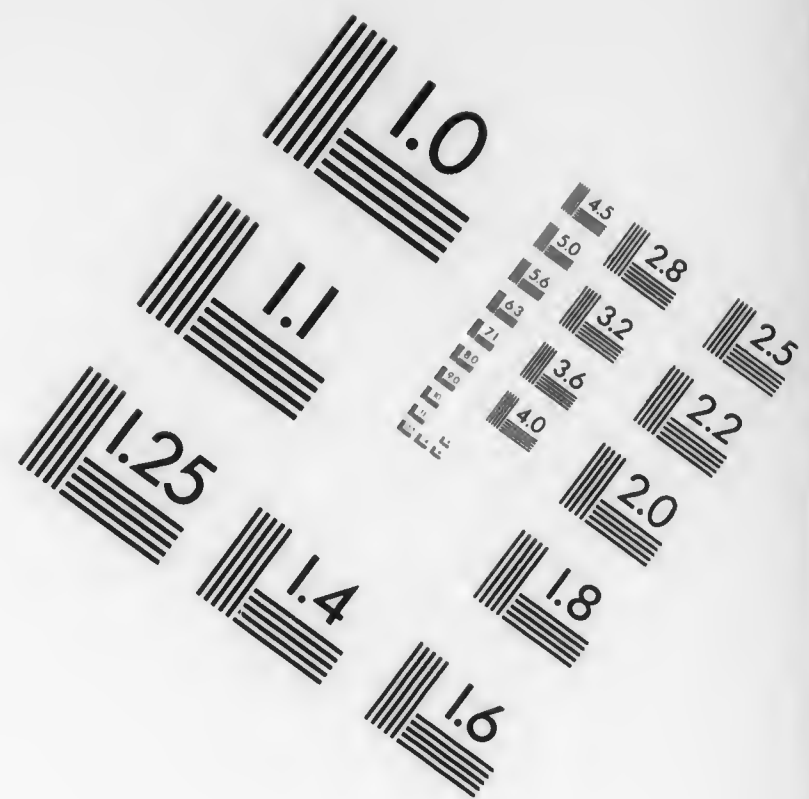
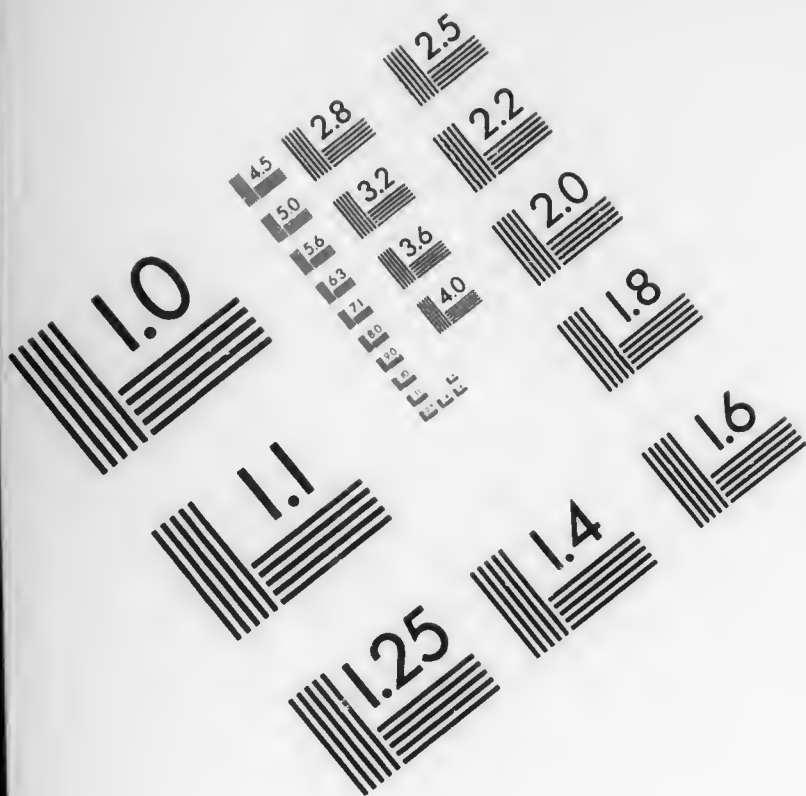
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Volume 23
1942/1943

INTER-STATE
Milk Producers Review

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' COOPERATIVE, Inc.

Vol. XXIII

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 1942

No. 1



Picture by Allen

Plowing For Victory

Market Administrator on Job

Staff Being Selected, Will Announce Prices

MILK for the Philadelphia market is now under Federal control as to classifications and prices paid producers. Order 61, regulating this market, having become effective on April 1. Considering that handlers must acquaint themselves with the provisions of the order, which are different in some respects from previous practices, and compared with experience in other markets when new orders have been initiated, it appears that the Philadelphia order has gotten off to a smooth start.

Wm. P. Sadler is marketing administrator. (See page 4 for an account of his experiences and training.) He has established offices on the 20th floor of the Market Street National Bank Building, directly across from Philadelphia City Hall. He is now equipping his office and assembling his staff to carry on the work that will be required. His phone number is Rittenhouse 2455.

Since assuming his duties in the market, Mr. Sadler has been occupied with almost countless details which require study and attention. Many of them require interpretation of various points of the order, which has resulted in many handlers coming to him for information. It has been necessary to work out the forms on which handlers will report to him and for the keeping of records.

Plant Prices Determined

One important detail was the determination of the mile zone in which each receiving point supplying milk to the Philadelphia marketing area is located. As this is obtained it is necessary to apply to each of these receiving points the proper price differentials for Class I and Class II milk, whereby the value of milk delivered to each such plant is determined.

The differential, as compared with the price f.o.b. the market, on which producers will be paid for all their milk is also worked out according to this mile zone of each receiving point. This differential for each mile zone is set forth specifically in the order.

As the schedule of differentials at various receiving points, as now worked out, is subject to revision that schedule will not be carried in this Review but will be carried in the June issue.

Under the marketing order an added differential of three cents per hundred pounds is permissible at plants 31 miles or more from Phila-

delphia. As this provision is included in the order to take care of emergency or unusual conditions, it is expected that its use, except in rare cases, will be avoided in the payment of producers.

One effect of the Federal order has been the discontinuance of Philadelphia outlets by several dealers located in suburban areas with only a small part of their fluid milk business in the Philadelphia marketing area. In most such instances the city routes of those handlers were sold to handlers most of whose business is already in the city.

Reports Required By 8th

All handlers are required to report their purchases and sales of milk to the market administrator not later than the 8th of the following month. These reports will be checked by the administrator and will be the basis of the uniform prices which he is required to announce publicly not later than the 15th. It is anticipated that these announcements will cover the price to be paid for milk at every receiving point, whether receiving station or bottling plant, at which handlers subject to the order receive milk from producers. As in the past, the cost of getting the milk from the farm to the receiving point will be borne by the producers.

A complete audit is later made of all reports and any adjustments, whether over payment or under payment, will, under the order, be made on the next settlement following determination of the amount of adjustment.

The marketing order provides a Class I price of \$3.58 for 4 percent milk, f.o.b. the dealer's plant in Philadelphia. The Class II price is based upon the open market quotations of cream plus a skim milk value based upon the current market quotations for skim milk powder.

It is impossible to forecast with

any accuracy the uniform price which dealers generally, or any particular dealer, will pay under the order. This uniform price will depend upon the proportions used in Class I and Class II, and as production goes up, the added milk goes mainly into Class II. Under this order, too, Class I is determined upon a "volume" instead of a straight butterfat basis. Also, there is no Class III, milk formerly so classified now being in Class II. The Class II formula under the Federal order results in a lower price right now than under State order A-79 which ties the Class II price to butter prices—and butter has gone up sharply in recent weeks, while both cream and skim milk powder are slightly lower than a month ago.

Will Send Price Notice

Inter-State is planning to notify members by postal card as to the April uniform price of 4 percent milk f.o.b. their respective receiving stations, as soon as this information is released by the market administrator. This should be available not later than May 15. After this month this information will be carried in the Review, which hereafter will go to press on the 15th of the month rather than the 1st as at present. This later publication date will enable us to give information on prices promptly after it is released.

The Class II price under the Federal order, f.o.b. Philadelphia, is \$2.126 per hundred weight of 4 percent milk.

One manufacturer of chlorine dairy sterilizers is now packing his product in 2-pound glass jars, with instructions for use permanently lettered on the jar. These jars not only save tin but can be used in the household.



Theodore Hoffeditz, Greencastle, Pa., sends in this interesting snap shot of the new bridge over Conochegue Creek as seen from under the arch of the old bridge

They Kept the Cow in the Kitchen

according to the old song, but there is no reason to believe that the experiment was anything but a most unfortunate one, all the way round. The cow was completely out of place and no one who knew the least thing about the noble creature could have expected the kitchen to be anything but the worse for the bringing in of her.

A good many people have asked me my opinion with respect to the much discussed, current proposal to labor-unionize dairy farmers. I do not believe the combination will work for the following reasons:

The labor union, once and forever, is an organization of employees or hired men and is designed to better their conditions. Its entire background, purpose and experience have been just this. Farmers, however, are not hired men. They are operators of businesses and employers of hired men. Their interests, therefore, are so completely different from the interests of hired men that it simply does not make sense to expect an organization of hired men successfully to represent farmers.

John L. Lewis, regardless of whether or not he is currently on the outs with the two major labor organizations, the war program or anything else, must be recognized as an extremely forceful and clever labor organizer. However, and this is all-important, John L. Lewis never could have gone where he has in the mining field had he not known every detail of the life

and problems and headaches of the miner. I am convinced that if agriculture ever is to be led to organizational glory, the leader, in addition to having force and cleverness, will have to know from childhood, quite as much of the farmer's life, his problems and his headaches as John L. Lewis knows of the miner's.

A lot of people are wondering how the farmer will respond to this new proposition. It is my belief that this decision will be made not by him but by the other citizens of our land.

Given sufficient return for his products to pay his help and pay his bills, the farmer will work his own fingers to the bone and give his sons to his country besides,—and in the doing he'll be kept so busy he'll have neither time nor desire to be running after new gods.

On the other hand, force the farmer to enmesh himself in debt and encumber himself with mortgages the while he makes these sacrifices, and he will become desperate and turn to any Messiah who promises a way out.

The decision, therefore, rests by no means with the farmer alone but with the balance of the country as well.

OT Hoffman

Farmers Asked to Assist in Deferring Skilled Help

One of the tremendously important problems faced by local draft boards is the determination of the proper classification of the men who have registered in their districts. The classification of farmers and farm help is a perplexing problem which is not well understood by many farmers or registrants and in some cases, apparently, not understood by the draft boards either.

The importance of skilled farm help is recognized as an essential part of our war effort by the National Selective Service officials. No blanket recommendation can be made in any case.

In this connection, Hermon I. Miller, executive secretary of the New Jersey U. S. Department of Agriculture War Board, says it is the patriotic duty of farmers to assist local draft boards in deciding which workers should be deferred from the army to assist in the production of food. He has outlined instructions to be followed in applying for occupational deferment, which are summarized as follows:

Should a farmer desire deferment for any of his help, or should the registrant himself desire deferment because of being a skilled agricul-

tural worker, the first requisite is complete and accurate answers to all questions in the questionnaire, especially as to experience.

Second is the obtaining from the local draft board of form 42-A, which is to be filled out with the help of the employer. It is important that this should be used only where there is sound justification for deferment. In this connection the employer should give a complete report on the number and type of other workers employed on the

farm, a complete and accurate description of the worker's job, any facts which will show the effect the loss of the registrant's services will have on the production on the farm, an estimate of the time it will take to obtain or train someone else to replace this man and a statement indicating the number of men for whom this employer has requested deferment. In addition, if the case can not be stated fully in writing, a request should be made for an appearance before the local draft board for further oral testimony.

Should a farmer obtain deferment for any of his employees and that man leaves his employ, it is the farmer's duty to notify the draft board at once, in which case the man's status will be re-opened and his deferment will depend upon his status in his new employment.

Should an extension of the deferment period be requested, this request should be made at least three weeks before the close of the first deferment period.

In all these procedures it must be kept in mind that this country is at war, that it will take a tremendously large army to win the war and that only in case of necessity, in which the employee can not be replaced except at great expense, inconvenience or loss of time, should deferment be requested.



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Cut the Grass High

"Setting the lawn mower to cut as high as possible will go far in obtaining a good lawn," says Fred V. Grau, agronomist at Pennsylvania State College.

Cutting the grass high will develop a denser turf with a deeper root system, will enable the grass to better resist drought, will reduce the number of weeds in the lawn and will make the mowing of the lawn easier, as well as lengthening the life of the lawn mower.

Cool your milk quickly

Wm. Sadler Will Administer Philadelphia Market Order

Wm. P. Sadler has been designated as market administrator under the Federal order regulating the handling of milk in the Philadelphia marketing area.

Mr. Sadler, a senior marketing specialist in the Dairy and Poultry Branch of the Agricultural Marketing Administration, was assigned to the market administrator post by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard



WILLIAM P. SADLER
Market Administrator

with leave of absence from his present position in the Department. He assumed his new duties as of April 1, the date that the Federal order became effective in the Philadelphia milk market.

Since 1933, when he became associated with the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Sadler has worked continuously in the development, administration, and enforcement of Federal milk marketing programs. More recently his activities have dealt primarily with regulatory orders in milk markets of the Northeastern States.

Shortly after Inter-State filed the petition requesting hearings on a proposed Federal order for Philadelphia, Mr. Sadler was assigned to work in this area and spent much of his time since last September in Philadelphia or working on the Philadelphia problem. He was present throughout the hearing on the order and through this work has already accumulated a wealth of information concerning the market.

Mr. Sadler is a native of Virginia. From 1928 to 1933, he was on the staff of the Virginia State Agricultural Extension Service working in the dairy production and marketing field. Previously, he was engaged as a county agricultural agent, and also managed a farm and operated

a creamery. Mr. Sadler was graduated from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., in 1920 with a B.S. degree in agriculture.

Personal Glimpses

The Denton, Md., Rotary Club recently elected Inter-State's field representative, **Clayton Reynolds**, as president of the club for the ensuing year.

The annual report of the Oxford Dairy Herd Improvement Association shows **Thomas Clement**, Lincoln University, and **H. S. Gatchell**, Peach Bottom, ranking first and second in average butterfat production per cow, with 423.3 and 422.9 pounds, respectively. Other Inter-State members among the first ten are **Howard C. Wollaston**, **Everett Holt** and **Mrs. Louise Wade**.

Richard T. Cann, Jr., Kirkwood, Del., passed away recently after a month's illness. He was secretary of the Kirkwood Local, executive secretary of the Delaware Liquor Control Commission, and a former member of the Wilmington Inter-State Milk Market Committee. His Guernsey herd is advertised for sale.

Are Farm Hands Scarce? These Boys Will Help Out

Farm labor will be scarce this summer. Many farmers will be short-handed and will have to get help when and where they can.

Excellent sources of temporary help are the high schools located in nearby areas. It is true that most high school boys will not be able to step in and do a man's work but, given work in keeping with their strength and skill and with the proper intelligent supervision, these boys can make a real contribution to our farm labor supply.

Furthermore, our boys are proving that the young folks in America today are really wanting to do what they can in our war effort. Most of them, if given a fair trial, will prove their mettle on our farms.

Typical of the situation in many schools is that at the Smedley Junior High School in Chester, Pa., as expressed by John P. Crawford, who says, "I was born and raised on a farm and have explained the farm and the hard work to the boys and they are still interested. I feel that about 100 of these boys could be a great deal of service on a farm."

There remains the problem of getting the boy and the farmer together. For this we recommend that any farmer interested get in touch with the principals of the high schools in his town or nearby cities.

Review Press Date Changed Will Carry Latest Prices

STARTING with the June issue, the Inter-State Milk Producers' Review will go to press on or about the 15th of the month, instead of on the first as has been the practice for several years past. This change is being made in order that we may supply our readers with information on prices being paid by various milk handlers just as soon as possible after the information is made available.

Under the Federal milk marketing order the market administrator is required to announce publicly the prices to be paid by all handlers, this announcement to be made not later than the 15th of the next month.

We will also carry, to the extent that it is available, information concerning prices being paid by other dealers in Inter-State territory not covered by the Federal order.

In the past it has been difficult to get complete information on prices paid by any large number of

dealers until late in the month. It was felt best, therefore, to put out the Review on the very first of the month, in order that we could carry the Class II and Class III prices for the preceding month, as well as the prices actually paid for the second month preceding.

As four to six days are required between going to press and delivery of the Review to our members, you may look for your Review hereafter on or about the 20th of the month of issue. As in the past the coming of a weekend between the day of going to press and delivery to you will, naturally, occasion some delay.

Do not let the name of the month on the Review disturb you. The news in the Review will be just as fresh as possible when you receive it and whether the Review which goes to press on June 15 is called the June issue or the July issue will make no difference whatever in the prices, new or other information carried in the issue.

Gaumnitz Leaves AMA Takes Another Federal Job

Dr. E. W. Gaumnitz has resigned his position as associate administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Administration and acting chief of its dairy and poultry branch, and is taking a position with the Board of Economic Warfare. This change causes an enormous loss to the dairy industry of the country, as his wide experience, intelligent administration and fearless actions constituted one of the big factors in keeping the relations of the dairy industry with our Federal government on a harmonious basis.

Dr. Gaumnitz had been in charge of the Lend-Lease purchases of dairy products, of the food stamp purchases of dairy products and the administration of dairy marketing agreements. He has been in dairy work of the Department of Agriculture in these and similar capacities for about nine years.

No reason was announced publicly for this change. There is the possibility that Dr. Gaumnitz saw a greater opportunity to help in the war effort in the new position which he is taking. In his new work he will be associated closely with Milo Perkins, formerly in the Department of Agriculture. He takes over his new work on May 1.

Dr. Gaumnitz has earned the respect and esteem of almost the entire dairy industry in his work in the Department. He has always been fair and firm in his decisions.



EDWIN W. GAUMNITZ

Of those few who might have occasion to disagree with him even most of them respected him because of his sincerity, sound logic and the consistency of his actions.

No successor has yet been named to fill either of the positions vacated by Dr. Gaumnitz in the Agricultural Marketing Administration. Suffice to say that the job will be doubly hard for his successors because of the high standard of work done and many friends won by Dr. Gaumnitz in his service in the Department.

You can't fool the cows. Give them the choice of fertilized and unfertilized pasture and they'll choose the former every time.

Philadelphia Won't "Save" Any Additional Daylight

The last Sunday in April is ordinarily the date on which clocks are moved ahead in "Daylight Saving Time" areas. With all clocks in the country having been advanced early in February, much confusion on this point had arisen and intentions of authorities in areas formerly under Daylight Saving Time were not clear.

Inter-State directors at their meeting on April 16, went on record against any further moving up of the clocks and instructed Inter-State's secretary to write the Governors of all states in the milk shed, protesting against any such move.

During that week polls were being taken in Philadelphia as to the sentiment of people in this city and neighboring areas. The results were quite overwhelmingly against such change and Bernard Samuel, Mayor of Philadelphia, announced on April 18 that there would be no change of time in Philadelphia. This action was made official on April 23 when the City Council took official action to that effect.

It seems improbable that the so-called daylight time will be effective any place in the Philadelphia milk shed unless in part of New Jersey where local pressure, principally from urban and resort centers, may influence authorities to make such a change.

Amend Washington Order

Tentative approval has been given amendments to the milk marketing order regulating the handling of milk in the Washington, D. C. milk market. The proposed changes in the Order are being submitted to producers supplying that market.

The principal changes in that order concern cream and manufacturing classes, raising the price used for fluid cream and pricing milk used for manufacturing purposes according to the open market price for cream, plus a value for skim milk. It also provides that dealers will be required to pay producers twice a month hereafter.

Correction

In column 3, page 5, of the April, 1942, issue of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Review, it was stated that a notice was received by Inter-State from the Supplee-Wills-Jones Company on January 28, the date of the notice being January 24. Those dates were, respectively, March 28 and March 24.

Ice Cream consumption in 1941 was reported as 10.61 quarts per capita in the United States, the highest on record.

Prices Paid for 4.0% Milk

Weighted Averages, March, 1942

F. O. B. Philadelphia	
Abbotts Dairies.....	3.06
Baldwin Dairies.....	2.98
Breuninger Dairies.....	3.27
Engel Dairy.....	3.30
Gross Dairy.....	3.22
Harbisons' Dairies.....	3.14
Hutt Dairies.....	3.08
Missimer-Wood-Narcissa.....	3.17
Scott-Powell Dairies.....	3.05
Supplee-Wills-Jones.....	3.03
Sypherd Dairies.....	3.14
F. O. B. Wilmington	
Blue Hen Farms.....	2.91
Clover Dairy Company.....	2.90
Delamore Dairy.....	2.98
Fram's Dairy.....	3.07
West End Dairy.....	2.98

New Jersey prices

F. o. b. market, cwt. of 3.5% milk.

	Class I	Class II	Class III
March	\$3.60	\$2.45	\$1.68
April	3.60	2.45	1.82

The price of 4% milk of each class is 20 cents more per hundred pounds than the price of 3.5% milk.

Supplementary Notes to Price Table on Page 7

All price schedules at Pennsylvania markets, except that part of Area I which is under Federal control, are set by official orders of the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission.

(Price orders in several Pennsylvania markets are based on 3.5% milk but in order to obtain uniformity in these compilations, the butterfat differentials have been added so as to obtain the price of 4% milk which is here reported.)

Average price New York 92-score butter

Cents Per Pound	
Mar. 1-15—34.78	April 1-15—37.27
Mar. 16-31—35.08	April 16-30—38.55
Mar. 1-31—34.94	April 1-30—37.91

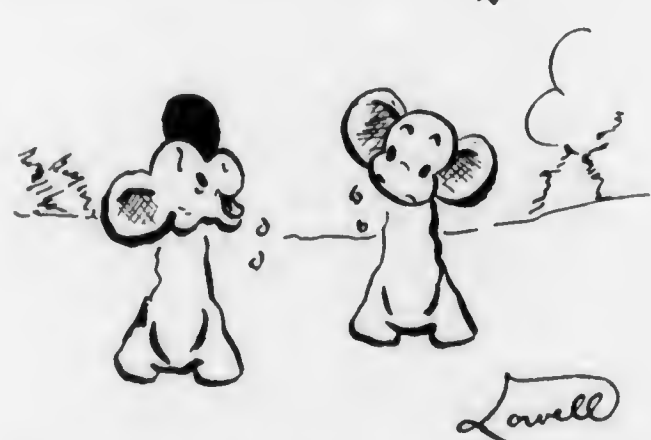
Class III Prices—4.0% Milk

	MAR.	APRIL
Areas 1, 6, 9, 14, 15	\$1.55	\$1.67
Areas 4, 10, 11	1.50	1.62
Wilmington	1.55	1.67

The March average price (in bold face type) is the weighted average price paid by the dealer indicated, according to price schedules furnished, or as determined from statements furnished with milk checks and checked in the Inter-State office.

The prices quoted as the average prices paid do not include any bonuses or premiums which may be earned by the producer.

The butterfat differential on Class I and II, is 4 cents (5 cents on Class II in areas 6, 14, 15) for each point (0.1%) of butterfat more or less than 4.0%, and on Class III the differential is one-tenth the price per pound of 92-score butter at New York for that month.



"Ya know the kind of a house I wish I owned?—a milk house!"

Classification Percentages—March, 1942

PHILADELPHIA MARKETING AREA

	Class I		Class II	Class III	**A"
	Zone 1	Zone 2	II	III	Bonus
Abbotts Dairies.....	61.74	1.26	37	0	57
Baldwin Dairies "A".....	68.95	15.38	10.68	4.99	
" " "B".....	53.18	10.85	24.51	11.46	
Breuninger Dairies.....	77.74	0	21.85	.41	
Bucks Co. Farms.....	x	86.52	6.13	7.35	
Duncan's Dairies.....	x	88.9	11.1	0	
Engel Dairy.....	80	0	20	0	51.02
Gross Dairies.....	74	0	26	0	
Harbisons' Dairies.....	68.5	.6	30	.9	52
Hernig, Peter, Sons.....	45	0	55	0	
Hill Crest Farms.....	18.06	62.4	19.24	.3	
Johnson, J. Ward.....	x	85.23	13.94	.83	
Martin Century Farms.....	a65.08	a15.81	12.36	3.57	60.07
Miller Flounders Dairy.....	x	82.04	17.96	0	
Missimer-Wood-Narcissa.....	38.53	36.90	24.57	0	
Nelson Dairies.....	b66	28	6		
Scott-Powell Dairies.....	59.2	5.5	31.3	4	65.7
Supplee-Wills-Jones.....	51	13	33	3	41
Sypherd Dairies.....	75.4	0	10.5	14.1	68
Turner & Wescott.....	65	0	34	1	
Walnut Bank Farms.....	b68.59	9.04	5.37		
Wawa Dairies.....	b67	16	17		

DELAWARE AND OTHER PENNSYLVANIA

	Class I	Class IA	Class II	Class III	**A"
	I	IA	II	III	Bonus
Bair, L. O. & Son.....	56	3	41	0	
Blue Hen Dairies.....	71	x	11	18	
Clover Dairy Co.....	70.74	x	10.71	18.55	44
Eachus Dairy Co.....	80	10	10	0	
Everett Milk & Ice Cream.....	31	1.1	24.9	43	
Fram's Dairy.....	79.85	x	11.37	8.78	
May's Dairy.....	63.5	1	0	35.5	
Mt. Union S. Milk Co. 1-15.....	91	9	0	0	
" " 16-31.....	87	8	5	0	
Penn Cress Ice Cream Co.....	38.3	2.1	59.6	0	
Chas. G. Waple Dairies.....	73.6	7.2	0	19.2	
Williamsburg Dairy.....	96	4	0	0	

NEW JERSEY (Percentages of Norm)

	Norm	Cream	Excess	**A"
				Bonus
Abbotts Dairies.....	c74.5	c3	c22.5	67
Arrowhead Shoemaker.....	92	Balance	42% of Ex.	
Castanea Dairies "A".....	70	30	Balance	
" " "B".....	86	14	" (d)	
Scott-Powell Dairies.....	100	0	" (e)	e52.3
Supplee-Wills-Jones.....	100	0		

*—Percentage of production on which "A" producers were paid grade "A" bonus.
 a—Sales in Area 6—Class I, 2.78% @ \$3.27; Class IA, 0.4% @ \$2.40.
 b—Division between Zone 1 and Zone 2, if any, not known.
 c—Percentages of production (no norms apply)—0.5% of Class I at special school price.
 d—13% of excess sold as school milk at special price.
 e—16% of excess sold as school milk at special price, "A" bonus on percentage of Norm.
 x—This Class does not apply.

Feed Price Summary for April, 1942

Compiled by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative, Inc.
 from data supplied by a selected list of feed dealers.

Ingredients	April 1942 (\$ per T.)	March 1942 (\$ per T.)	April 1941 (\$ per T.)	% Change April, 1942 compared with April, 1941
Wheat Bran.....	48.06	45.36	32.83	+5.95
Cottonseed Meal 41%.....	52.12	52.64	39.11	+.99
Gluten Feed 23%.....	40.64	42.94	31.30	+.56
Linseed Meal 34%.....	44.20	44.89	33.59	+.54
Corn Meal.....	43.92	43.71	36.66	+.48
Mixed Dairy Rations 16%.....	44.33	47.49	35.18	+.65
" " 24%.....	50.27	52.18	38.34	+.36
" " 32%.....	53.86	55.59	40.93	+.31
Brewer's Grains.....	40.70	41.67	31.77	+.23

Prices 4% Grade "B" Milk (Prices quoted are f. o. b. Delivery point)

March Averages and March and April Schedules. (Explanatory notes at bottom of page and on Page 6, Column 1.)

Dealer	Delivery Point	Average Price March	Class I Price Mar. & Apr.	Class II Price March	Class II Price April
Philadelphia Dealers.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	see page 6	*\$3.58	\$2.18	\$2.32
Wilmington Dealers.....	Wilmington, Del.....	see page 6	3.37	2.10	
Abbotts Dairies.....	Coudersport, Pa.....	2.65	*2.98	2.11	
" " " ".....	Curryville, Pa.....	2.71	*3.07	2.13	
" " " ".....	Easton, Md.....	2.78	*3.16	2.13	
" " " ".....	Goshen, Pa.....	2.82	*3.23	2.14	
" " " ".....	Kelton, Pa.....	2.83	*3.25	2.14	
" " " ".....	Oxford, Pa.....	2.83	*3.25	2.10	
" " " ".....	Port Allegany, Pa.....	2.65	*2.98	2.09	
" " " ".....	Spring Creek, Pa.....	2.62	*2.94	1.97	2.09
" " " ".....	Tamaqua, Pa.....	2.65	*3.20	2.13	
Bair, L. O., & Son.....	Richlandtown, Pa.....	2.97	*3.22	2.13	
Breuninger Dairies.....	Centerville, Md.....	2.92	d3.40	2.18	
Centerville Producers' Co-op.....	Springfield, Pa.....	3.26	d3.10	2.34	2.47
Duncans' Dairies.....	West Chester, Pa.....	3.15	*3.10	2.02	2.14
Eachus Dairies.....	Everett, Pa.....	2.09	*2.96	2.13	
Everett Milk & Ice Cream Co.....	Brandtsville, Pa.....	2.88	*3.22	2.13	
Harbisons' Dairies.....	Byers, Pa.....	2.88	*3.22	2.13	
" " " ".....	Carlisle, Pa.....	2.88	*3.22	2.13	
" " " ".....	Hurlock, Md.....	2.84	*3.16	2.13	
" " " ".....	Kimberton, Pa.....	2.88	*3.22	2.14	
" " " ".....	Massey, Md.....	2.85	*3.18	2.12	
" " " ".....	Millville, Pa.....	2.79	*3.10	2.14	
" " " ".....	Sudlersville, Md.....	2.85	*3.18	2.02	2.14
" " " ".....	Altoona, Pa.....	—	*3.24	2.13	
Harshbarger Dairy.....	Boiling Springs, Pa.....	2.60	*3.18	2.13	
Hernig, Peter, Sons.....	Greencastle, Pa.....	2.60—2.60	3.12	2.34	2.47
Hershey Creamery Co.....	Coatesville, Pa.....	3.12	*3.10	2.18	
Highland Dairy Co.....	Eddington, Pa.....	3.174	a3.40	2.02	2.14
Hill Crest Farms.....	Altoona, Pa.....	2.37	*3.24	2.02	2.14
Hoffman's.....	Bedford, Pa.....	2.37	*2.96	2.02	2.14
" " " ".....	Huntingdon, Pa.....	2.37	*2.96	2.02	2.14
" " " ".....	Woodlyn, Pa.....	3.21	d3.40	2.18	
Johnson, J. Ward.....	Lansdale, Pa.....	3.21	b3.40	2.18	
Martin Century Farms.....	Altoona, Pa.....	—	*3.24	2.02	2.14
May's Dairy.....	Chester, Pa.....	3.18	d3.40	2.18	
Miller-Flounders Dairy.....	Mt. Union, Pa.....	2.90—2.86	*2.96	2.02	2.14
Mount Union Sanitary Milk Co.....	Jeffersonville, Pa.....	2.97	a3.40	2.18	
Nelson Dairies.....	201-210 Mile Zone.....	2.63	*3.24	2.02	2.14
New York City Buyers.....	Cresson, Pa.....	2.49	*3.20	2.14	
Penn Cress Ice Cream Co.....	Clayton, Del.....	2.79	*3.26	2.14	
Scott-Powell Dairies.....	New Holland, Pa.....	2.83	*3.31	2.14	
" " " ".....	Pottstown, Pa.....	2.86	*3.04	2.12	
" " " ".....	Snow Hill, Md.....	2.68	*3.07	2.11	
Sheffield Condensed Milk Co.....	Rising Sun, Md.....	2.80	*3.15	2.12	
Supplee-Wills-Jones Milk Co.....	Bedford, Pa.....	2.68	*3.15	2.12	
" " " ".....	Chambersburg, Pa.....	2.74	*3.09	2.13	
" " " ".....	Hagerstown, Md.....	2.70	*3.18	2.13	
" " " ".....	Harrington, Del.....	2.76	*3.13	2.12	
" " " ".....	Huntingdon, Pa.....	2.72	*3.27	2.14	
" " " ".....	Leaman Place, Pa.....	2.82	*3.15	2.12	
" " " ".....	Lewistown, Pa.....	2.74	*3.15	2.12	
" " " ".....	Mercersburg, Pa.....	2.74	*3.18	2.14	
" " " ".....	Mt. Pleasant, Del.....	2.76	*3.15	2.13	
" " " ".....	Nassau, Del.....	2.74	*3.07	2.14	
" " " ".....	Princess Anne, Md.....	2.69	*3.18	2.12	
" " " ".....	Townsend, Del.....	2.76	*3.15	2.12	
" " " ".....	Waynesboro, Pa.....	2.74	*3.18	2.13	
" " " ".....	Worton, Md.....	2.76	*3.10	2.34	2.47
" " " ".....	Pottstown, Pa.....	—	*3.25	2.14	
Swavely, H. R., Dairy.....	(Del. only).....	2.83	*3.25	2.18	
Sylvan Seal Milk Co.....	Glen Roy, Pa.....	2.86	c3.40	2.02	2.14
Turner & Wescott.....	Quakertown, Pa.....	3.15	*2.96	2.18	
Walnut Bank Farms.....	Tyrone, Pa.....	2.63	a3.40	2.18	
Charles G. Waple Dairies.....	Wawa, Pa.....	2.83	a3.40	2.18	
Wawa Dairy Farms.....	Wawa, Pa.....	—	—	—	—

—A Class I-A Price of \$2.30 per cwt. of 4% milk applies in these markets.

†—Class I-A price of \$2.40 per cwt. of 4% milk applies in these markets.

—This price applies to that part of the Class I milk sold in Zone I of the Philadelphia Milk Marketing area—the price of that part of the Class I milk sold in Zone 2 being 18 cents less per hundred pounds. Federal order prices apply on all milk in April.

a, b, c—Class I prices on 4% milk sold in Zone I of Area 1 are \$3.48, \$3.45 and \$3.41, respectively, March only; Federal order prices apply on all milk in April.

d—Federal order prices apply on all milk in April.

Secondary Markets

SOUTH JERSEY

The executive committee of the South Jersey Inter-State Milk Market met at Woodbury on April 21. The recent price orders, issued by Director of Milk Control Arthur F. Foran, were discussed.

Under the order, Class I and Class III prices remain the same, while the Class II, or cream, price was reduced from \$2.45 to \$2.13 per hundredweight, which is more nearly in line with the present open cream market values. Other features of these new price orders will be found on page 10.

Market Manager Floyd R. Ealy reported that a permanent market had been secured for the producers whose milk had been going to Miller-Flounder Dairy of Chester, Pa.

The committee discussed the advisability of opening Dairy Dell at Atlantic City again this year and recommended that this be done if it is possible to obtain the supplies and the help needed for its operation.

LANCASTER

At the meeting of the executive committee of the Lancaster Inter-State Milk Market on April 20, Market Manager Chas. E. Cowan reported that the supply of milk was more than sufficient for local needs and that some milk was going into outside manufacturing channels. The supply is well above that of a year ago.

Special attention was called to the need of adequate precautions against rejection of milk for various reasons. Trouble along this line frequently develops in the spring and can be prevented through proper cooling, thorough cleaning of milking machines and utensils and proper handling of the milking herd on pasture.

Lancaster was represented at the hearing at Harrisburg on April 22, covering producer prices on milk in the manufacturing classifications. See page 16 for additional information.

The handling of surplus milk in the New York market was discussed at a meeting at Utica, N. Y., on April 16, attended by Mr. Cowan. At this meeting milk marketing cooperatives were urged to find and make available every facility useable in handling excess milk.

Inter-State was also represented at a meeting in New York on April

23-24, at which was heard the New York Board of Health proposal to reduce the New York milk shed so as to include only enough milk for the city's milk and cream needs during the short season. A committee was appointed which has been asked to submit a tentative program within 30 days and a final program within 60 days.

The schedule of classes, percentages and prices on which producers were paid for their milk going to New York during March follows:

Classes	Percentages	Prices
I	37.54	\$3.110
I Outside	3.50	2.630
I Relief	1.80	2.540
II-A	13.22	2.606
II-B	3.13	2.336
II-C	2.02	2.158
III	20.50	2.058
IV-A	16.95	1.806
IV-B	1.34	1.931

The blended price, after deductions and adjustments, was \$2.430 per cwt. for milk of 3.5 percent butterfat, f.o.b. 201-210 mile zone, the Lancaster price being \$2.465.



These Guernsey calves are now a part of the herd on the David Lapp farm, says Elmer D. Lapp, Kinzers, Pa.

TRENTON

Production in this area is showing the usual spring increase, but at this time no serious situation is anticipated. There have been several instances of producers selling their herds because they feel that the chances of making a profit in dairying are less attractive than in other work.

There has been a hearing before the appellate board on the last orders issued by the Director of Milk Control in New Jersey, the decision of the board not yet having been announced.

At the end of April many producers report that their supply of hay and roughage is completely gone and that the farm labor situation in their communities is critical. Not only is labor scarce but the skill and ability of available labor is below normal, thus adding to the cost of producing milk.

Those who are using milking machines consider them essential as a means of relieving the labor situation. This machine, however, must be given proper care, even if labor is scarce and time is at a premium, in order to maintain milk quality and safeguard the producer's market. See that the milking machine is cleaned properly after every milking.

WILMINGTON

At its meeting at Wilmington on April 23, the Wilmington Inter-State Milk Market Committee discussed market conditions, especially as to supplies and prices. It was reported that, although production is increasing, regular markets were available for all milk.

The sales committee met on April 24, later conferring with buyers in the market. The price decided upon for April milk is on the same basis as in March, that is, no change in the Class I price and the Class II and III prices to continue on the basis of the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission order A-79.

With the recent increase in butter prices, the Class II and Class III formulae will provide prices of \$2.32 for Class II and \$1.67 for Class III, up 14 cents and 12 cents, respectively, from the March prices. Further meetings will be held with the buyers to consider prices for milk during May and later months.

The market committee is keeping in close touch with developments, so as to assure members in that area of receiving prices in line with those received by producers shipping under the Federal order for Philadelphia.

Report of the Field and Test Department, Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative

The following statistics show the operations of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative field representatives in connection with testing, weighing and general membership work, during March, 1942.

Farm Calls.....	1147
Non-Farm Calls.....	275
Butterfat Tests.....	3729
Plants Investigated (first half Mar.)	21
(second half Mar.)	14
Herd Samples Tested.....	233
Brom Thymol Tests.....	892
Miscellaneous Tests.....	268
Membership Solicitations.....	187
New Members Signed.....	22
Local Meetings.....	6
Attendance.....	798
District Meetings.....	6
Attendance.....	856
Committee Meetings.....	10
Attendance.....	116
Other Meetings.....	22
Attendance.....	943

What the Dairy Council Is Doing



Goodleigh Royal Lynda is welcomed to the Philadelphia Zoo by C. I. Cohee, president of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, and Barney, keeper of the Dairy Barn.

Colonel Reynolds Donates Guernsey Cow for Zoo

THE DAIRY BARN in Philadelphia's Zoo has a new inmate this month—Goodleigh Royal Lynda, gift of Colonel Dorrance Reynolds of Goodleigh Farm, Dallas, Pennsylvania.

The new arrival has already started her public life—an entirely different life from that she led on Goodleigh Farm. It won't be at all difficult for her, though, since her only duty is to look and act like a cow. Many of the boys and girls who will come to the Zoo to see her will never have seen a cow before. For this reason, they are not interested in a cow that does tricks. They want to see just a plain ordinary cow that gives milk.

Goodleigh Royal Lynda is a purebred registered Guernsey and will represent her breed at the Dairy Barn. The barn was erected several years ago by the Dairy Council and the Philadelphia Zoo to exhibit cows of the four major dairy breeds—Guernsey, Jersey, Holstein-Friesian, and Ayrshire—to Philadelphia children.

The Guernsey Breeders' Association was seeking a cow suitable for the Council to purchase as a Guernsey replacement in the exhibit when Colonel Reynolds heard of the project and volunteered to donate one of his herd. The Colonel breeds Guernseys on his northern Pennsylvania farm.

With Lynda's arrival, there are now four cows at the Zoo, but her Guernsey predecessor is only there temporarily. Still missing is a specimen of the Jersey breed, which the Council is now seeking.

Temple Students Visit Dairy Council Office

SENIORS in the Department of Early Childhood and Elementary Education at Temple University recently paid their annual visit to the Dairy Council office, where staff members discussed material and

projects, demonstrated a puppet show, and explained Council literature.

A subsequent letter from the department director stated:

"... the students were most enthusiastic regarding the excellent offerings which the Dairy Council is making to the teacher in the elementary field. Many of our graduates who are now in the various public school systems have availed themselves of these projects and I am sure that the present senior class will be calling on the Dairy Council for available material."

Council Aids Schools in Child Health Week

MAY TIME is Child Health time. Cooperating with city schools and women's groups, the Council has a full schedule for Child Health Week, observed annually during the first week of May.

Forty-two puppet shows have been scheduled for kindergarten mothers' groups and regular elementary school assemblies; 15 plays for Child Health Week assembly programs; 12 food demonstrations for Health Centers, kindergarten mothers, High Schools, and women's clubs; four nutrition talks for college, Grange, Nutrition Council, and women's club meetings; and one exhibit for a Nutrition Council.

Programs Scheduled in Atlantic City Territory

SCHOOL programs have been given in the Atlantic City territory in April and will be continued this month by Miss Betty M. Overbeck and Robert C. McKinley, making a total of 85 puppet shows and 13 talks in that vicinity.

Miss Overbeck's puppet shows cover elementary schools in Atlantic City, Ocean City, Cape May Court House, Wildwood, Somers' Point, Pleasantville, Stone Harbor, Ventnor, Northfield, Tuckahoe, Palermo, Woodbine, Beesley's Point, Cape

May, Hammonton, Linwood, Sea Isle City, Belleplain, South Dennis, and South Seaville.

Mr. McKinley is scheduled for High Schools and business groups in Atlantic City, Wildwood, Woodbine, Ventnor, Cape May Court House, Ocean City, Hammonton, and Cape May.

"Fashion Show" Presented at City Housing Project

AT a recent get-together sponsored by the Taska Homes Operations, Miss Louise Everts of the dramatic department presented the Dairy Council "Fashion Show of Health" to an audience of more than 400 people.

The Taska Homes Operations is one of the new Federal housing projects in Philadelphia. The get-together was designed to make the project more homelike and to create a community interest in entertainment and health. Students from the Audenreid Junior High School served as models for the show.

Council Nutritionist Visits Johnstown Groups

MISS Lucy M. Queal, nutrition staff member of the Council, spent the last two weeks of April in Johnstown where she gave nutrition programs for school and women's groups.

Her programs were "Eating for Defense," which stresses patriotism in food selection, and "This Meal Planning Business," a food demonstration designed to show women the economy and convenience of planning meals in advance.

Ministers' Wives Club Requests Council Program

THE Ministers' Wives Club of Atlantic City has requested a Dairy Council nutrition talk and play for its May meeting.

Mrs. Madalene L. Tillman will speak on budgeting and best foods for health. Mrs. Adelaide Durrant and Miss Elaine Banks will give the colorful "Fashion Show of Health" with High School girls as models.

To his Negro company of the 367th Infantry at Camp Claiborne, La., a black first sergeant spoke dire words:

"From now on when Ah blows dis yere whistle, Ah wants to see a huge impenetrable cloud of dust come boin' outa them tents. An' when 'at dust clears away, Ah wants to find three rows of statues."

Farmers Must Receive Costs Under Gov't. Price Control

THE price control program announced by President Roosevelt on April 27 is a revolutionary move in this country. The need for stabilization of our economic structure, so as to prevent run-away prices, is recognized by every thinking citizen.

The program outlined by the President "to keep the cost of living from spiralling upward," calls for (1) heavy taxes; (2) general price ceilings on goods and rents; (3) limitations on income; (4) "stabilization" of farm prices; (5) purchase of war bonds; (6) rationing; and (7) discouragement of credit buying and encouragement of savings and debt payments.

Any plan as revolutionary and as sweeping in its effects as this is bound to cause some maladjustments in our economic structure. These inequities must be corrected as they appear and it is possible that many of them can be worked out before all the details of the plan are finally put into effect.

The plan as it would affect farm prices contains several obvious inequities. It provides that farm prices shall be stabilized at "not over parity." Parity may be described as a rung on the ladder for climbing out of the pit of agricultural depression and, when that rung is reached, we farmers should be able to grasp the lower end of the country's economic "teeter-board." As farmers we have never asked that our end of this teeter be pushed above the level.

Parity does not include labor costs, which have been subject to tremendous increases not only on farms but throughout all business and industry.

It is hoped that in working out this price stabilization program as it affects agriculture the bitterness, the unfair publicity, and the charges of greed, which characterized last winter's legislative fight on farm price policies, can be avoided. At that time the administration, the metropolitan press, the radio commentators, almost without exception, overlooked the important fact that farmers, farm leaders, and the Congressmen who worked for farm equality were not opposed to price control for farm products if we as farmers were in turn protected from unduly high costs.

But, since the price control measures considered at that time provided for no control whatever over

wage rates and but little over profits, we farmers, our leaders, and farm representatives in Congress had to fight for a basis of farm prices which would recognize labor costs and permit a fair return on our work, operating expenses and investment.

Last winter a high government official asserted that meeting the demands of farmers as to price policies would add one billion dollars to the "cost of living" in this country. Breaking this down, we find, if that is the correct total, that it would amount to a very tiny fraction over two cents per person per day. That is what our so-called "greed" would cost our people in order that we farmers might get prices whereby we can carry on our work of producing food for this nation and our allies.

No special or mean advantage was or is being asked by us, by our leaders, or by our Congressmen. **We farmers, last winter and today, are doing just as good a job in fighting this nation's war for preserving freedom as is any other civilian group. We are making just as great sacrifices; we are putting in longer hours of hard work. We are not complaining — merely asking that we be given a fair deal so we may continue to do our part.**

Experiment Station Report Notes Progress and Results

The 54th annual report of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station, covering the year ended June, 1941, outlines research work being carried on at the station. It includes progress reports and summaries of research completed during the year.

Of interest to dairymen are reports on the influence of the size of the dairy ration on the flow of milk, as reported by A. A. Borland, head of the Dairy Department; on the importance of green hay of high quality in the feeding of dairy calves through the winter, as reported by S. I. Bechdel and Harry Keener; on the cost of milk production, as reported by W. L. Barr and on milk cooling problems as reported by John E. Nicholas.

The report, naturally, includes results of experimental work in all branches of agriculture, including soils, crops, fruits and vegetables, poultry, economics, rural sociology and home economics.

New Price Orders in Jersey, Class I Remains at \$3.60

The expected did not happen. When the hearing was held on milk prices in New Jersey, on March 30-31, a reduction in milk prices to producers was considered quite probable for the spring months. This did not develop, however, and the Class I price holds at \$3.60 per hundred pounds of 3.5 percent milk, f. o. b. the dealer's plant. Producer testimony at the hearing was vigorous and unanimous that, under present costs, a reduction could not be tolerated.

There was, however, a reduction from \$2.45 to \$2.13 per hundred pounds in the price of milk used for fluid cream, effective May 1. In this connection, it is to be noted that the wholesale price of cream meeting New Jersey approval has been between \$16.50 and \$17.00 per 40-quart can of 40 percent cream during recent weeks, as compared with \$19.00 to \$19.50 in the fall months.

At the same time that this order was issued, Director of Milk Control Foran adjusted upward, from \$2.00 to \$2.12 per hundred pounds, the price of milk used in supplying the "two-for-a-nickel" school milk.

Other orders, also effective May 1, provide for a reduction in the retail price of fluid cream, thus passing the reduced producer price on to consumers. Similar reductions were made in prices to stores, to sub-dealers and to the wholesale trade.

The principal change in the consumer price of fluid milk was the authorization of a reduction of 1/2 cent per quart when two or more quarts are delivered at one delivery on an "every-other-day" delivery plan, where permitted by the local health authority. This reduction is available in all parts of the state except the Newark and Jersey City section, where a 1-cent reduction may be made under similar circumstances.

It is also provided that in areas 1 and 2, the Trenton and Camden and the southern seashore sections, a bottle deposit of 1 cent on each bottle shall be required of stores and of consumers.



Keep 'Em Flying

June Again Dairy Month, National Plans Under Way

As during the past few years, June again has been designated as Dairy Month. The nation-wide campaign to focus attention during that period on an increased consumption of milk and dairy products is rapidly materializing.

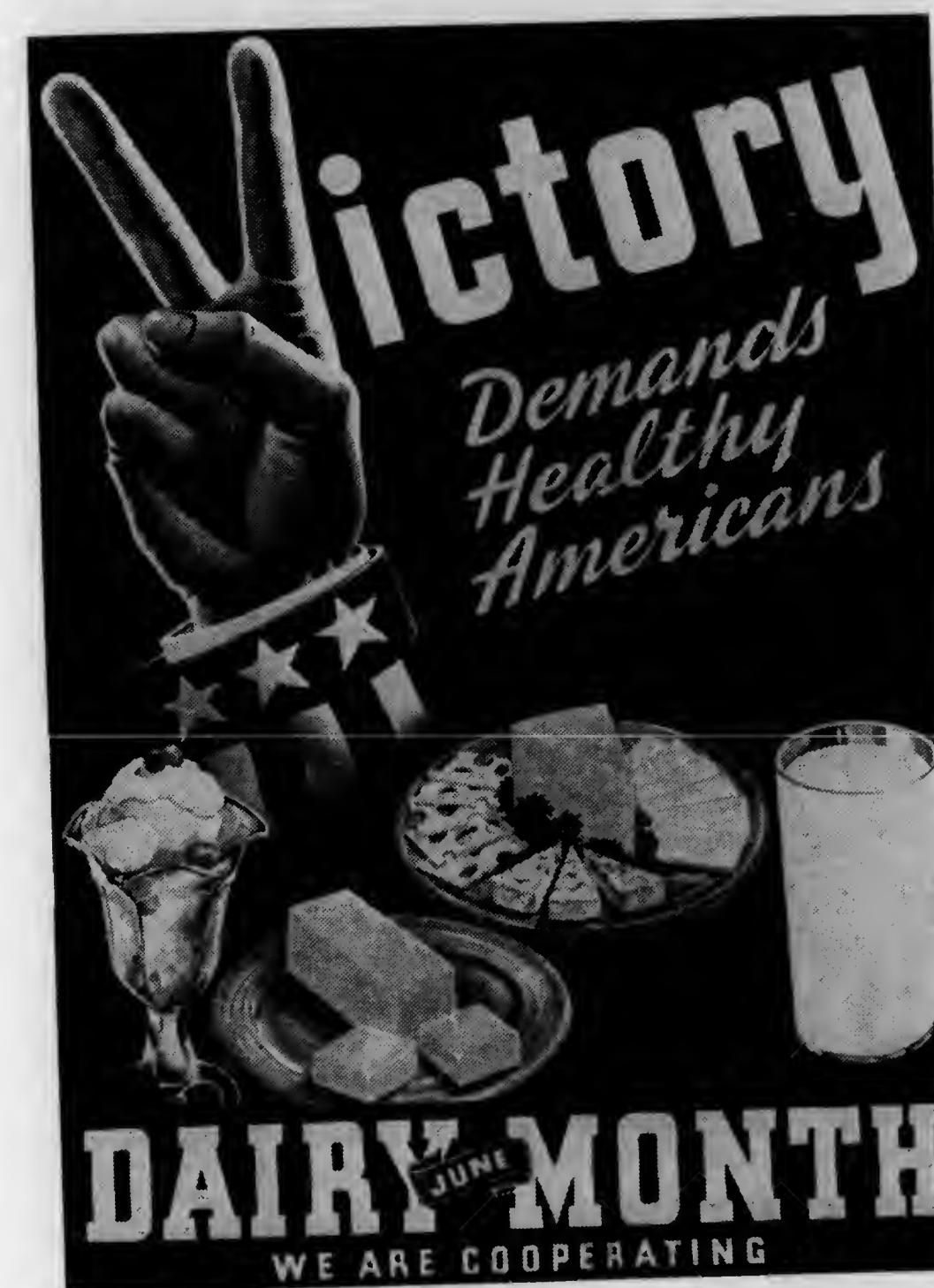
Every available agency is working on this program, including nutrition workers, educational and industrial leaders and the food trade industry, as well as doctors and homemakers. The entire program is being tied

in with the work of nutrition workers everywhere who are teaching and demonstrating the use of foods needed to build a strong America. This program, which is being backed by the United States Government, is giving the dairy industry a great opportunity to spotlight this leader of all protective foods—dairy products—including milk, ice cream, cheese and butter.

A broadside of information and material is being developed for this purpose. The dairy industry generally

is being given descriptions of material available which include four different kits of Dairy Month literature available at nominal prices. One kit includes 90 pieces designed especially for nutrition workers. Another kit of materials is designed especially for use in restaurants and fountains. Two kits are prepared for food stores, one emphasizing milk and the other butter and cheese.

State and local committees are being set up all over the country to carry through the Dairy Month program in their respective areas. Excellent results are anticipated in this campaign.



Tests Show True Values of Legume Silage

The results of several years of experimentation on the feeding of legume silage is reported in bulletin 411, "Legume Silage and Dairy Feeding," published recently by the Agricultural Experiment Station of State College, Pa.

These experiments show that the feeding of legume silage permitted the feeding of appreciably smaller amounts of concentrates and also the feeding of concentrates containing somewhat less protein. For best results, it is recommended that alfalfa silage be fed in connection with at least five pounds of hay per day, and also with corn silage if it is available.

There was little to choose between the feeding value of alfalfa silage

preserved with molasses and alfalfa silage preserved with phosphoric acid, but it was discovered that there was a greater tendency toward going "off feed" under heavy feeding of phosphoric acid silage.

As for the palatability of legume silage, it was discovered that the cows took to it less readily than to corn silage, but would soon learn to like it, especially if fed in small amounts at the start. Here, again, the molasses-preserved silage had an advantage over that preserved with phosphoric acid.

Comparisons of alfalfa silage and soy bean silage showed that the alfalfa silage was more economical and more practical under most conditions. It was also observed that this silage made with first cutting alfalfa is highly satisfactory as a supplementary feed during short

pasture periods of the summer or during a drought.

The carotene content of legume silage tends to drop off appreciably after about six months, but even then it is much higher than in the hay made from the same crop. The carotene content of the legume-molasses silage stood up better than it did with the legume-phosphoric acid silage. (Carotene is the substance in the green plants which produces the yellow color in milk).

Recognizing that there may be difficulty in obtaining molasses and phosphoric acid for use in the putting up of legume silage in 1942, the Extension Service of Pennsylvania State College has prepared supplementary material on this subject.

Some of the plans discussed include the wilting of legume crops before ensiling, thus controlling the moisture content; the use of small amounts of molasses as a preservative and the use of ground grain, especially corn meal or corn-and-cob meal, as a preservative. Salt is also mentioned as a preservative material.

Precautions in the use of each of these methods are included in this supplementary material.

Pennsylvania county agents have copies of this supplement on hand. Ask yours for one.

Soybeans and Sorghum Make a Good "War" Silage

With a scarcity of molasses and phosphoric acid for putting up legume silage, it is suggested that a combination of soy beans and sorghum may be ensiled instead. The soy beans will provide the high protein content characteristic of legume silage, while the sorghum will provide the sweet fermentable juices necessary for its preservation.

Recommendations for growing this combination vary rather extensively with different sections and we recommend, therefore, that any Inter-State member interested in these crops for silage see his county agricultural agent for recommendations that will fit his own circumstances. The varieties of sorghum and soy beans used for this purpose are also of importance and your county agent can extend assistance in that respect also.

A roustabout died in Illinois and they telegraphed his widow: "Your husband, John, died today. Advise as to disposition." The answer: "His disposition was mighty ornery."

Some pastures are on land that is too steep—land that should be in trees—but much of the soil erosion in pastures is due in large measure to the poor quality of the grass.

U M W Continues Activities, Public Expresses Disapproval

THE drive to enlist dairymen in District 50 of the United Mine Workers Union has been getting a lot of publicity during recent weeks. Inquiry as to the actual progress being made brings conflicting reports, however.

Mixed in with news of this activity are charges and counter-charges between UMW and its over-head organization, the CIO. More recently, too, the American Federation of Labor (AFL) has come out with a sharp criticism of any labor group which attempts to organize farmers.

Farm groups, at the same time, have been active in studying this whole matter and in outlining plans to inform farmers as accurately as possible of the primary differences between the needs of labor and agriculture and between the policies of organizations representing the two groups. It is generally recognized that, basically, farmers are businessmen and employers of labor, even though frequently on a small scale. On the other hand, labor unions deal almost entirely with the problems of employees.

Newspapers and news magazines have reported these recent activities rather completely, thus centering public attention on them. Some feel that this is free advertising for the organizers; others that it is necessary in order to keep the public informed.

New York Times Survey

The New York Times, in mid-April, reported interviews with 70 New York milk shed farmers along a 200-mile stretch of main highway. Of these, 40, including six members of the Dairy Farmers' Union, were reported as opposed to Mr. Lewis' activity; seven, including five DFU members, expressed willingness to let Lewis have a chance to show what he could do; 23 declined to express an opinion at that time.

This report stated, in part, "For every farmer who thought Mr. Lewis might have something constructive to offer, there were five who said the farther he stayed from their farms the better they would like it."

Also during April, there was set up in the New York milk shed an organization known as Free Farmers, Inc. This group consists of members of granges, farm bureaus, farm purchasing cooperatives and milk marketing cooperatives of the New York milk shed. Their avowed purpose is to oppose the organization of any branch of agriculture by any labor union group.

There seems to have been brewing, for sometime, a rift between John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers union on one hand and the CIO on the other. The United Mine Workers union insists that it loaned the CIO group large sums of money while the organizing activities were being carried on in the steel, automobile and other industries. Now, with the leadership of CIO out of Mr. Lewis' hands, it appears that he has asked for the return of this money, while the present officials of CIO insist there is no debt. Not only did they reject the Lewis claim against CIO for \$1,665,000 but they also requested that the UMW continue to pay \$30,000 dues a month into the over-head CIO organization.

The Michigan Situation

Newsweek, in its issue of April 27, says, in part, "Meanwhile, as the dairy farmers' controversy waxed hot in the East, it cooled off in the Midwest. District 50 failed to make good its boast that it would win over 5,000 of the Michigan Milk Producers Association's 10,000 members by March 31. The MMPA said only thirteen were lured away. It claimed for itself 96 per cent of the dairy farmers in the Detroit area, and contracts with all but one large Detroit distributor and a few small ones. With union headquarters moved from Flint to Lewis' UMW stronghold in Washington, Michigan milkmen believed that the drive in that area was petering out."

In the same article the New Yorker magazine of April 18 is quoted, as follows: "Thus far John L. Lewis has had little luck in organizing the dairymen as a branch of the United Mine Workers. Somehow the farmers seem to feel that milk and coal are not good mixers."

Finally, among others to express an opinion on this matter is Thomas E. Dewey, former racket busting New York district attorney, who describes the unionization of farmers as "a grave threat to obstruct the successful progress of the war." He further described the dues which would come into the union if all dairy farmers were organized as "the most staggering slush fund ever placed in the hands of any American."

Mr. Brown: "So your son had to leave college on account of poor eyesight?"

Mr. White: "Yes, he mistook the dean of women for a coed."



A swan is always an interesting photographic subject as shown in this picture by Clarence W. Brown, Nottingham, Pa.

Resale Milk Prices Stay, Court Orders Enforcement

The Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission was furnished with an opinion by Frank E. Coho, Deputy Attorney General, early in April relative to the authority of the Milk Control Commission in the Philadelphia market, now that the Federal marketing order is in effect.

This opinion was to the effect that the Federal order superseded State powers in the setting of minimum prices to producers and since these prices directly affected minimum consumer prices, it, therefore, also superseded the Commission's power in fixing those prices. It was pointed out that the power to fix maximum consumer prices; the powers and duties connected with weighing, sampling and testing milk; the licensing of dealers; the furnishing of bonds and filing of reports by dealers and the regulation of trade practices would not be impaired and the Commission had full power to enforce those provisions of the State Milk Control Law.

Philadelphia milk dealers took issue with this opinion as far as it concerned withdrawing of control over prices to be paid by consumers and others to milk dealers. Philadelphia Milk Exchange and the Suburban Milk Dealers' Association went before the Dauphin County Court with a petition for a preliminary injunction to prevent the Commission from withdrawing its minimum price orders from the Philadelphia market.

The Court thereupon ordered the Commission to enforce its present minimum resale price schedules until the decision to abandon that schedule could be argued in open court. The injunction was granted and it prohibits the Commission from "withdrawing or treating as inoperative or failing to enforce" its minimum price schedule in Philadelphia.

This action, of course, has no effect on producers' prices, which are now being administered under Federal Milk Marketing Order No. 61, which became effective April 1.

Members Hold 27 Dinners Attendance Passes 4,000 Mark

TWENTY-SEVEN membership dinners were held by Inter-State members during the past several months. Total attendance at these meetings was approximately 4074, the attendance at each ranging from about 75 to 350.

These dinners were held in 19 of the 22 Districts in which Inter-State territory is divided; District 10, Cecil county, Maryland, finding it necessary to hold 3 dinners because of lack of facilities for taking care, in one banquet hall, of all the members and their friends who desired to attend. Two dinners were held in Districts 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 20 and 23.

Nine dinners were held in January and another 9 in February. There were 6 held in March, with an attendance of approximately 260 at the dinner of the Burlington County Local of District 2, held at Columbus, N. J., on March 5. The District 21 dinner, Bedford county, was held at the Loysburg Grange Hall on March 10, with an attendance of 198, while members of District 22 held their dinner at the Cordova, Md., High School on March 11, with 210 members and friends present.

The Nassau Local of District 12 met and dined at the Cool Spring, Del., Community Hall on March 12 and the Harrington and Felton Locals of the same District held their dinner meeting at Harrington on March 13. Attendance at these meetings was 110 and 75, respectively.

A crowd of 177 attended the dinner meeting of the Sudlersville Local at Sudlersville on March 18, while the Centerville Local in the same District met at the Centerville High School on April 22, with 150 present, this being the final dinner meeting of the season.

In addition to a dinner held earlier in the year, District 10 held 2 other dinner meetings in April. The Cecilton and Elkton Locals met at the Chesapeake City Fire House on April 1, with 90 present, and the Rising Sun Local at the Rising Sun High School on April 14, which was attended by 165 members and their friends.

The principal speakers at the Columbus, N. J., meeting were Inter-State's president, B. H. Welty, and New Jersey's Director of Milk Control, Arthur F. Foran. Mr. Welty and Francis P. Willits, Jr., Inter-State's statistician, led the program at the Bedford county meeting. O. H. Hoffman, Jr., Inter-State's general manager, was the featured speaker at the meetings

at Cordova, Cool Spring, Harrington, Sudlersville, Centerville, Chesapeake City and Rising Sun. Professor Howard C. Barker, of the University of Maryland, talked on "dairying and defense" at the Sudlersville meeting, while Dr. Roger B. Corbett, Director of the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, spoke to the members and their friends at the Chesapeake City meeting. Each of these meetings was featured by brief talks by the directors of the respective Districts and by the delegates of the Locals.

An added part of the program at Centerville was the annual meeting of the Centerville Milk Producers Cooperative, with reports of the officers of that group and a talk by F. P. Willits, Jr., Inter-State's statistician. Dudley W. Winter, Inter-State field representative, provided entertainment at several of the meetings with his feats of magic.

Mr.: "Teaching that calf to drink took me two hours, roughly speaking."

Mrs.: "You may call it that, but I'd call it plain cussing."

Fly control around dairy cattle as a means of keeping up milk production is profitable, but fly prevention is better. Fewer flies mean more milk for defense foods, and one of the best controls is removal of their breeding places—manure and straw piles around the barns.

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Dairy Markets Hold Firm

BUTTER prices showed a constant advance in April, in spite of the seasonal increase in milk production. The price of 92-score butter at New York on April 30 was 39.5 cents per pound wholesale, 2.75 cents higher than on April 1 and 5.25 cents higher than one year earlier.

Cream prices in Philadelphia, during the week ending April 25, showed little change from the previous week, although a slight strengthening of the market was noted. Cream meeting all approvals was quoted at \$16.50 to \$17.00 per 40-quart can of 40 percent cream, equivalent to a butterfat value of approximately \$2.00 per hundred pounds of 4 percent milk. Cream meeting Pennsylvania approval only was quoted at \$16.00 to \$16.75 per can during the same week, equivalent to a value of about \$1.96 for 4 percent milk.

Cheese prices showed only minor changes during the month, while the price of dry skimmilk, which weakened some early in April, is now

holding steady. Evaporated milk prices were reported unchanged.

Milk production in the Philadelphia shed on a per farm per day basis, according to Inter-State records, was approximately 10 percent greater in March than in March, 1941, but the number of producers was somewhat less than a year ago. The weekly milk and cream report of the USDA shows that during the week ending April 18 production per farm per day was only about 5.7 percent ahead of production during the same week a year ago.

Production per cow in Pennsylvania on April 1 was reported as 19 pounds, as compared with 18.1 pounds a year earlier. The April 1 figure for New Jersey was 21.1 pounds, as compared with 19.6 last year, while Maryland, with 16.3 pounds, was well above last year's production of 15 pounds per day on April 1. These figures are reported by the USDA Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Fluid milk sales in Philadelphia appear to be somewhat higher than a year ago, although accurate figures are not available. The Milk Industry Foundation reports that fluid milk sales averaged 4.83 per cent higher in March, 1942, than during the same period a year ago, as based on reports covering 152 leading markets of the country. The same report shows that milk company payrolls were 9.51 percent higher this year than a year ago, while employment had increased 2.59 percent.

Fluid milk prices over the country have been maintained fairly well in contrast with the normal trend at this season of the year, according to the USDA. The Class I price in New York City dropped 26 cents per hundredweight, other decreases being 10.5 cents at Oshkosh, Wisconsin; 13.5 cents at Duluth, Minnesota; 30 cents at Grand Rapids, Michigan, and 16 cents at Santa Barbara, California. An increase of 24 cents was reported at Huntington, West Virginia; 28 cents at Wichita, Kansas, and 10 cents at Quincy, Illinois.

Creamery butter production totalled 137 million pounds in March, 8.6 percent less than a year ago, indicating the trend away from butter into products such as cheese and evaporated milk. American cheese production was approximately 72 million pounds in March, 58 percent above March, 1941.

Storage stocks of cheese on April 1 totalled 163 million pounds,

as compared with 97 million pounds a year earlier. Storage supplies of other types of cheese had increased to 24 million pounds from the 12 million in storage a year ago. Storage supplies of butter on April 1 amounted to 45 million pounds, 36 million higher than on April 1, 1941. On April 29 the amount of butter in storage in the 10 principal markets of the country totalled 26 million pounds, as compared with 10 million pounds on the corresponding day last year. The change from April 1 to April 29 was a drop of approximately 2 million pounds, while last year the supplies increased more than 5 million pounds in the corresponding period.

Dry skimmilk production totalled 50 million pounds in March this year, as compared with 48 million pounds in March, 1941, an increase of 25 percent. Production of dry buttermilk was up 630,000 pounds, or 11 percent during the same period, while production of dry whole milk was down 350,000 pounds, or 7 percent. Storage supplies of dry skimmilk on April 1 were 38 million pounds, 1.5 million pounds more than a year earlier. Storage supplies of dry whole milk were up 4 million pounds, or more than double a year ago, and supplies of dry buttermilk were down 2 million pounds, or 25 percent, from last year.

Prices of dry skimmilk for human consumption averaged 12.79 cents per pound during March, while dry skimmilk for animal feed averaged 8.42 cents. The weighted average of the two prices was 12.33 cents per pound, or nearly 6.5 cents higher than a year ago.

Dairy feed prices in April showed mixed changes as compared with March. An increase of about 1/2 percent is shown in the price of corn meal and of nearly 6 percent in the price of wheat bran, while other feed prices ranged from 1 to nearly 7 percent lower. All feed prices, however, were from 20 to 46 percent higher in April than in April, 1941. For further information see table on page 6.

Business conditions in Philadelphia and vicinity continue to show improvement. The index number of employment in February was 131, or 9 points above February a year ago, while the payroll index, which stood at 252 in February, was 34 points higher than a year ago. Employment in manufacturing industries only was up 14 points and payrolls in those industries were up 39 points.

Cost of living in Philadelphia

in February, 1942, had an index number of 111, with the 1935-39 average equalling 100. This was the same as in January but 12 percent higher than in February, 1941, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Business Review of the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank.

APRIL, 1942, BUTTER PRICES

Date	Philadelphia	New York	Chicago
1	37 1/4	36 3/4	36
2	37 1/2	37	36
3	37 1/2	37	36
4	38	37 1/4	36 1/2
5	37 1/2	37	36 1/2
6	37 1/2	37	36 1/2
7	37 1/2	37 1/4	36 1/2
8	37 1/2	37 1/4	36 1/2
9	37 1/2	37 1/4	36 1/2
10	37 1/2	37 1/4	36 1/2
11	38 1/2	38	37 1/2
12	38 1/2	38	37 1/2
13	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/4
14	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/4
15	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/4
16	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/4
17	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/4
18	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/4
19	38 1/2	38	37 1/4
20	38 1/2	38	37 1/4
21	38 1/2	38	37 1/4
22	38 1/2	38	37 1/4
23	38 1/2	38	37 1/4
24	39 1/4	38 3/4	37 1/2
25	39 1/4	38 3/4	37 1/2
26	40	39 1/2	38 1/4
27	40	39 1/2	38 1/2
28	40	39 1/2	39
29	40	39 1/2	39
30	40	39 1/2	39
Average	38.42	37.91	37.24
Mar. '42	35.56	34.94	34.45
Apr. '41	33.73	33.23	32.54

Meeting Calendar

May 19—South Jersey Inter-State Milk Market Committee—Woodbury, N. J.
May 26—Altoona-Huntingdon Inter-State Milk Market Committee—Hollidaysburg, Pa.
May 26—Trenton Inter-State Milk Market Committee—19 W. State Street, Trenton, N. J.
May 28—Wilmington Inter-State Milk Market Committee—Newark, Del.
August 3-6—Pennsylvania Country Life Conference—Millersville, Pa.

Pasturing Too Early Makes Milk Cost More

Putting the cows on pasture before the grass is ready is an expensive practice. It prevents the grass getting a good start and, therefore, reduces the production of the pasture throughout the entire grazing season. This will add to the cost of milk production, either through the necessity of extra supplemental feeding later on, or it will reduce milk production throughout the season, which is another way of adding to the cost per hundredweight of producing milk.

Furthermore, it has been demonstrated, through experiments and by practical dairymen, that cows do better when they are kept away from the very green watery grass and are also fed some hay when first put on pasture.

Doctor (to small patient): "I had better put a bandage on your bad arm, so that the boys at school will know not to hit it."

Patient: "Then put it on the other arm, please. You don't know the fellows at our school."

Association Yearbook Is Good Dairymen's Directory

A complete summary of the seventeenth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association, held at Harrisburg on January 22, 1942, is included in the association year book recently issued. This report includes "The Dairy Outlook," by G. W. Hedlund, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics, Pennsylvania State College; "What Makes the Price of Milk," by Leland Spencer, professor of marketing at Cornell University; "Dairy Farmers In Our War Economy," by Wm. C. Weldon of the Farm Credit Administration, and a copy of all the resolutions adopted at the meeting.

Other sections of the report include a list of the Pennsylvania bull associations and also the dairy herd honor roll for 1941, including the names of all producers in the state whose dairy herds averaged more than 300 pounds of butterfat in the dairy herd improvement association year ending during 1941.

The association awarded ribbons to owners of these honor roll herds, 879 red ribbons going to owners whose herds produced 300 to 350 pounds of butterfat; 651 blue ribbons to owners of herds producing between 350 and 400 pounds of butterfat and 400 purple ribbons to owners of herds the average production of which was in excess of 400 pounds of butterfat.

Another part of the report includes the names of all owners of cows with life-time production records of more than 3000 pounds of butterfat, as shown by dairy herd improvement association records. Of these, 541 cows earned red seals with production between 3000 and 4000 pounds; 188 blue seals were awarded with production from 4000 to 5000 pounds and 50 gold seals for production in excess of 5000 pounds.

The names of all county agricultural agents, milk and milk products marketing organizations, and members of the Dairymen's Association, as well as faculty members of the Dairy Department of State College, are listed in the report.

A copy of this report is available to all dairymen who may join the Association during the current year. The secretary is Charles E. Cowan, Lancaster, Pa.

When the colored couple were being married by the clergyman, and the words "love, honor and obey" were spoken, the bridegroom interrupted: "Read that again, suh! Read it once moah, so's de lady kin ketch de full solemnity ob de meanin'." I'se been married befoah."



HTH-15 is a chlorine bactericide in free-flowing powder form. Easy to use... Low cost... Harmless to dairy metals.

Helps Avoid Rejects

Sanitize containers and utensils with HTH-15—helps keep bacteria counts down.

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2. Farm subject that will interest others on its merits.
3. Description of Picture.
4. Identification of sender.

(Unused pictures will be returned)

Junior: "Mama, why hasn't papa any hair?"
Mother: "Because he thinks so much."
Junior: "Well, why have you so much, mama?"
Mother: "Go away and do your lessons."



Utensils are expensive... soon may be difficult to replace. Protect your milk and your utensils with DIVERSOL... the only quick-acting disinfectant that won't rust utensils. Simply dissolve in hot or cold water to use. Approved by Health Authorities. Used by leading dairy plants. Order from your dairy or hauler. P.S.—Clean utensils first with DUMORE.

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Class II Price Changes Considered at State Hearing

A public hearing was held by the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission at Harrisburg on April 22 to consider changes in the Class II price for Areas 6, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15 and that part of Area 1 not covered by the Federal Order in Philadelphia.

Inter-State appeared at this hearing because Inter-State members are selling milk in several of these areas, especially Areas 1, 6, 11, 14 and 15. In addition, the surplus of these various areas frequently moves from one area to another and, therefore, has an effect on prices and supplies over practically the entire milk shed.

Inter-State emphasized again at this hearing the need for setting the Class II price on a basis which will reflect quickly and with reasonable accuracy the fluctuations in the market values of the products made from Class II milk. These suggestions were originally placed before the Milk Control Commission at several hearings held late last summer and during the fall and winter.

The formula for Class II milk as established in the Philadelphia milk marketing area by the Federal order was read into the record, this formula including the open market values of cream at Philadelphia and of skim milk powder, thus reflecting the values of both the cream and skim milk.

It was suggested that a Class II formula be developed in line with this formula and that a further provision be included so that when a dealer found it necessary to move milk in excess of his own needs, he would be allowed a difference in the Class II price which would cover the actual cost of handling, if it could not be disposed of at full Class II price.

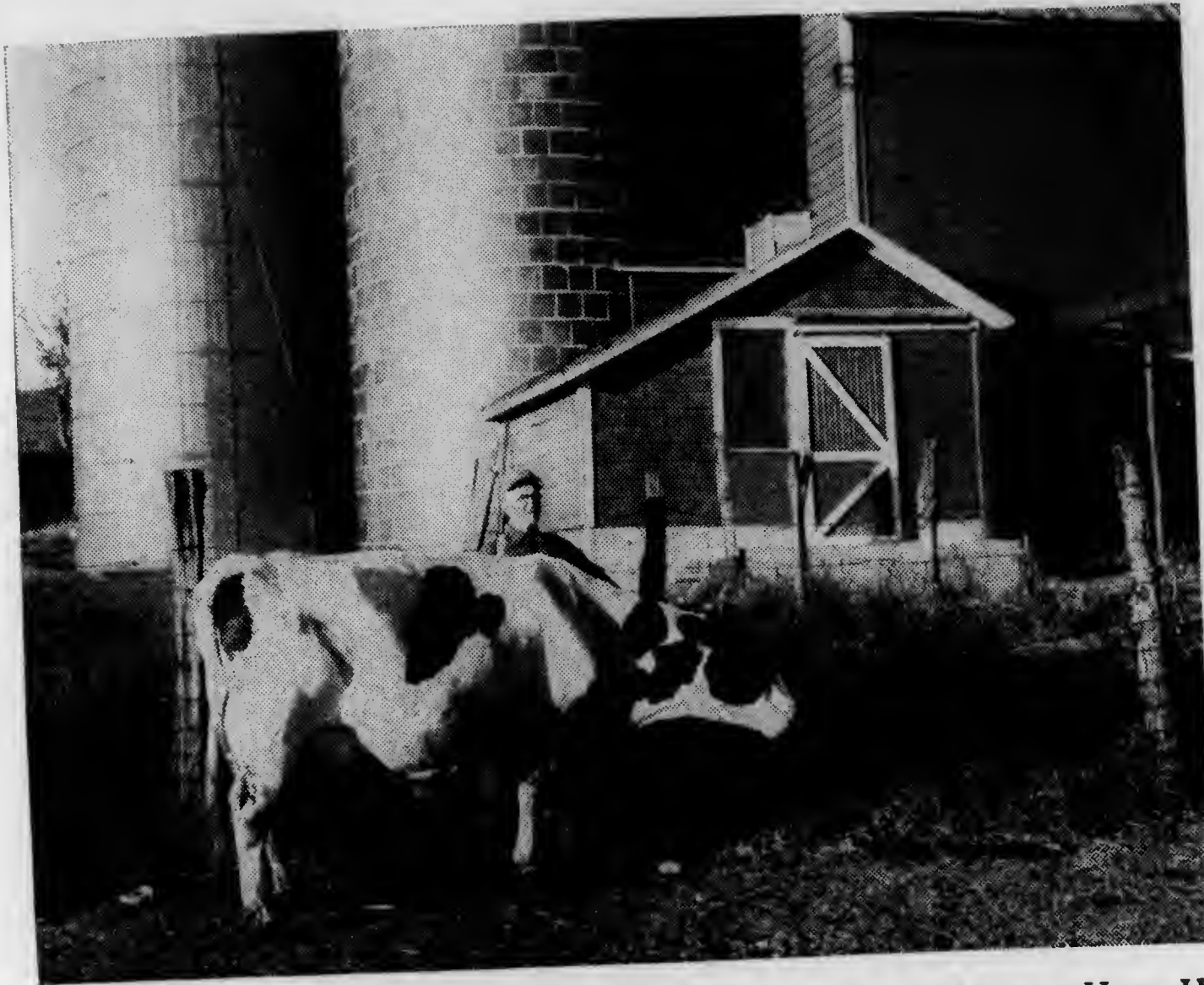
At this hearing the dealers generally were asking for a lower Class II price, insisting that cream was a drug on the market. Upon cross-examination, however, several of them admitted that they had not been buying cream nor had they been selling cream.

As we go to press we have no word as to any price orders being issued on the basis of this hearing.

Asked to name three collective nouns, young Archie Quickwit surprised the teacher with this answer: "Flypaper, dustpan and waste-basket."

Income taxes could be a lot worse. Suppose we had to pay on what we think we're worth!

Why are we fighting in this war? That's easy—if we don't win it, Hitler will.



70 fine Holsteins graze on Windmere Farm, La Grangeville, N. Y. Owner Henry H. Wissemann uses Gulf Livestock Spray—has this to say about it: "I have used Gulf Livestock Spray for 10 years, so I know what it will do. It's an effective fly repeller, which helps keep my cows quiet in the pasture. And it's safe to spray in the barn at milking time so the cows are quieter and easier to milk."

Gulf Livestock Spray KILLS...

...flies, lice, and ticks, when you spray it on these insects. It contains pyrethrum—the effective, time-tested, insect-killing ingredient.

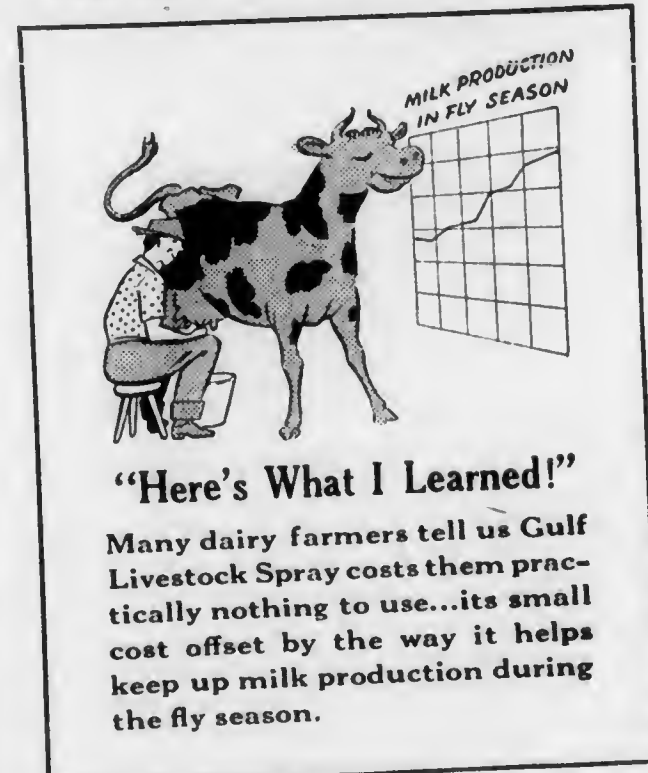
In addition, Gulf Livestock Spray can be sprayed at milking time without imparting taste or odor to milk. This means you can quiet your cows in the barn to help make milking easier and safer for you!

Gulf Livestock Spray REPELS...

...stable and horn flies, mosquitoes, and gnats. This is true because its highly refined oil base—containing pyrethrum—evaporates slowly. As a result, Gulf Livestock Spray helps quiet your cows in pasture, too, freeing them of much of the insect annoyance that cuts milk production.

What's more, Gulf Livestock Spray is safe to spray twice a day. And it's economical to use!

YOU CAN MILK RIGHT AWAY AS SOON AS YOU SPRAY



Follow Easy Directions on Containers for These Results

Gulf Livestock Spray

For sale by many feed stores, milk companies, and Gulf stations.



2-Gal. Economy Size **\$1.99** 1-Gal. Handy Size **\$1.19**
Also in 5-gal. pails, and in drums

PROVE ITS EFFECTIVENESS ON YOUR OWN HERD, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK.

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Milk Producer

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE MILK PRODUCERS' COOPERATIVE, Inc.

Vol. XXIII

Philadelphia, Pa., June, 1942

No. 2



Summer Days Are Here

Federel Order Brings Results

Prices Show General Increase

THE Federal milk marketing order for Philadelphia has gotten off to a splendid start. Two months' work has been completed under this order, with producers receiving their final checks for May milk at about the same time this issue of the Review reaches them. With a very few exceptions, these checks are larger because of the Federal order.

The order seems to be working smoothly and is getting results. This is evidenced by the comparison of April prices with March prices, a simple average for a list of plants on which prices are available for both months indicating a 10.8-cent per hundredweight higher price in April than in March, and this at a season of the year when the price normally declines.

A Substantial Increase

Applying this estimated increase to the total amount of milk purchased by handlers operating under the order, producers are better off in April by approximately \$85,000 than they would have been had the March price prevailed. It would appear that May payments carry a similar gain as compared with the usual downward trend at this time of the year.

Remarkably few instances of underpayment have been brought to the attention of Inter-State or the Market Administrator. This is in marked contrast to the usual experience under a newly instituted marketing order. Of the known instances most of them are due to differences of opinion as to one point or another, rather than to outright opposition to the order. Some have already been corrected and it is expected that most of the others will be worked out without trouble. We may be sure that if the final decision is in favor of producers the producers will get the rest of the money due them according to the announced price.

Principles Upheld by Courts

The constitutionality of the marketing law has been thoroughly tried in the courts, which should help further in the smooth operation of the Philadelphia order. It will be recalled that extensive court litigations occurred over the Boston order, resulting in a part of the money due farmers being held in an escrow fund by the court until approximately 2 million dollars had accumulated, pending the court's decision. The court was faced with

a decision as to whether this money would be returned to the handlers or paid to the producers. Producers finally got it.

The constitutionality of the marketing agreement was tested in a New York decision, which went all the way to the United States Supreme Court, with a 5-month period during which there was no control in that market. The result was chaos in the market and starvation prices to many producers.

Again, just last winter, this whole matter as it applies to the control of intrastate milk which is a part of an interstate market was tested in a Chicago court and upon appeal to the United States Supreme court the law and the Chicago marketing order were both again upheld.

It is well known that a Federal marketing order includes strict enforcement based upon audits, investigations and studies made by the Market Administrator or his assistants as outlined under the marketing agreement law. To this end, Market Administrator Wm. P. Sadler has built up a staff of auditors and investigators whose duties include the careful checking of all reports submitted by handlers, the auditing of handlers' books as they concern the procurement, movement and sale of milk, and also the right to enter dealers' plants to make first-hand investigations while the milk is actually being received, moved or processed.

Inter-State Got the Increase

The Market Administrator and all employees responsible for the handling of funds are bonded and are selected on the basis of ability, merit and experience.

Our April price this year was 63.5 cents per hundredweight higher than in April a year ago, at which time the effects of the newly inaugurated lend-lease program were just beginning to be felt. Some of this increase would have been automatic but Inter-State, working hard and constantly, is responsible for getting the main increases and for getting them as soon as possible, in spite of difficulties.

This required hearings, conferences and demands, being apparently further complicated at times by political considerations when plain, hard economic facts should have ruled the day.

One increase was made on July 25. It was badly needed, long overdue and, by that time, inadequate. Much the same applies to the

January 1, 1942, increase. Present retail prices are those set at that time, and, considering the recent OPA price freezing order, that increase was a fortunate one for distributors as it is probable that extreme difficulty will be encountered in making further increases in retail prices.

As stated before, a simple average showed a 10.8-cent increase in the price per hundred pounds of milk in April as compared with March. Most of the changes were within a few cents of this figure. However, one instance was found of an increase of more than 40 cents, another of more than 30 cents, and there were a very few showing decreases. These decreases, for the most part, were due to a changed status of producers affected or to rather sharply increased production.

Class I Price Goes Up 12 Cents on July 1

The Class I price goes up 12 cents on February 1—from \$3.58 to \$3.70 per hundredweight of 4 percent milk, f.o.b. Philadelphia. This increase applies to milk purchased by all handlers operating under the Philadelphia milk marketing order on that part of their milk sold within the marketing area.

The Class II formula remains the same and will fluctuate as the price of cream on the Philadelphia market and of dry skim milk on the open market may go up or down.

This increase in the Class I price will, with a few exceptions, mean an increase in the blended price for the various handlers of 7 to 11 cents per hundred pounds, in most cases being from 8 to 10 cents. It must be remembered, however, that the actual blend price of each handler will also be affected by his volume of Class I sales, by total production received which determines how much milk is left over to go into Class II, and by the price of Class II milk. These, under the circumstances, are unpredictable factors, the trend at this time of the year normally contributing toward a moderately increased price.

Two modern little girls on their way home from Sunday School, were solemnly discussing the lesson.

"Do you believe there is a devil?" asked one.

"No," replied the other promptly. "It's like Santa Claus; it's your father."

R. C. Groendyke, Trenton, N. J., is just as proud of daughter Anna as Anna is proud of her purebred Guernsey heifer which has won numerous prizes in 4-H dairy club competitions, including the State Fair.



Wilmington Prices Advanced

Other Gains Obtained

INTER-STATE members shipping to Wilmington milk handlers are receiving increased prices for their May milk, as a result of a new program worked out by the Wilmington Inter-State Milk Market Committee, in cooperation with Inter-State officers. The plan, which became effective as of May 1, is based directly on Philadelphia prices, carrying a differential of 12 cents per hundredweight, in keeping with the suburban character of that market.

The Class I price was increased 9 cents over the previous level and is \$3.46 for 4 percent milk f.o.b. Wilmington during May and June. With the Class I price in Philadelphia going up automatically on July 1, the Wilmington Class I price will increase by the same amount, to \$3.58 per hundred pounds.

The Class II price at Wilmington will also be 12 cents less than the Philadelphia price and the May price is \$2.09 per hundred pounds of 4 percent milk, f.o.b. Wilmington.

As the Class II price in Philadelphia is determined according to the Philadelphia cream market and the price quotations on dry skim milk, this will fluctuate month by month. It is impossible, therefore, to tell in advance what the June price will be, but the formula in use should keep the price very closely in line with actual competitive values of the cream and milk solids in the milk.

Under this arrangement there will be no Class III milk. However, the plan provides that during May and June milk in excess of the handler's own needs will be paid for at exactly the net amount received for such milk, with Inter-State helping arrange for the disposal of this milk to

outside buyers. The price obtained for this milk will in no way affect the price of Class I and II milk kept and used by the handler.

It has also been arranged that producers will be paid twice a month, with Inter-State being paid in a lump sum for the milk delivered to each handler by all its members and in turn paying the members for their milk. Final payments will be made not later than the 20th of the following month, with advance payments, equal to approximately one-half the month's delivery, being made not later than the 25th of the month.

The dairies entering into this arrangement with Inter-State are Blue Hen Dairies, Clover Dairy Company, Delamore Dairy, Inc., Fraim's Dairy and West End Dairy.

The sales committee representing Wilmington shippers who carried the load in making these arrangements is comprised of Irvin G. Klair, Marshallton, chairman; H. C. Milliken, Newark, and John R. Butler, Middletown.

Following the tentative completion of these arrangements, the entire proposal was placed before the Wilmington Advisory Committee and was approved by that committee.

Condition Pays

It's hard for many dairymen to realize that a good cow usually milks 200 or more pounds of flesh off her body in the first few weeks after freshening. But she does, so keep her in good physical condition. Feed her well during her lactation and continue to feed her liberally during the dry period to put her body back into shape to stand the strain of the next lactation.

—American Dairymen.

New "Press" Date Gives Price Data Promptly

The prices carried in this issue of the Review are "fresh" when they reach you. This applies especially to the prices paid for May milk, most of which were made available on June 15. April prices are carried, too, in order that the Review may have a continuous record of prices paid by milk handlers supplied by Inter-State members.

In fact, this issue of the Review should reach Inter-State members within a day or two of the checks from handlers who are subject to the Philadelphia milk marketing order, which requires that payment be made on or before the 20th.

Prices and supplementary notes covering the handlers in the Philadelphia market are carried on page 7. Percentages are not included as these are not made public by the Market Administrator.

Prices, percentages and supplementary notes covering Wilmington, Delaware, and other Pennsylvania markets where Inter-State sells milk, and percentages for several New Jersey handlers are carried on page 6. These figures are for April and also for May where the May information is available.

Hereafter the Review will go to press on or as soon after the 15th of each month as possible, thereby giving Inter-State members this price information as promptly as possible. Mailing will be completed two or three days later and delivery to members one or two days after that. When a week-end intervenes between press date and delivery a further slight delay may occur but members should count on getting their Review on or about the 20th, maybe one or two days earlier, certainly not later than the 21st.

Special "Milk" Broadcast On Saturday, June 27

Tune in on radio station WPEN at 1:00 P. M. Saturday, June 27, to hear what Dr. Irving J. Wolman says about the safeguarding of milk under wartime emergency conditions. This is one of the Milk Month radio broadcasts being made from Philadelphia. The speaker is director of the milk research laboratory at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. He ranks as one of the country's authorities on the use of fluid milk in the feeding of infants.

Not only is Dr. Wolman a scientist but he has a very practical knowledge of some of the dairy problems which face the industry. We urge you to listen to his broadcast if you can possibly do so.

No one was ever lost on a straight road.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

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Wilmington—Floyd R. Ealy, 103 W. 7th St.,
Wilmington, Del., Phone 2-7464

Dairy Short Courses

Three dairy short courses are scheduled at Pennsylvania State College next fall and winter. A one-week course on "Testing Milk, Cream and Dairy Products" will run from November 30 to December 5. A two-week course on "Market Milk and Milk Control" will extend from December 7 to 19, while the third course, "Ice Cream Making," will be held January 4 to 16, 1943.

Further information concerning these courses can be obtained by writing to the Dairy Department of Pennsylvania State College.

Stitts Succeeds Gaumnitz As AMA Dairy Chief

Dr. Tom G. Stitts has been named to fill the position in the Agricultural Marketing Administration which was left vacant on May 1 by the resignation of Dr. E. W. Gaumnitz. Dr. Stitts, Chief of the Cooperative Research and Service Division of the Farm Credit Administration, took over his new duties as Chief of the dairy and poultry



DR. THOMAS G. STITTS

branch of the Agricultural Marketing Administration on May 18. He will be in charge of all milk marketing orders.

Dr. Stitts also continues as Chief of the Cooperative Research and Service Division of the FCA, his immediate assistant in that work being Omer Herrmann, who has, for some time, headed the cotton and vegetable oil activities in that Division.

Dr. Stitts is a native of Burlington, N. Y., and a graduate of Cornell University. He received his doctor's degree at the University of Minnesota and for five years served as a county agent in that state, during which time he was active, as a service to the farmers of his county, in the organization of Land O' Lakes Creameries.

Tom Stitts, as he is well-known, is an overseas veteran of the First World War and has been with Federal agricultural activities since the days of the Farm Board, being transferred to the Farm Credit Administration in 1933. He is well-known to many Inter-State members, having spoken at the annual meeting in 1935, and has appeared on the programs at several District dinners.

The dairy industry is extremely fortunate in having a man of Dr.

Stitts' ability take over the work formerly performed by Dr. Gaumnitz. We are confident that he will fulfill the requirements of this office which, as we stated in the May Review, "will be doubly hard for his (Gaumnitz) successor, because of the high standard of work done and many friends won by Dr. Gaumnitz in his service in the Department." Dr. Stitts has built up a reputation of integrity and ability. He has demonstrated that he possesses a keen appreciation of problems of the dairyman and we are looking forward confidently to continued progress in this Division under his direction.

Use Lots of Own Milk Is Our Dairy Month Job

We are in the middle of Dairy Month. This is the month during which, each year, dairy organizations and food distributing agencies cooperate in a national all-out program to promote the use of dairy products.

The campaign this year is especially appropriate. Milk is one of the few products the production of which has shown the gains requested of our nation's farmers to help feed our country, our armies and our allies. In addition, milk ranks at the very top in the recommendations of nutrition authorities.

The national campaign is, of course, centered primarily in promoting the sale of milk in our cities and towns. This is a direct benefit to milk producers, as it broadens the sale of our product and is doing it at a time when the supply and consumption of many other beverages are curtailed because of lack of supplies.

As milk producers we are finding it worthwhile to participate in this campaign in another way—by using an abundance of milk and other dairy products in our own homes.

Milk produced on the farm is a complete food. Farmers have the benefit of having it on hand without the cost of transportation, processing and other expenses and profits that might be associated with such handling. In other words, as compared with purchased foods the farmer using his own milk gets 100 cents of the dollar for his own milk he uses, which naturally can not be true of those products which he or his neighbor sells and he buys back later in processed form.

Use milk. Use it abundantly. Use butter, cheese and ice cream. That is how the milk producer can best support this nation-wide program designed to help the dairy industry to use up the annual June surplus.

Personal Glimpses

Thomas Cruikshank, Galena, Md., has four nephews in the nation's armed service; one in Egypt, one in Honolulu, one in Panama and one on the West Coast.

Among the herds in the Oxford Dairy Herd Improvement Association which made the honor roll, with 30 or more pounds of butterfat, in April are those of Wm. Reid, H. S. Gatchell, Howard Wollaston & Son, Sloan and Stewart, E. H. Bailey & Sons, Mrs. Louise Wade, Edward A. Webb, Caleb Chambers & Son and Everett Holt.

The Susquehanna Planning Group of Cecil county, Md., met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Biggs on May 12, with the wheat quota and the efforts of John L. Lewis to organize dairy farmers predominating in the discussion.

Warren L. Eby's "Breezy Glen" herd topped the Garden Spot Cow Testing Association in April, with 40.7 pounds of butterfat per cow.

Another evidence that cooperatives are democratic in fact as well as name was evidenced when Felix De Clervaux, Prince of Luxembourg, became a member of Inter-State on exactly the same basis as all other members. His farm is near Langhorne, Pa.

The Sussex county, Delaware, dairy herd improvement association reports that in May the following Inter-State members won places on the honor roll: W. E. Thompson, A. S. Hopkins, Hylon Smith, J. D. Walker, Hugo Kopple, John Houston, Walter J. Mills, James W. Smith, W. T. Jones, Geo. Simpson, W. H. Jump, Tull Brothers and Claude Ellis.

The Men's Christian Temperance League of Pennsylvania, at its recent meeting, elected John A. McSparran, of Greene, first vice-president for the ensuing year. The meeting was held at Williamsport.

A daughter was born on May 11 to Mr. and Mrs. Furman Gyger, Jr., thereby making Inter-State director, Furman Gyger, a grandfather.

The extensive barn and milk house remodelling job recently undertaken by Frank G. Bradley of Pequea, Pa., received a splendid writeup in a Lancaster newspaper. The barn provides stalls for 26 cows and the milk house is 12 x 14 feet and is equipped with electric milk cooler, electric water heater and can racks.

In the Holy Bible there are more than fifty references to milk and milk products.

Bill: "My wife's been nursing a grouch all week."

Joe: "I didn't know you'd been laid up."

Do This for Others

We receive complaints now and then to the effect that copies of Reviews belonging to other parties, all in one wrapper, are received by some of our readers. This occurs most frequently where only two or three copies go to a single post office.

When this happens, it is due to error in handling of mail and we urge you, in such cases, to save both the wrapper and the copies for other people and turn them over to the mail carrier or postmaster. These wrappers carry instructions to the postmaster to remove the wrapper before distribution and, apparently, this act was overlooked, thus resulting in your getting copies belonging to others.

Women's War Opportunities Found Right on Home Farm

Farm women and girls who wish to take a part in the nation's war effort can usually find their best opportunity for service right at home, according to Claude R. Wickard in a radio talk given over the National Farm and Home hour on June 5.

He stated that many farm women and girls feel that they can do their greatest service by going into war industries, while many city women and girls are thinking seriously that they ought to work on farms. In a great majority of instances, Mr. Wickard stated, the greatest service can be done by both these groups by working right where they are and avoiding a wasteful changing around.

The Secretary added that there is one other important point to consider, and that is the job of holding the family together and keeping everyone cheerful in spite of difficulties.

Boys Help on Farms

New Jersey high school boys—about 10,000 of them—have made themselves available for farm work in that state. Many of them have already contributed valuably to the asparagus harvest in Cumberland and Gloucester counties, reports Hermon I. Miller, state representative of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Legislation was recently passed in New Jersey, permitting boys 14 years of age or older to spend 15 days of the school year doing farm work where workers are needed. The previous minimum was 16 years.

Put your scrap into the scrap.

Here's Our Opportunity —Let's Grab It.

Many habits of long standing have been changed and even more are going to be changed. Some of these habits are good, perhaps some are bad—many of them are just plain habits. Many of our likes and dislikes in eating and beverage drinking are—more than we sometimes like to admit—just plain habits.

Most beverages which accompany our meals require sugar. Now both sugar and raw materials for these beverages are scarce and getting scarcer. This may result in a change in some of our long established eating habits. Perhaps it will open the way to the more general use of milk as a beverage.

There is also a possibility that the manufacture of soft drinks will be sharply curtailed. Here is another tremendous beverage market open to milk and here again milk has it all over its competitors in basic value and quality. It contains vitamins, minerals and proteins in addition to its own sugar, while the principal ingredients of soft drinks are sugar, flavor and carbonated water. We see no good reason why the dairy industry can not obtain a good share of this soft drink market, and, once getting it, hold it for the future. We can do it if we put out a product with flavor, taste appeal and quality.

We must remember, however, that the consuming public, whether at the dinner table, a soda fountain or a pop stand, is not going to beg us to make them like milk. It is our job to tell these consumers how good milk is. Yes, it is true that these consumers should know all this, but the other fellow has been busy for years telling his story both frequently and effectively, and the result is that friend consumer sort of thinks of the other fellow's product first—then buys it.

If we keep telling Mr. and Mrs. Consumer and their sons and daughters how good milk is and then back it up with a quality product, there should be more and more of these consumers switch to our product, and if we keep on telling them they will stay with us as regular customers.

Enthusiasm takes cold hard facts, and makes them spit fire.

It is not too late to sow sudan grass for late summer pasture. If sowed in a good seed bed at this time of the year this crop will grow very rapidly. A compact seed bed is desirable and the seed should be covered to about one-half-inch depth. The crop should be ready for pasturing about four weeks after sowing.

Classification Percentages—April, 1942

PENNSYLVANIA (STATE CONTROL) AND WILMINGTON, DEL.

April	I	IA	II	III	Bonus
Blue Hen Dairies.....	65.2	x	23.6	11.2	..
Clover Dairy Co.....	69.35	x	11.41	19.24	40
Eachus Dairy Co.....	80	10	10	0	..
Everett Milk & Ice Cream	30.5	1.3	29.7	38.5	..
Fraim's Dairy.....	80.43	x	11.88	7.69	78
Chas. G. Waple Dairies...	76.5	7.3	0	16.2	..
Williamsburg Dairy 1-15	97	3	0	0	..
" 16-30	96	4	0	0	..

May					
Blue Hen Farms.....	73.6	x	26.4	x	..
Clover Dairy Co.....	70.93	x	29.07	x	39
Eachus Dairies.....	78	12	10	0	..
Fraim's Dairy.....	78.01	x	21.99	x	74

NEW JERSEY (Percentages of Norm)

April	Norm	Cream	Excess	"A" Bonus
Abbotts Dairies.....	a90	a6	a4	a52
Arrowhead Shoemaker..	87	Balance	55% of Ex.	..
Castanea Dairies "A"...	71	"	72% of Ex.	..
" " "B".....	92	"	72% of Ex.	..
Scott-Powell Dairies...	100	0	c Balance	57.4%
Supplee-Wills-Jones....	100	0	Balance	..

May				
Scott-Powell Dairies...	100	0	Balance	53.1
Supplee-Wills-Jones....	100	0	Balance	..

*—Percentage of production on which "A" producers were paid grade "A" bonus.
a—Percentages of production (no norms apply)—0.5% of Class I at special school price.
b—11% of Excess sold as school milk at special price.
c—12.4% of "A" Excess sold as school milk at special price.

Class Prices, Pennsylvania Markets

Area	Class I	Class IA	Class II	Class III
	Apr.-May	Apr.-May	April	May
Area 1, Zone 2	3.40	x	2.32	2.31
" 4	3.20	2.30	2.09	2.09
" 9	3.24	2.30	2.14	2.14
" 10, Zone 2	2.96	2.30	2.14	2.14
" 11	3.08	2.40	2.29	2.29
" 14	3.32	2.40	2.42	2.42
" 15, Zone 1	3.27	2.40	2.47	2.47
" 15, Zone 2	3.35	2.40	2.47	2.47
Wilmington	3.37-3.46	x	2.32	2.09

Prices Paid April and May, 4% Milk

Abbotts Dairies.....	(New Jersey Producers)	\$3.43
Bair, L. O., & Son.....	Tamaqua, Pa.....	\$2.66
Blue Hen Farms.....	Wilmington, Del.....	2.93
Centerville Producers Co-op.	Centerville, Md.....	2.92
Clover Dairy Company.....	Wilmington, Del.....	2.92
Delamore Dairy.....	West Chester, Pa.....	2.96
Eachus Dairies.....	Everett, Pa.....	3.17
Everett Milk & Ice Cream Co....	Wilmington, Del.....	2.10
Fraim's Dairy.....	Greencastle, Pa.....	3.11
Hershey Creamery Co.....	Coatesville, Pa.....	2.60
Highland Dairy Co.....	Altoona, Pa.....	3.15
Hoffman's.....	Bedford, Pa.....	2.44
"	Huntingdon, Pa.....	2.44
New York City Buyers.....	201-10 mile zone.....	2.50
Penn Cress Ice Cream Co.....	Cresson, Pa.....	2.52
Sheffield Condensed Milk Co....	Rising Sun, Md.....	2.90
Tri-County Dairy Co.....	Honey Brook, Pa.....	2.55
Charles G. Waple Dairies.....	Tyrone, Pa.....	2.69
West End Dairy.....	Wilmington, Del.....	3.00
Williamsburg Dairy.....	Williamsburg, Pa.....	3.19-3.20

Foreign agitators aren't nearly so dangerous to our democracy as the indifference of so many American voters.

Farm supply purchasing cooperatives constitute approximately one-fourth of the nation's 10,700 farmer cooperatives.

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Class Prices—f.o.b. Market per Cwt. of 4.0% milk.

Wilmington	APRIL	MAY
Class I	\$3.37	\$3.46
Class II	2.32	2.09
Class III	1.67	..

New Jersey

F.o.b. market cwt. of 3.5% milk.	Class I	Class II	Class III
April	\$3.60	\$2.45	\$1.82
May	3.60	2.45	1.81

The price of 4% milk of each class is 20 cents more per hundred pounds than the price of 3.5% milk.

Prices of *Cream †Dry Skimmilk

April	\$16.65625	9.8974¢
May	17.2375	10.083¢

*—Per 40-quart can of 40 percent cream as used in determining the Philadelphia Class II price.
†—Per pound of roller process dry skimmilk as used in determining the Philadelphia Class II price.

Average price New York 92-score butter

Cents Per Pound	April	May
April 1-15—37.27	May 1-15—38.48	
April 16-30—38.55	May 16-31—37.08	
April 1-30—37.91	May 1-31—37.81	

Prices reported as paid by handlers in outside markets are determined according to price schedules furnished by the handler or from statements furnished with milk checks and checked in the Inter-State office.

The prices quoted as the average price paid do not include any bonuses or premiums which may be earned by the producer.

The butterfat differential is 4 cents per point in all cases except that the Class II differential in Pennsylvania areas 6, 14 and 15 is 5 cents per point and the Class III differential in Pennsylvania is one-tenth the price per pound of 92-score butter at New York for that month.

Delivery Crisis Faces Milk Industry

Most of the country's milk trucks will be off the streets in less than two years as a result of rubber shortage unless effective programs for conservation of equipment are instituted without delay, the Office of Defense Transportation asserted in an announcement on June 10.

That long-range conservation of tires and trucks in the milk distribution industry is needed, the ODT said, is indicated in a report prepared by the Milk Industry Foundation on the basis of data collected by the International Association of Milk Dealers.

The survey covered 389 milk distributing industries in all parts of the country.

Two hundred and six dealers and dairymen advised the association that they could continue to make retail deliveries for a year, at the most, if no conservation programs were put into effect.

Many of them said they could continue to operate no longer than six months without cutting down on the use of equipment.

Prices 4% Milk, April and May

These are the minimum permitted prices at each plant location under Marketing Order No. 61 for the Philadelphia milk marketing area, as announced by Market Administrator Wm. P. Sadler, for milk purchased during April and May, 1942. Any prices less than those here announced constitute a violation of the order or are subject to a review now being made as to the applicability of certain provisions of the order to the plant in question.

Handler	Plant Location	Location Differential	April Price	May Price
Market Average	f. o. b. Philadelphia	—	\$3.196	\$3.194
Abbotts Dairies.....	51st & Chestnut St.	..	\$3.115	\$3.123
" " " " " " " "	Coudersport, Pa.....	.402	2.697	2.691
" " " " " " " "	Curryville, Pa.....	.339	2.746	2.754
" " " " " " " "	Easton, Md.....	.283	2.802	2.810
" " " " " " " "	Goshen, Pa.....	.241	2.844	2.852
" " " " " " " "	Kelton, Pa.....	.227	2.858	2.866
" " " " " " " "	Oxford, Pa.....	.227	2.858	..
" " " " " " " "	Port Allegheny, Pa.....	.416	2.683	2.677
" " " " " " " "	Spring Creek, Pa.....	.451	2.655	2.642
" " " " " " " "	Ardmore, Pa.....	..	3.465	3.580
Ardmore Home Dairies.....	4819 Duffield St.	..	3.092	3.064
Baldwin Dairies.....	Bedminster, Pa.....	.22	3.490	3.270
Bedminster Dairymen's Association.....	Bedminster, Pa.....	.09	3.371	3.330
Bergdoll, John C.....	Boothwyn, Pa.....	.07	3.510	3.510
Booth, Chas. T.....	Chester, Pa.....	..	3.428	3.441
Breuninger Dairies.....	3015 N. 7th St.	..	3.428	3.441
" " " " " " " "	Richlandtown, Pa.....	.227	3.171	3.184
Brookmead Guernsey Dairies.....	Wayne, Pa.....	.07	3.479	3.356
Brown's Dairy.....	Glenside, Pa.....	.07	3.462	3.480
Buck's Co. Fm. Dairy.....	Morrisville, Pa.....	.22	3.182	3.283
Buehler's Dairy.....	Willow Grove, Pa.....	.07	3.439	3.459
Bupp's Hy-Grd. Dairy.....	York, Pa.....	.255	3.117	3.036
Cheltenham Dairy.....	3527 A. Street	..	3.568	3.529
Clover Crest Dairy.....	Newtown, Pa.....	.13	3.367	3.320
Clover Dairy.....	1761 N. Marshall St.	..	3.574	3.580
Coollyn Milk Co.....	3228 Dickinson St.	..	3.087	3.091
" " " " " " " "	Goldsboro, Md.....	.262	2.825	2.829
Crawford, M. S.....	Drexel Hill, Pa.....	..	3.514	3.518
Crystle, W. H. & Son.....	Chester, Pa.....	.07	3.448	3.420
Darlington Bros.....	Darlington, Pa.....	.09	3.413	3.454
Deger's Dairy.....	Mont Clare, Pa.....	.13	3.086	3.132
Doylestown Dairy.....	Doylestown, Pa.....	.11	3.470	3.310
Engel Dairy.....	K. & Tioga Sts.	..	3.423	3.495
Ervin, F. C. & Sons.....	6046 Larchwood Ave.	..	3.531	3.547
Farmer's Dairy.....	51 & Florence Ave.	..	3.332	3.312
" " " " " " " "	Wrightstown, N. J.	.22	3.112	3.062
Frankford Dairies.....	5817 Walker St.	..	3.580	3.580
Gardenville Coop. Creamery.....	Gardenville, Pa.....	.13	2.952	3.127
Gaynor, Hyland L.....	Boothwyn, Pa.....	.09	3.490	3.490
Gorman's Dairies.....	Newtown Sq., Pa.....	.07	3.366	3.375
Great Oak Farms.....	4209 Germantown Ave.	..	3.348	3.534
Greentree Creamery Association.....	Obelisk, Pa.....	.22	3.078	3.080
Gross, Charles.....	2123 Westmoreland.	..	3.533	3.482
Grubbs Dairy.....	Media, Pa.....	.07	3.468	3.457
Hamilton Dairies.....	475 Ripka Ave.	..	3.404	3.222
Hansell, Est. of A. R.....	5758 Keyser St.	..	3.403	3.294
" " " " " " " "	Mainland, Pa.....	.11	3.293	3.184
Harbison's Dairies.....	Front & Diamond	..	3.181	3.180
" " " " " " " "	Brandtsville, Pa.....	.276	2.875	2.874
" " " " " " " "	Byers, Pa.....	.22	2.931	2.930
" " " " " " " "	Carlisle, Pa.....	.276	2.875	2.874
" " " " " " " "	Hurlock, Md.....	.283	2.868	2.867
" " " " " " " "	Kimberton, Pa.....	.13	3.051	3.050
" " " " " " " "	Massey, Md.....	.241	2.910	2.909
" " " " " " " "	Millville, Pa.....	.332	2.819	2.818
" " " " " " " "	Sudlersville, Md.....	.248	2.903	2.902
Hernig Sons, Peter.....	135 W. Norris St.	..	3.324	3.257
" " " " " " " "	Boiling Springs, Pa.....	.276	3.018	2.951
Hill Crest Farms.....	Eddington, Pa.....	.09	3.154	3.179
Hogan's Dairy.....	2563 N. Stanley	..	3.580	3.580
Holiday Dairy.....	Norristown, Pa.....	.09	3.203	3.217
Homestead Dairies.....	Chester Heights, Pa.....	.11	3.210	3.104
Hutt's Dairies.....	443 W. Berks St.	..	3.431	3.402
Individual Dairies.....	2045 N. 2nd St.	..	3.510	3.441
Ivy Crest Gnsy. Dry.....	Hatboro, Pa.....	.09	3.464	3.430
Jersey Queen Dairy.....	3465 Richmond St.	..	3.544	3.331
Johnson, J. Ward.....	Woodlyn, Pa.....	.07	3.519	3.433
Mainland Dairy.....	3520 Mercer St.	..	3.542	3.542
Major, Llewellyn.....	Royersford, Pa.....	.13	3.420	3.435
Marmer, John.....	Bryn Mawr, Pa.....	..	3.249	3.246
Marshall T. Forest.....	Linwood, Pa.....	.09	3.451	3.453
Martin Century Fms.....	Lansdale, Pa.....	.11	3.265	3.340
Meyers Dairies.....	Ambler, Pa.....	.09	3.378	3.260
Miller-Flounders Dry.....	Chester, Pa.....	.07	3.430	3.371
" " " " " " " "	Springfield, Pa.....	.07	3.430	3.371
Missimer-Wood-Nar-cissa Dairies.....	362 Delmar St.	..	3.393	3.401
Mont-Berk Dairy.....	Boyetown, Pa.....	.227	3.008	3.099
Mourar's Dairies.....	Phoenixville, Pa.....	.11	2.948	3.082
Nelson's Dairies.....	Norristown, Pa.....	.09	3.225	3.221
Oakland Farms.....	Fairview Village, Pa.....	.11	3.049	2.944
" " " " " " " "	St. Peters, Pa.....	.22	2.829	2.834
Pennbrook Milk Co.....	500 S. 27th St.	..	3.394	3.378
Penn-Reed Milk Co.....	Belleville, Pa.....	.318	2.564	2.501
Pinkerton, S. D.....	Media, Pa.....	.07	3.510	3.510
Quaker-Maid Dairy Products.....	220 Manton St.	..	3.487	3.461
Quinn's Dairy.....	341 Master St.	..	3.580	3.536
Rakestraw's Bros.....	Mechanicsburg, Pa.....	.276	2.279	..
Richards, F. H.....	139 Meehan Ave.	..	3.513	3.507
Schillinger Bros.....	1017 Thayer St.	..	3.483	3.482
Scott-Powell Dairies.....	45 & Parrish Sts.	..	3.202	3.168
" " " " " " " "	Clayton, Del.....	.241	2.931	2.897
" " " " " " " "	Fairdale, Pa.....	.318	2.854	2.820
" " " " " " " "	New Holland, Pa.....	.234	2.938	2.904
" " " " " " " "	Pottstown, Pa.....	.22	2.952	2.918
" " " " " " " "	Snow Hill, Md.....	.304	2.868	2.834
" " " " " " " "	1226 Leopard St.	..	2.652	2.645
Shearer & Co., P. B.....	Center Port, Pa.....	.248	2.404	2.397
Suburban Dairies.....	Manoa, Pa.....	..	3.515	3.560
Sunny Slope Dairy.....	Spring City, Pa.....	.13	3.020	3.199
Supplee-Wills-Jones.....	1523 N. 26th St.	..	3.181	3.170
" " " " " " " "	Bedford, Pa.....	.332	2.819	2.808
" " " " " " " "	Chambersburg, Pa.....	.297	2.854	2.843
" " " " " " " "	Hagerstown, Md.....	.304	2.847	2.836
" " " " " " " "	Harrington, Del.....	.262	2.889	2.878
" " " " " " " "	Huntingdon, Pa.....	.332	2.819	2.808
" " " " " " " "	Leaman Place, Pa.....	.234	2.917	2.906
" " " " " " " "	Lewistown, Pa.....	.311	2.840	2.829
" " " " " " " "	Mercersburg, Pa.....	.311	2.840	2.829
" " " " " " " "	Mt. Pleasant, Del.....	.227	2.924	2.913
" " " " " " " "	Princess Anne, Md.....	.297	2.854	2.843
" " " " " " " "	Townsend, Del.....	.234	2.917	2.906
" " " " " " " "	Worton, Md.....	.255	2.896	2.885
Sylvan Seal Milk, Inc.....	612 S. 24th St.	..	3.258	3.188
" " " " " " " "	Delta, Pa.....	.248	2.980	2.910
" " " " " " " "	1638 Sydenham Ave.	..	3.384	3.277
Sypherd's Dairies.....	420 Highland Ave.	..	3.383	3.421
Taylor's Dairies.....	Flourtown, Pa.....	.07	3.214	3.282
Thomas Dairies.....	1327 N. Marston St.	..	2.993	2.982
Turner & Wescott.....	Glenroy, Pa.....	.234	2.729	2.718
Victor Dairies.....	2911 Ellsworth St.	..	3.462	3.580
Walnut Bank Farms.....	Quakertown, Pa.....	.227	3.170	3.176
Warner, C. H. & Bro.....	Berwyn, Pa.....	.09	3.269	3.220
Wawa Dairy Farm.....	Wawa, Pa.....	.09	3.148	3.186
Willow Ridge Farms.....	Hatboro, Pa.....	.09	3.386	3.081
Wilmer Dairies.....	Conshohocken, Pa.....	.07	3.430	3.479
Witchwood Dairy.....	Spring House, Pa.....	.09	3.236	3.357

*—The location differentials set forth in this column are those enumerated in paragraphs 961.8d and 961.8e of the marketing order. The location differential as set forth in paragraph 961.8d is 22 cents per hundredweight of milk delivered at plants located 31 to 40 miles from City Hall in Philadelphia and an additional 0.7-cent per hundredweight for each additional 10 miles. Under paragraph 961.8e an additional deduction of 3 cents per hundredweight is permitted at such plants. (This additional deduction is not included in this listing of location differentials but where it is known to have been taken the prices shown allow for it.) Paragraph 961.8e permits the deductions of 7 to 13 cents per hundredweight, as listed in the tabulation, on milk delivered at plants 11 to 30 miles from Philadelphia City Hall.

MARKET SUMMARY

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Secondary Markets

SOUTH JERSEY

Milk delivery to consumers in South Jersey is now on an every-other-day basis, with the price $\frac{1}{2}$ cent less per quart. In addition, a bottle deposit is charged, which is redeemable when the empty bottle is returned.

The milk supply is declining rapidly due to the dry weather, while the seashore markets, which have been slow, are now picking up. The milk of all members is being marketed through regular channels at the present time.

Dairy Dell on Central Pier at Atlantic City, which is a project of the South Jersey Inter-State Milk Market Committee, was opened again on May 29 and the first 10 days of business showed an almost identical volume of trade as that made during the corresponding period a year ago. It is hoped and believed that the volume of business will be benefited through the short supply of soft drinks.

The opinion is expressed by many producers that if the dry weather continues the Class II price should be increased at an early date.

WILMINGTON

The price paid producers in the Wilmington market is showing an increase in May over April, as the result of the agreement between Wilmington buyers and Inter-State, which became effective May 1, reports Market Manager Floyd R. Ealy. This increase occurred at a time when there is usually a seasonal decrease in price. The increases paid by four dealers range from 5 cents to 17 cents per hundred pounds. A further increase of 12 cents per hundredweight on Class I is scheduled to go into effect on July 1.

All Inter-State members shipping to Wilmington buyers are now being paid by Inter-State. They will get an advance check about the 25th of each month, with final settlement being made a few days later than formerly. It is hoped that members will be patient on this change, especially since they are receiving an advance regularly each month and their final return will be higher than formerly.

The report of the United States Public Health Service to the Wilmington Board of Health on a survey made of Wilmington dairy plants and farms a year ago indicates that very little fault has been found with

the farms of Inter-State members selling in Wilmington.

Milk deliveries in Wilmington are now being made on an every-other-day basis. The supply of milk in the area is decreasing rapidly.

LANCASTER

The dairy industry in the Lancaster area has worked hard during the past month in cutting down mileage in the collection and distribution of milk. A public hearing was held on this subject at Harrisburg on May 8 but, as yet, no orders have been issued covering it.

Milk production in this area reached its peak about May 23 and although supplies are still ample the excess milk is being moved satisfactorily and some buyers are protecting their future supplies by taking on additional dairies now.

The schedule of classes, percentages and prices on which producers were paid for April and May milk going to New York, follows:

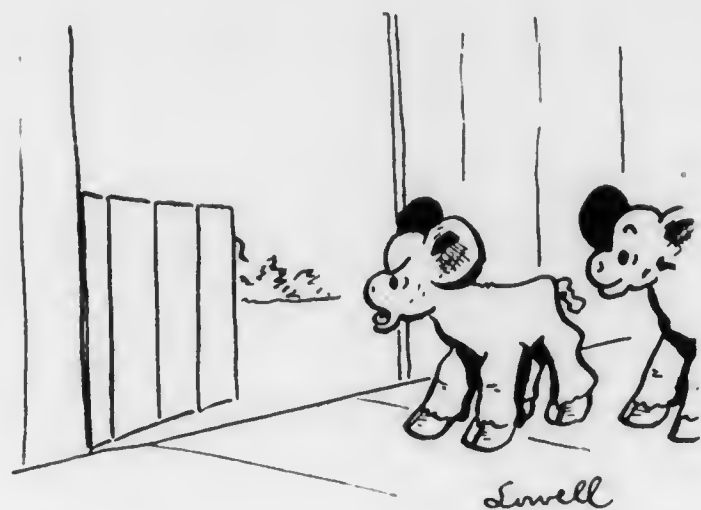
Classes	April	May
I	33.74	\$2.850
I non-federal	3.11	2.500
I Relief	1.26	2.280
I Outside fed	.05	3.028
II-A	12.61	1.950
II-B	11.94	1.830
II-C	1.74	1.651
II-D	3.04	1.524
II-E	2.72	1.551
II-F	3.06	1.551
III	13.54	1.987
IV-A	4.10	1.424
IV-B	9.09	1.843

The blended price, after deductions and adjustments, was \$2.30 in April and \$2.34 in May, per hundredweight of 3.5% milk f.o.b. the 201-210 mile zone, the Lancaster price being \$2.335 in April and \$2.375 in May.

During the past month Market Manager C. E. Cowan has had an unusually large number of complaints concerning low butterfat tests. Some have requested individual herd tests and others check-ups on tests at the plants. It is pointed out that low tests are most frequently experienced during the peak production season. Mr. Cowan also emphasized that if a cow is given opportunity to build up her flesh during the dry period she will usually have a higher butterfat test following freshening. This emphasizes the necessity of giving dry cows an ample rest period and plenty of feed.

Quality has also been a problem in some instances, aggravated by the heavy field work and farm labor shortage, together with warm weather. These conditions require

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW



"Let's keep this door closed, Herbie! Then when that man with the bucket comes for the milkin' we'll pretend no one's home!"

special vigilance in order to turn out a quality product every day. Special attention should be given to cooling.

The Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency has petitioned for a new hearing for the New York market. This hearing, however, will not be held until the special committee which is studying New York milk shed boundaries makes its report.

TRENTON

The supply of milk in the Trenton market has been maintained at a satisfactory level, with only a normal spring surplus. Several producers have sold their herds, while others have added to their herds.

Some concern is felt among buyers in regard to whether there will be sufficient milk to take care of the consumer demand in months to come. It is generally believed that the gas and tire situation will result in a more steady consumption during the summer, as consumers will generally stay closer to home.

The Trenton Market Committee is holding a special meeting on June 16, to consider restoring the norms to the level that existed before the 7.5 percent cut on January 1. It is believed that this temporary reduction in the norms has stabilized production and kept it closely in line with consumer demands the past few months.

Keep Things Cleaned Up

Good housekeeping around the farm premises is an important means of reducing farm fire losses. Trash of all kinds should be cleaned out and kept out wherever it may be.

Not only is there danger of fire from lightning during the spring and summer months, but there is also danger from spontaneous combustion, from intruders and now even from the sky, due to the possibility of bombing raids.

Good Health Cafeteria

Wins Friends for Milk In Germantown School

THIS is a story of educational advertising—the sort of advertising the Dairy Council has been conducting and priding itself on for the past 21 years. And it is a story that every contributing dealer and farmer should be glad to hear.

The setting is the William Penn Charter School in Germantown, Philadelphia. The time is the school term of 1940-41. And the leading character is Miss Ellgarda Tennis, teacher in the first grade.

Perhaps you think that first grade children are much too young to learn any real nutrition facts. Perhaps you feel that posters and leaflets are just so many pretty pictures and stories to them. But Miss Tennis disagrees with you—on both counts. And she has proved herself right beyond any doubt.

Miss Tennis, to begin with, is an excellent teacher—capable of restoring anyone's lost or waning faith in the profession. She believes wholeheartedly in the theory that school is life, not preparation for life. And watching young Penn Charter boys respond to her enthusiasm and interest is like seeing a spring garden grow.

Visiting her classroom one day not long ago, the first thing I saw was a full-fledged miniature cafeteria. It wasn't a professional cafeteria, but it had all of the essentials. And it was the children's own creation.

They built the counter themselves with construction blocks, helped by the Industrial Art teacher. They decorated it with Dairy Council food and action posters. They fashioned play foods from clay and painted them in shop. They made play money and agreed on a price system. They posted menus displaying the foods they had to offer. And then they got together and named their cafeteria. They called it the "Good Health Cafeteria."

At Miss Tennis' invitation, I

tried the cafeteria for myself. Three boys were chosen as salesmen and one as cashier. The first boy handed me a tray, some silver, and a "50-cent piece" with which to buy my lunch. The second stood ready to serve me my main course.

What could he serve me, please? Well, what did he have to offer? Fried flounder, liver, or lamb chop—all modeled in clay and painted realistically. I chose the liver, complete with vegetables, took some whole wheat bread, and went on to the next server. The first thing he pointed out to me was a bottle of milk. Then I thought some orange juice looked appetizing. But I learned that these were not ordinary salesmen.

"No," said the Good Health man firmly. "That's too much liquid. You'd better take fruit instead."

I meekly selected a luscious-looking pineapple and passed on to the cashier.

"That's 20, and five is 25, and five is 30, and five more is 35 cents, please," he counted capably. With the proper change in one hand and a well-balanced lunch in the other, I returned to my seat.

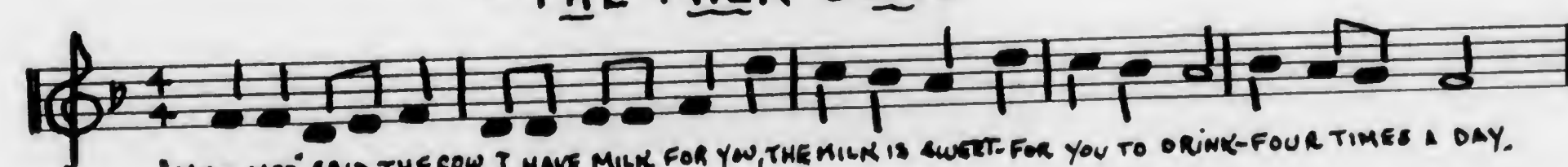
In using the cafeteria, the children take turns being salesmen, cashiers, and customers. They invite other classes in to "buy" lunches. And, with the help of the teacher, they correlate this activity with lessons such as oral English, arithmetic, health, and art.

They make their own report of the project for the scrapbook. Miss Tennis keeps of classroom work:

Good Health Cafeteria

We are learning about good foods for energy, growth, and foods to keep us well. We decided to have a cafeteria. We call it the "Good Health Cafeteria." All the boys helped to make the food. We made the foods at shop. The things were made of clay and painted. We have milk, tomato and orange juice.

"THE MILK SONG"



A group of first grade boys at the William Penn Charter School in Germantown use Dairy Council posters to decorate their model cafeteria.

fruits, vegetables, bread and butter, meals for sale. We have trays, silver, and dishes. We have customers, servers, and a cashier every day.

Junior School boys buy at our cafeteria.

Miss Tennis has always been interested in nutrition, but states that she was re-inspired by a recent Canteen Course talk on Nutrition in Defense—a talk given, incidentally, by Miss Frances Hoag, Dairy Council nutritionist. She confesses that she was pleasantly surprised to find the children so wholeheartedly interested in foods and described how they have taken the classroom discussion and applied it to outside things. For example, several mothers have informed her that their boys were drinking much more milk since the project started.

She looked around at the group listening to the conversation and smiled. "Do you think you can pick out the boy in the class who always has two bottles of milk for lunch?" she asked.

From the excited gleam in one husky little fellow's eyes, it wasn't hard to see that he was proud of his achievements as a milk drinker.

"That boy looks as if he drank a lot of milk," I said. He fairly jumped up and down in satisfaction. "You bet!" he bubbled. I also learned that the cafeteria wasn't the first project used to interest the children in foods and milk. Preceding it had been a visit to a Dairy Farm and a butter-making lesson, also described in the class scrapbook:

The Farm

We went to a Dairy Farm. The farm is called "Witchwood." We saw many Guernsey cows. We saw some little calves. The men milk the cows by hand. They milk the cows three times a day. We each tried to milk a cow. We took turns sitting on the tractors.

Butter

We made butter today. We put cream in a jar. We shook the jar. We got a yellow ball. It was butter. We ate the butter for lunch.

And out of the cafeteria developed another project—an original play given in school assembly. The outline of the play was developed by Miss Tennis with help from the Dairy Council, but the lines and some

(Please turn to Page 10)

Lt. Col. H. W. Cook Writes from South Pacific

The following letter was received from Lieutenant Colonel H. Wallace Cook on June 11. Mr. Cook was a director of Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and is at present a member of the Cooperative, his wife operating their farm in New Castle county, Delaware, while he is serving our nation as an officer in the armed forces on this distant island. I am sure Inter-State members will be interested in the comments in his letter.

Somewhere in the Pacific.
..... 1942.

DEAR MR. JAMISON:

Your letter of February 16 to Frances was forwarded to me out here in the tropical Pacific. I have received the March issue of the Review. I shall appreciate getting the Review as it is hard under such changed conditions to maintain my agricultural outlook, especially since so many of my officer associates are urban people. Some day in the not too far distant future I hope to be back living on a dairy farm.

This is a beautiful little island on which we are placed for a very specific duty, probably not the assignment I should have asked for but good soldiers must go where sent without question. We are getting comfortably settled now (Spring in your section, Fall in ours) and will be very busy for several months more. Then perhaps a move to more active sections or buried here for the duration of the war. I am afraid this paradise will get very monotonous when the work runs out.

So far I have seen one bull, one cow and one heifer on the island and have heard of no others. Naturally they are nondescript in breeding but look a little like Guernseys. However we are well supplied with the coconut cow. My camp is in a coconut grove and the whole of the low land is covered with palms. The natives drink the juice of immature coconuts, eat the meat of mature nuts, grate it and make bread, in some manner make a coconut milk or cream, eat the crown of fallen trees as salad, use the trunks of trees for bridges, etc., weave the palm leaves into coverings and side walls for their houses, gather fallen leaves and the dry husks for fuel and in fact would be quite lost without this wonderful plant. Copra drying is not carried on much now as prices are so low here because freight boats are very scarce to carry it to the mainland. The vanilla bean is their best money crop now since the price is high per pound.

So much for my experiences. In many ways I think we have it easier than you do at home. Of course we cannot be with our families, have hard work to do, and have many physical discomforts but this war more than any other the U. S. has been in is Total War and everyone has their part to play. I know it is not easy to carry on the work of Inter-State but am sure everyone is doing his best.

Please remember me to Mr. Hoffman, Zollers, Willits and the rest of the force and my old friends on the Board. Maybe I shall be able to visit them in 1943 or 1944.

Cooperatively yours,
H. W. Cook.

Tin Now Semi-Precious Treat Utensils Accordingly

Only a few short months ago most of us thought of tin as something cheap. Even then that was a misconception of the real value of this almost precious metal. Most goods which we call tin are actually sheet

iron or steel covered with a thin coating of tin.

This includes our milk cans, milk pails, strainers and most other utensils used around the farm dairy. That tin coating is there to prevent rust and to lengthen the life of the utensils.

As most of us are now well aware, this country has been getting its tin from Malaya and the East Indies—halfway around the world and now in the hands of our nation's enemies, the Japanese. The South American supplies are undeveloped and uncertain as to quantity and availability, so it appears that it will be some little time before we can again squander tin.

That means take care of what we have. Take care of it for your sake and for your country's sake. This bit of advice applies with full force to milk haulers, plant men and anyone and everyone who handles the farmers' milk cans. Only by giving these tin-coated utensils the care that they deserve as valuable metals can we hope to make them last until tin is again abundant.

Good Health Cafeteria

(Continued from Page 9)

words and music for the songs were original. For instance, one boy was told that he would represent spinach in the play and that he should decide just what he wanted to say. "Spinach gives us energy!" was the speech he delivered proudly.

A physician's son brought a skull borrowed from his father to class one day and showed the interested boys that the unfortunate man who had originally owned the skull hadn't eaten the right foods because his teeth weren't good. When asked what he should have eaten to have strong teeth, Miss Tennis pointed out that the children all said "Milk!"

"Their answer to everything is milk," she smiled. And the pupils themselves have written a tribute to their favorite liquid in the form of a milk song!

HICCUGH—a message from departed spirits.



FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED
STATES
DEFENSE
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

More Producers Join Dairy Advertising Plan

The American Dairy Association expects to receive approximately \$500,000 for advertising milk and dairy products during the ensuing year. This organization was set up for the express purpose of raising funds from producers to use in advertising their products. Dairy-men of Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington and Wisconsin are contributing to the advertising program. It is expected, also, that producers of Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee will complete their plans in time to participate in the next season's program.

The officers of the American Dairy Association are: president, Dan T. Carlson, Willmar, Minn.; vice-president, Dr. Robert Pryor, Seattle, Wash.; treasurer, Bryce Landt, Wisconsin Dells, Wis.; and secretary, E. S. Estel, Waterloo, Iowa. The general manager is Owen M. Richards. These men, together with six other producers, serve as an executive committee.

The association is using newspaper and magazine advertising, display advertisements at the point of sale and publicity to newspapers, magazines and other outlets which put emphasis on dairy foods in recipes and menus. Some of the advertising also is aimed at retail merchants and their clerks and is designed to enlist their cooperation in pushing sales of milk and dairy products.

This organization is supported through checkoffs from producers' milk checks. The most common practice is to deduct 1 cent per pound of butterfat delivered during the first half of June or one-half cent per pound for the entire month of June. A few of the states have established a deduction on an annual basis. The total deduction amounts to about 12 to 15 cents per cow per year and deductions, in all cases except where authorized by state laws, are voluntary and are made by the purchaser of the product and turned over to the association.

Although the half-million dollars available looks like a lot of money it is "small change" as compared with the money used in advertising cigarettes, soft drinks, automobiles, or numerous other products.

I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true. I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to the light I have.

—LINCOLN

What makes a rainy day even worse is to hear women crying in afternoon radio dramas.

U M W Holds Meeting In Western Pennsylvania

ON MAY 14 the United Mine Workers Union of the CIO held a meeting at Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa., in order to bring before the dairymen of southwestern Pennsylvania the matter of joining the dairy farmers' division of the UMW.

Reports reaching this office indicate that about 150 were present and that invitations had been sent out to approximately 2000 dairymen in southwestern Pennsylvania. The invitations, it is understood, were principally to members of the United Farmers of America which has, in the past, shown some activity in that section.

The United Mine Workers Union is a division of the CIO (Congress of Industrial Organizations) and the dairy farmers union is said to be a branch of District 50 of this union. District 50 covers the plastics and by-products division.

Reports reaching Inter-State on the Latrobe meeting indicate that the organizers have no definite plans to offer dairymen at this time but that their general plan is to organize the dairy farmers into the union and then, after the membership has been obtained, formulate plans and policies. One detail that was reported provides that the national UMW organization will ask for itself dues of 75 cents per month, or \$9.00 per year, for each member. Local and state units would have the authority to establish such additional dues as they saw fit, subject to UMW approval.

It is reported that Pennsylvania leaders of the United Farmers of America are in favor of transferring the entire membership of their organization into the dairy union being set up by the UMW. Reports indicate that this program is meeting opposition in many quarters.

Reports of meetings of local breed associations, granges, farm bureaus and other farm organizations indicate that the membership of these groups is greatly concerned as to the effects upon agriculture of this move. Expressions from them indicate a sincere desire to have all farm organizations spring from the bottom up, depending upon farmers and experienced farm leaders for guidance, direction and funds.

Many of these resolutions indicate a sincere desire that our farmers give their unqualified support to the present agricultural organizations and that these organizations, in turn, render the greatest possible service to their members.

Typical of the resolutions on this subject which have come to our attention is the one reproduced herewith which was sent in by the Huntingdon County, Pa., Pomona Grange, with the request that it be published in the Inter-State Milk Producers' Review. The resolution, which was sent by Mrs. Pearle Bolinger, secretary, follows:

"Whereas the U.M.W.A. District 50, is attempting to organize dairy farmers into that labor organization, and,

"Whereas the U.M.W.A. has aims opposed to best interests of farmers
"Be it resolved that this Huntingdon County Pomona Grange No. 6, recommends that Huntingdon County farmers do not join the U.M.W.A., but that they give greater support than ever to the organizations already established which are entirely devoted to farmers' interests."

J. N. Beaver
Committee: Ray F. Brown
R. S. Clark

A new angle on the situation is contributed by Dr. R. W. Bartlett, Associate Chief of Agricultural Economics at the University of Illinois. In commenting upon the first overture of the UMW to dairymen in that state, he said that "The facts show that in 1941 there were 136,000 fewer workers in the coal mining industries in the United States than in 1929, a net reduction of 22.6 percent." This, he said, is in contrast to a 20 percent increase in the number of factory workers employed during the same period.

Dr. Bartlett stated, also, that the coal miners of the nation received \$1,900,000 less per week in wages in 1941 than in 1929, a 12 percent reduction. The average weekly payroll to factory workers increased 35 percent during the same period.

A bomb fell in an English town demolishing garages and small flats above them. One small bedroom alone escaped.

Wardens and police rushed up. They saw a figure moving about in the one surviving room.

"Are you all right?" they shouted. "Yes," came the reply, "but I can't find my collar and tie."

Photographer: "Can't you look a little more cheerful?"

Henry Henpeck: "Not for this picture. I am to send it to my wife who is away on a visit and if I look too cheerful, she'll take the first train home."

New Type of Insurance Will Cover Bomb Damage

If bombs come none of us knows in advance where they will land. Up to July 1 our property has been protected from such damage due to air raids or invasion through a special insurance arrangement authorized by the Congress of the United States, but after that date no insurance will be effective unless the property owner takes out a special policy.

Information on this subject is incomplete as yet, but it is known that the rate will be \$1.00 per \$1000 of protection and it is believed that the minimum policy will be \$5.00, which would give \$5000 protection. The insurance will cover buildings and personal belongings. Complete information can be obtained from your insurance broker. Perhaps most people who take advantage of this insurance will wish to give the business to the company now insuring their property.

The rate is standard. This means that no company can offer a better rate or that coverage will be different from that of any other company.

Whether or not any person takes out insurance on his property is a problem for him to decide for himself. We are happy, however, to call this to your attention now, so that Inter-State members may know of its availability.



Sanitize
with
HTH-15
For—Calf Pails, Milk
Cans, Utensils, Milk-
Ing Machine Parts,
Separator Units, etc.

HTH-15 is a chlorine bactericide in free-flowing powder form. Easy to use . . . Low cost . . . Harmless to dairy metals.

Helps Avoid Rejects

Sanitize containers and utensils with HTH-15—helps keep bacteria counts down.

Generous Sample FREE.

THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.)

60 East 42nd St.
New York, N. Y.



Keep
down
BACTERIA
COUNTS

Burlap Is Scarce— Take Good Care of Bags

Burlap is one of the many materials which has become very scarce because of the war. This means that if we are to have burlap bags for feed, seeds, fertilizers and numerous other uses we must use every precaution to preserve and extend the life of the bags we now have. When they are gone there may be no more to take their places for a long time.

This means a sharp readjustment in the practices followed by many bag users. Formerly these bags, worth only a few cents each, were opened carelessly, tearing or cutting the burlap, and after emptying were stored in piles where they were exposed to moisture, dirt and the ravages of rats and mice.

It is important to see that every bag is given its fullest opportunity to do a full job.

Store filled bags where they will be protected from moisture, dirt and rodents.

Open the bags carefully, avoid cutting and tearing.

Store the empty bags for their careful protection—we suggest over a pipe or bar suspended from the ceiling or a post and guarded against rodents.

These bags have a high salvage value and if sorted by size and quality are in big demand.

Farm Leaders Offer Help To War Manpower Agency

Four national farm organizations have established a standing manpower committee and, as such, have offered the services of this committee to the War Manpower Commission, of which Paul V. McNutt is chairman. The four organizations are the National Grange, the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Farmers Union.

In notifying the Commission of the setting up of this committee, it was stated that the committee, made up of Washington representatives of the four organizations, is available at all times on short notice. The Commission was urged to use the services of this committee for consultation and in establishing policies which affect labor in agriculture and agricultural processing industries.

Recognizing that frequently agricultural processing industries might become bottlenecks which would seriously affect the movement of agricultural products, the committee is giving its serious attention to the problem of labor for those industries, as well as to labor for farm work.



Billy Farabaugh of Loretto, Pa., goes riding with his uncle Russell with Tony their means of transportation. Picture sent by Clyde Farabaugh, Loretto, Pa.

Less Work, Better Results With Proper Pasture Care

Farmers with high-yielding pastures are especially fortunate during this period of labor shortage, as the cows can do their own harvesting, thus saving a lot of work when every minute on the farm counts.

There is more to good pasture than liming and fertilizing. Good management is the other ingredient.

Grazing must be controlled. Too close grazing results in weakening the plants, thus reducing total yield, but if the crop is not grazed sufficiently close much of the pasture crop is wasted and the growth of native white clover is discouraged. This clover, being high in protein, adds both to the feed value and the palatability of the pasture.

If there is danger of the grass getting away from the herd it is desirable to clip it, thus preventing the formation of seed heads and the woody unpalatable top growth which slows the growth of the white clover. Clipping also helps to control weeds. If not too heavy the clippings can be left right on the ground.

Alternate grazing is also suggested. This gives closer control of the grazing and permits recovery of the plants during the rest period between grazings.

One other point in good pasture management is the scattering of droppings so as to spread this fertility over the ground and also to promote more uniform grazing, thus avoiding uneven patches where weeds frequently get their start.

Daughter: "Do you know what's become of my lipstick?"

Mother: "I think your father has it out in the chicken coup. He said he wanted to brighten up those show birds."

Farmers May Be Squeezed Between Labor and Ceilings

Agricultural leaders at Washington foresee the possibility of price situations which will seriously handicap agriculture in carrying on its part in war production. It is believed in many quarters that Price Administrator Leon Henderson, through his ceilings on retail prices, is preventing the increases in prices to farmers which are necessary in order that they may meet cost of production.

The theory of the price control law calls for holding down prices to prevent inflation but it is pointed out that many prices, especially the prices of labor, are not controlled either as to actual pay or the shifting of labor from one job to another and higher-paying job. The latter, when it happens, usually compels in turn the paying of higher wages in order to fill the vacancy. This means higher costs which are not controlled.

Farm organization leaders at Washington are working hard on the problem of clarifying this entire issue so that farmers may continue to produce the necessary foods for carrying on the nation's war effort. It is their contention that unless farmers can at least meet their costs of production there will be little incentive to produce and there may even be incentive to reduce production by going into other work.

During the past spring the Guernsey breeders of Lancaster county organized a tour to Blakeford Farms, Queenstown, Md. The bus trip was made by 104 persons, leaving Lancaster at 7:00 A.M. Of the group 33 were Inter-State members.

Report of the Field and Test Department, Inter- State Milk Producers' Cooperative

The following statistics show the operations of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative field representatives in connection with testing, weighing and general membership work, during April and May, 1942.

	APRIL	MAY
Farm Calls.....	1631	1110
Non-Farm Calls.....	368	320
Butterfat Tests.....	3535	2837
Plants Investigated.....	38	43
Herd Samples Tested.....	280	270
Brom Thymol Tests.....	544	743
Miscroscopic Tests.....	160	309
Sediment Tests.....	6	1
Membership Solicitations.....	468	236
New Members Signed.....	68	41
Local Meetings.....	6	0
Attendance.....	621	0
District Meetings.....	2	1
Attendance.....	93	9
Committee Meetings.....	14	7
Attendance.....	153	81
Other Meetings.....	11	11
Attendance.....	964	817

Country Life Conference Meets August 3-6

The seventh annual Pennsylvania Country Life Conference will be held at the State Teachers College at Millersville, Lancaster County, August 3-6, 1942. The Youth Section, which has played an important part in the work of the Conference from its beginning, will hold a preliminary session on Monday, August 3. The remainder of the Conference will convene at noon, August 4.

The participation of the United States in the present world conflict has created or re-emphasized certain problems with which rural people are vitally concerned. The challenge of these problems and what rural Pennsylvania is doing and can do to meet that challenge will be the chief concern of this year's Conference. The list of topics included in the program includes, among others; responsibilities of rural youth and how they are being met, the farmer's responsibility today, maintaining and improving health in the rural community, the home's responsibility today, building now for a better rural life. Exhibits, recreation and informal social activities will again play an important part in the Conference program.

The Millersville State Teachers College and several groups in Lancaster County are cooperating in making local arrangements for the Conference. The Millersville Rural Youth of Lancaster County, and the Lancaster County Farm Women's Society have already indicated their enthusiastic participation in the Conference.

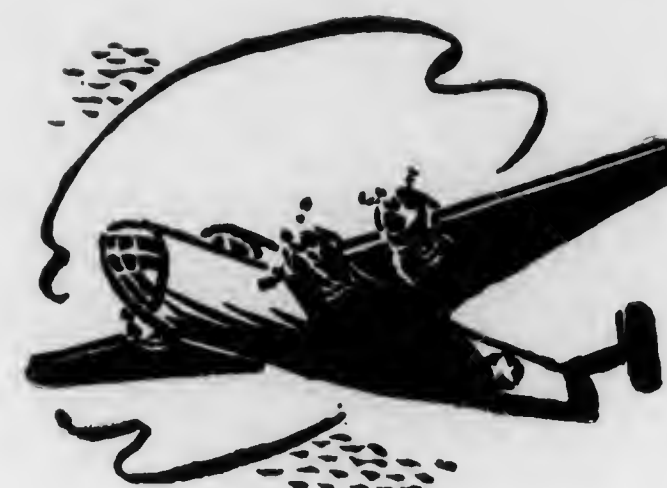
Meetings are open to everyone interested in the work of the Conference upon payment of a nominal registration fee, while members of the Association are admitted free. Meals and housing will be available at the college for those desiring them.

TB Testing Plans Changed

A modification in the plan for testing Pennsylvania cattle for tuberculosis has been announced by Secretary of Agriculture John H. Light. Hereafter area retests of all cattle in counties which show an infection of not more than 2/10 of one percent will be carried on each 6 years instead of every 3 years as previously.

This change has been inaugurated because of the difficulty of obtaining competent veterinarians for more frequent testing and as a conservation measure due to the scarcity of tires and automobiles.

It is reported that no reactors whatever were found to the tuberculin test applied in 1940 and 1941 in 6 Pennsylvania counties, while



Keep 'Em Flying

in 9 counties the frequency of infection was less than 2 animals out of 1000.

It was announced also that any herd owner who wishes to test more frequently at his own expense may do so. In such cases arrangements should be made first with the Bureau of Animal Industry at Harrisburg so the veterinarian employed may be granted proper authority by the Bureau.

Maryland and Delaware Set Up Farm Labor Offices

Plans are now being made to deal with the farm labor shortages which are becoming serious over the country. Representatives of the Maryland and Delaware State USDA War Boards, in cooperation with the U. S. Employment Service, are working on this problem. They have listed state and local offices of the U. S. Employment Service, which will serve as clearing houses for labor and those wanting labor.

The Maryland State office is located in Baltimore at 935 Baltimore Trust Building, phone: Plaza 4434. The county offices in Maryland, in Inter-State territory, are listed below, together with their telephone numbers:

Dorchester and Caroline counties at 101 Race St., Cambridge, Cambridge 795; Kent and Queen Anne counties at 121 Court Street, Chestertown, Chestertown 381; Talbot county at Masonic Temple Bldg., Easton, Easton 220; Cecil county in the new Court House at Elkton, Elkton 381; Frederick county in the Winchester Hotel, Frederick, Frederick 397; Washington county at 45 E. Washington St., Hagerstown, Hagerstown 2584; Wicomico, Somerset and Worcester counties in the Gunby Bldg., Salisbury, Salisbury 222.

The Delaware state office is at 601 Shipley Street, Wilmington, which is also the county office for New Castle county. The Kent county office is at 307 S. State St., Dover, and the Sussex county office on West Market St., Georgetown. The phone numbers are not known at this time. Ask your local operator.

We suggest that these addresses and phone numbers be saved for future reference.

Drinking of Milk Prevents Lead Poisoning

It has been known for several years that the drinking of milk by industrial workers who come in contact with lead has greatly reduced the frequency of lead poisoning among such employees. Until recently it has not been known why milk served as a preventative of this industrial disease.

It has recently been discovered that lead is deposited in the bones but that when plenty of calcium-rich foods are consumed calcium, a natural bone building material, is deposited in greater abundance in preference to the lead. In other words, nature seems to take care of this matter when it has a free choice.

Milk, being rich in calcium, and its calcium being readily available to the system, is the most natural food for crowding out the lead and thus preventing lead poisoning.

Teacher (on school grounds)—"Here, here, stop this fighting immediately."

Combatant — "Aw, we wuzn't fightin'. We wuz jus' defending ourselves from each other."

One cannot waste a thing and yet make it profit his own ends.



Here's a cleaner that's made to order for dairy farm utensils. DUMORE vigorously attacks milk fat and stubborn dirt... but it's gentle to hands and utensils. Economical to use... rinses quickly, freely... leaves no film or scale. Protect your milk by cleaning utensils right after milking with DUMORE; then disinfect utensils just before milking with DIVERSOL. Order from dairy or hauler.

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF QUICK-ACTING DIVERSOL. THE DIVERSEY CORPORATION Chicago, Ill.



Sales Good, Market Firm

MILK production in the Philadelphia milk shed has apparently passed its seasonal peak, according to reports received by the Cooperative. Just how heavy milk production will be during the summer months depends upon several factors, principal of which is the pasture and hay crop condition resulting from the extreme drought of last year. It appears that these crops were hit particularly hard in Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey, which may show up in a lower production in those areas during the next few months. To offset this poor hay and pasture crop condition, many farmers are making large plantings of soy beans and other emergency forage crops. Reports from the Pennsylvania section of the milk shed are generally more encouraging in this respect.

Milk production per day per farm was 10.9 percent higher in April, 1942, than a year ago, according to Inter-State records on producers supplying a representative group of distributors. However, there were approximately 300 fewer producers shipping to those distributors, so that the net result was only a slight increase in total volume of milk received by these dealers.

Reports issued by the land office of the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service indicate that daily production per farm at the end of May had dropped back to a point where, as compared with May, 1941, it was less than 1 percent higher. It must be recognized that differences in temperature and moisture conditions of the two seasons may somewhat affect these comparisons.

Fluid milk sales have shown considerable improvement in the Philadelphia area, as well as in most sections of the country. Sales of fluid milk in April, according to Milk Industry Foundation reports, were 6.5 percent greater than a year ago, as based upon reports of 152 United States markets.

Philadelphia's population, it is estimated by the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, has increased approximately 10 percent from the 1,931,000 people that resided within the city at the time of the 1940 census. Other reliable sources estimate that the population in the metropolitan area outside the city has increased about 6 percent during the same period, meaning that there are that many more people at work and to be housed and fed and, incidentally, who are drinking a part of the increased milk production in this market.

It is probable that this population trend will continue on the up grade, in view of the tremendous backlog of government contracts and private orders held by Philadelphia industries. On the other hand, milk production has reached or passed its year's peak and we can expect the usual seasonal decline from now on. The relation of our milk supply to the probable demand is a problem that is requiring serious thinking by those interested in taking care of our needs for milk.

Cream prices in Philadelphia, although weaker during the spring flush, have shown some recent recovery with the coming of warmer weather, and cream is now quoted at about \$17.50 per 40-quart can of 40 percent cream.

Butter prices have shown some decline, dropping from 39.5 cents per pound on May 1 to 36.75 cents on June 9.

Fluid milk prices over the country have shown considerable stability for this season of the year, when they frequently decline. The fluid milk report of the USDA reports a 25-cent reduction in Class I price at New Orleans on May 1, but this will go up 40 cents on August 1. Class I reductions of 8.5 and 14 cents were reported from two Wisconsin towns.

Class I increases are reported as follows: Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., 9 cents; Santa Barbara, Cal., 16 cents; Wilmington, Del., 9 cents; Durham, N. C., 10 cents and Kansas City, Mo., 11 cents, the latter two increases having become effective in mid-April.

Evaporators' prices to producers averaged \$1.92 per hundred pounds of 3.5 percent milk in April, a drop of 6 cents from March but 36 cents higher than April, 1941. Total purchases by evaporators from producers in April were 594 million pounds, an increase of 147 million pounds over a year ago. The total output of evaporated case goods was 357 million pounds, a 41 percent increase over last year. Supplies of evaporated milk on hand as of May 1 this year totaled 222 million pounds, up 76 percent over a year earlier.

Dry skim milk production in April, 1942, was 59 million pounds, 27 percent over the 46 million pound output a year ago. Storage supplies on hand May 1 were 47 million pounds, an increase of 32 percent. The price of dry skim milk showed very little change from March to April but the April, 1942, price of 12.29 cents per pound was

5.9 cents higher than a year ago.

Feed prices have shown a seasonal weakness with the approach of the spring pasture season and the shift to a new production year. Prices, however, are still well above those of a year ago, the increases ranging from 17 to 53 percent. There were slight increases in the corn meal and wheat bran prices in May over April, while mixed dairy rations were slightly lower and high protein feeds were from 4 to 9 percent lower than in April. These high feed prices, combined with difficult farm labor conditions throughout the milk shed, are adding materially to the cost of milk production. Further information on feed prices will be found in the tabulation on page 15.

The supply of farm labor in the milk shed on April 1, expressed in terms of supply as a percentage of demand, shows 52 percent in Pennsylvania, 58 percent in New Jersey, 61 percent in Maryland and 55 percent in Delaware. This unbalanced supply situation in relation to demand is due undoubtedly, in part, to enlistments and the draft, but even more to the demands made by industries and war work at wage levels considerably higher than those which farmers can pay.

The Business Review of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia reports that the average hourly earnings of factory workers of all types of manufacturing plants in Pennsylvania was 87.9 cents per hour for each of the 41.9 hours worked per week. The farm labor report of the USDA, covering April and May, shows the average hours worked per day by hired hands on farms in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware was approximately 10 and that the average wage paid for day help without board in the same states ranged from \$2.50 per day in Maryland to \$3.45 in New Jersey. This indicates that the hourly rate paid farm labor was from 25 to 35 cents per hour, as compared with approximately 88 cents paid by the manufacturing industries. It also indicates that the men working on farms are working approximately 30 percent longer each week than are factory workers.

Two women seated in a bus were loudly discussing their husbands. One said: "I make a point of having one argument a week regularly with my husband."

The other: "Mine gets paid monthly."

Feed Price Summary for May, 1942

Compiled by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative, Inc.
from data supplied by a selected list of feed dealers.

Ingredient	May 1942 (\$ per T.)	April 1942 (\$ per T.)	May 1941 (\$ per T.)	% Change April, 1942 compared with May, 1941
Wheat Bran.....	48.91	48.06	32.01	+1.77
Cottonseed Meal 41%.....	49.97	52.12	38.37	-4.13
Gluten Feed 23%.....	37.01	40.64	30.06	-8.93
Linseed Meal 34%.....	41.42	44.20	32.46	-6.29
Corn Meal.....	44.32	43.92	37.87	+0.91
Mixed Dairy Rations 16%.....	43.84	44.33	35.22	-1.11
" " " 24%.....	48.16	50.27	37.54	-4.20
" " " 32%.....	52.30	53.86	40.40	-2.90
Brewer's Grains.....	36.91	40.70	30.21	-9.31

Court Upholds Commission On Prices for Army Milk

The United States Army must pay the established prices for milk purchased in Pennsylvania for use in Army camps, according to a decision handed down late in May by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. This case originated more than a year ago, when the Milk Control Commission refused a license to Penn Dairies, Inc., of Lancaster, because of selling milk for use at the Indiantown Gap camp at prices under the minimums established by the Commission. Penn Dairies thereupon brought suit against the Commission, demanding that a license be issued and contending that the Commission had no legal right to establish prices for sale of milk to Federal agencies.

The Commission's stand in the matter was upheld first by the Lancaster county court and later by the Superior court. In the appeal to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court the United States Department of Justice intervened on the side of the milk dealer but the court, in its ruling, stated, "It would be idle repetition to restate the facts and law of the case. . . . We have carefully considered each question raised and find that they were all correctly and ably disposed of by the learned Superior Court."

It was indicated, when the case originally came before the Lancaster county court, that, regardless of the outcome, it would be appealed and it is possible that the decision of the State Supreme Court will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court for final review, as it is viewed by many as a test case.

Meeting Calendar

June 16—Dinner meeting, Millville Local, District 16—Unityville Grange, Unityville, Pa., 7:00 P.M.
June 16—South Jersey Inter-State Milk Market Committee—Woodbury, N. J.
June 23—Altoona-Huntingdon Inter-State Milk Market Committee—Hollidaysburg, Pa.
June 30—Trenton Inter-State Milk Market Committee—19 W. State Street, Trenton, N. J.
August 3-6—Pennsylvania Country Life Conference—Millersville, Pa.

Minnesota Leads In Co-op Membership

Census Bureau figures reveal that 66 percent of Minnesota's farmers do business of one kind or another through cooperatives. Second in line is Wisconsin, where 48.3 percent of the farmers are cooperators. Iowa stands third with 45.3 percent, and California fourth with 43.3 percent.

In the nation as a whole, 22.4 percent of all farmers do some co-op buying or selling, or patronize a service cooperative. At the opposite end of the list from Minnesota stands South Carolina, where only 3.9 percent of the farmers are cooperators.

A New Milk Record Made at Carnation Farms

A new world's 365-day milk production record has been established by a Holstein-Friesian cow, Carnation Ormsby Madcap Fayne, with 41,943 pounds of milk, containing 1392.4 pounds of butterfat. The new record holder displaces from the championship throne a half-sister, although the former milk champion produced slightly more butterfat in making her year's record, the actual amount having been 1402 pounds.

The new champion milk producer is owned by Carnation Farms and her record was made at their farm near Seattle, Washington.

MAY, 1942, BUTTER PRICES \$2-Score, Solid Pack			
Date	Philadelphia	New York	Chicago
1	40	39 1/2	38 3/4
2	39 1/2	39	38 3/4
3	39 1/2	39	38 1/2
4	39 1/2	39	38 1/2
5	39 1/2	38 3/4	37 3/4
6	39 1/4	39	37 3/4
7	39 1/4	39	38
8	39 1/4	39	38
9	—	—	37 1/2
10	39	38 1/2	37 1/2
11	38 1/4	37 3/4	37 1/4
12	38	37 3/4	37 1/4
13	38	37 3/4	37 1/4
14	37 3/4	37 1/2	37
15	38	37 1/2	37 1/4
16	—	—	37
17	37 3/4	37 1/2	37
18	38	37 1/2	37
19	38	37 1/2	36 3/4
20	37 3/4	37 1/4	36 3/4
21	37 3/4	37	37
22	37 1/2	37	37
23	37 1/2	37	36 1/2
24	37 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/4
25	37 1/4	36 3/4	36 1/2
26	37 1/2	37	36 1/2
27	37 1/2	37	36 1/2
28	37 1/2	37	36 1/2
29	38 3/4	37.81	37.31
Average	38.45	37.91	37.24
Apr. '42	38.42	37.91	37.24
May '41	36.02	35.52	34.72

Make a note!



GENERAL LABORATORIES DIVISION
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Company
Dept. IM
WIDENER BLDG. • PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Classified Exchange

Classified advertisements will be carried in the Inter-State Milk Producers' Review at the rate of 4 cents a word, \$1.00 minimum per insertion. Each initial and abbreviation counts as one word. Cash with order.

FARM FOR SALE

731-acre farm on South Branch of Potomac River, near Moorefield, 16 room dwelling, built 1851, with handcarved woodwork; 40 cow barn, tenant house, dairy, granary, silos; hot water heat and water system, electricity. An ideal country home. Write owners at "The Meadows" Moorefield, West Virginia.

Cash Prizes

For Winning Pictures in the

REVIEW PICTURE CONTEST

Prizes...

\$5.00 if picture is used on front page.
\$1.00 if used on inside page.

Open to...

Members of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative and their families.

Requirements...

1. Clear, sharp outlines, attractive background.
2. Farm subject that will interest others on its merits.
3. Description of picture.
4. Identification of sender.

(Unused pictures will be returned)

He who goes the wrong way must make his journey twice.

Inter-State Work Brings Proposed New Test Law

The years of experience of Inter-State and its field and test department are bearing fruit in a revised creamery inspection law for New Jersey. The new law was drawn up by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station and has been introduced in the state legislature by W. L. Lance, Senator from Hunterdon county, as Senate Bill 253.

Under the bill the laboratory installations for butterfat testing must be approved and more definite regulations are set up concerning the weighing of milk, the sampling and butterfat testing. The bill, if enacted into law, would require the refrigeration of all composite samples and the use of weigh tanks which are so constructed that a true sample may be taken for butterfat analysis. It also provides for permissive fresh sample testing. Included is a provision calling for the issuance of daily weight slips to each producer.

Much of the pioneer work leading up to the writing of this bill was carried on by Inter-State. From observations and studies made by Inter-State it was observed that several changes in procedure would result in more uniform accuracy of butterfat tests. This information was turned over to experiment stations who carried on extensive tests, with the result that many of their findings have been incorporated in this bill now before the New Jersey legislature.

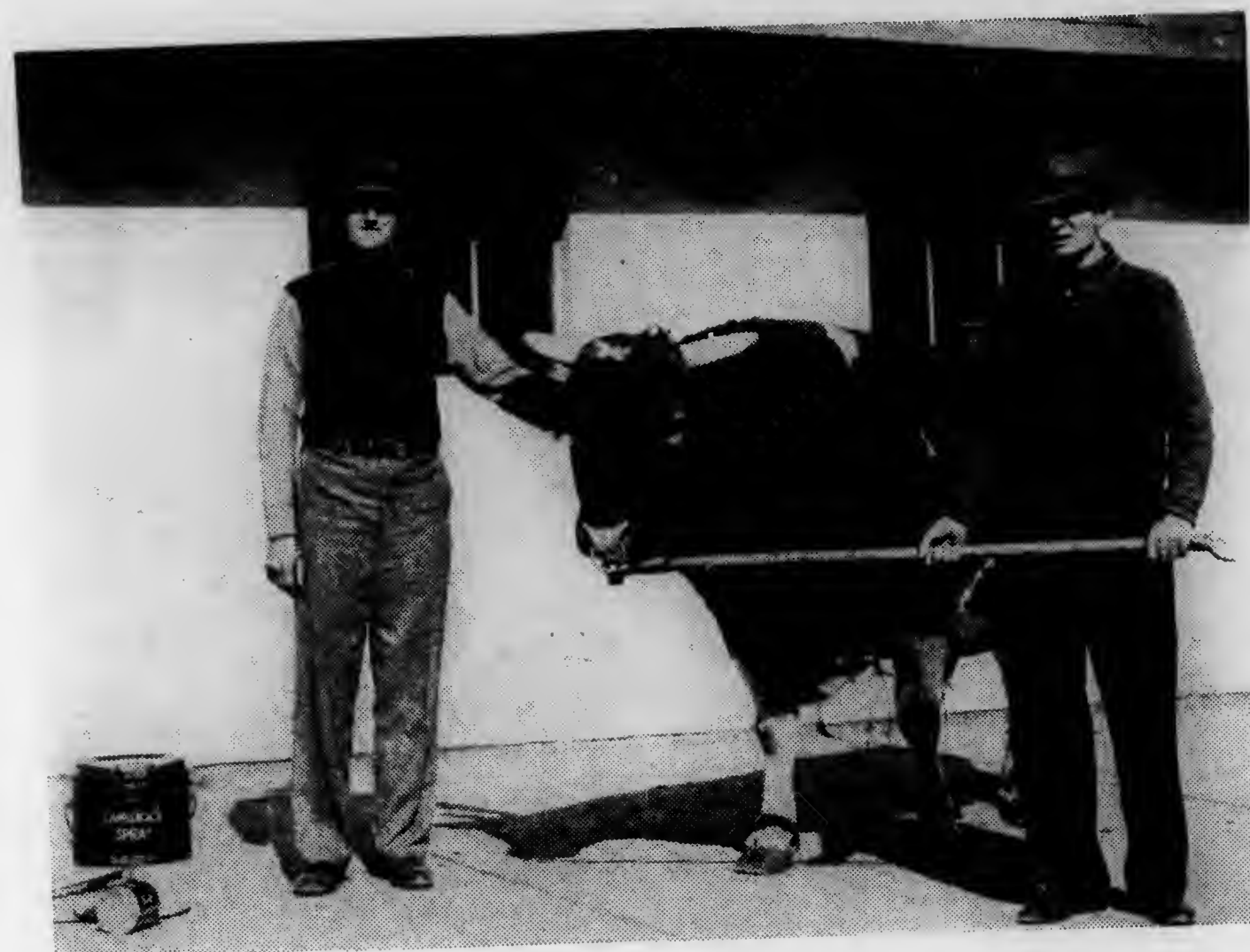
1942 Dairy Show Cancelled

There will be no National Dairy Show in 1942. Plans for this event were dropped when the army requisitioned the buildings and ground of the Mid-South Fair at Memphis, Tennessee, where the Dairy Show was scheduled to be held in October.

Another event, perhaps of more immediate interest to many Inter-State members, which has been cancelled, is the Pennsylvania Farm Show. This building was taken over for an aviation ground work school shortly after the 1942 Farm Show closed and, since the buildings are being used for important war work, the Farm Show committee, at a recent meeting, cancelled the event for the next year.

Numerous state fairs and other agricultural exhibitions, including the International Livestock Show at Chicago, have also been cancelled. In most instances these cancellations have been made because of the buildings and grounds being used in some phase of the war effort.

Heads, not heels win.



Henry L. Nielsen is the owner of Nieland Farms, Warwick, N. Y. He prefers Gulf Livestock Spray for his large herd of 225 Guernseys. Here Mr. Nielsen gives his reasons: "We figure cows can't fight flies and do their best at producing milk. That's why we use Gulf Livestock Spray during the fly season. Because of the protection it gives, our cows produce enough extra milk to more than pay for the spray."

Gulf Livestock Spray KILLS...

... flies, lice, and ticks, when you spray it on these insects. It contains *pyrethrum*—the effective, time-tested, insect-killing ingredient.

In addition, Gulf Livestock Spray can be sprayed at milking time without imparting taste or odor to milk. This means you can spray your cows in the barn to help make milking easier and safer for you!

Gulf Livestock Spray REPELS...

... stable and horn flies, mosquitoes, and gnats. This is true because it contains *pyrethrum*. The specially processed oil base evaporates slowly, thereby retaining and prolonging the repellent action of the *pyrethrum*. As a result, Gulf Livestock Spray helps quiet your cows in pasture, too, freeing them of much of the insect annoyance that cuts milk production.

What's more, it's safe to spray twice a day... economical to use!

YOU CAN MILK RIGHT AWAY AS SOON AS YOU SPRAY

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OIL IS AMMUNITION

USE IT WISELY!

Our No. 1 job in winning this war is to produce food, No. 2 is to buy bonds for victory—then, if possible, reduce any outstanding indebtedness on our farms.

INTER-STATE Milk Producers

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PROCESSORS ASSOCIATION

Vol. XXIII

Philadelphia, Pa., July, 1942

Library, Agr. Econ. & Fm Mkt. Dept.,
Warren Hall, College of Agr.,
Ithaca, N. Y.



Lieutenant Frank B. Camp

(See Page 4)

"Outside Threats" Result in Organization of Interstate Farmers Council

FARM organizations in the five-state Middle Atlantic area are getting together as they never have before. On June 15, organization of the Interstate Farmers Council was completed and a charter issued.

This Council comprises the major farm organizations operating in Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia.

It is a non-profit organization chartered under the laws of Maryland, the charter members numbering 17. Included in the group are the major milk marketing cooperatives, the major farm supply cooperatives, the state granges and the state farm bureaus of these five states.

Oppose Lewis Drive

The organization of the Council resulted directly from the threat of John L. Lewis to organize dairymen and other farmers. The objectives and purposes of the Council are sufficiently comprehensive to handle any emergency of that kind which may concern farmers within the five-state area.

Perhaps of greatest importance, in view of both the immediate and long-time problems, is the diffusion of accurate and reliable information among members and farmers generally, and also the protection of the individual rights of members and of farmers to prosecute their own businesses in their own way.

In commenting upon its purpose, P. C. Turner of Parkton, Md., newly elected president of the Council, stated that it applies to anyone "who may attempt, through intimidation, fear or dictation to take away from farmers their rights."

It is expected that the Council will result in a broader and more general understanding among all farm organizations in this wide area of the problems confronting farmers generally and of the other organizations which are handling specialized work for farmers. It is a recognition that agriculture is one big industry and that the welfare of the entire industry is best served through the peaceful and cooperative working

together of its many branches.

This recognition has long been apparent in the thinking of leading farm organization officials. It has resulted, at last, in these organizations getting together so they can work together, promoting their activities and protecting the entire agricultural industry from unwelcome or hindering outside influences.

commissioners or secretaries of agriculture in states covered by the Council "shall be invited to send representatives to meetings of this Council and shall be advisory members without vote." The advisory members will be encouraged to participate in discussions and there will be no dues or assessments.

The following are members of the Board of Directors of the Council, together with the name of the member organization each one represents: William W. Bullard, Dairy-men's Cooperative Sales Ass'n.; Benjamin H. Welty, Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative; G. A. Boger, Lehigh Valley Cooperative Farmers; Robt. Sherman-tine, Maryland Cooperative Milk Producers; Bruce B. Derrick, Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers Ass'n.; Geo. Irvine, Richmond Cooperative Milk Producers' Ass'n.

Capable Directorate

Raymond S. Taylor, Eastern States Farmers' Exchange; Ernest C. Speaks, Farmers Cooperative; L. E. Raper, Southern States Cooperative; P. C. Turner, Maryland Farm Bureau; R. N. Benjamin, Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Co-op.; M. B. Heizer, Virginia Farm Bureau Federation; Clyde Bonar, and F. L. Miles, West Virginia Farm Bureau; Wm. P. Naudain, Delaware State Grange; T. Roy Brookes, Maryland State Grange; Miles Horst, Pennsylvania State Grange and Meade Ferguson, Virginia State Grange.

Officers of the Council, in addition to Mr. Turner, are: B. B. Derrick, 1st vice-president; Miles Horst, 2nd vice-president, and C. E. Wise, Jr., secretary-treasurer. Headquarters have been established in the Sherwood Building, 2 E. North Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Directors have authorized that an executive be hired to carry on the work of the Council. For this purpose, Mr. Turner, president of the Council, has been engaged as acting executive head on a part-time basis. Mr. Turner is also president of the Maryland Farm Bureau.

Advisory Memberships

The by-laws of the Council provide, also, that cooperative or agricultural councils, state agricultural associations, agricultural colleges, agricultural extension services, agricultural experiment stations and the

Purposes and Objectives

The purposes for which Interstate Farmers Council is formed and the objects to be promoted by it are as follows:

- (1) To organize and conduct an agricultural council for the promotion of agriculture and for the purposes of mutual help, and other non-profit purposes, no part of the net income of which is to inure to the benefit of any member.
- (2) To promote and develop agricultural organizations, including general farm organizations, commodity associations and cooperative bargaining, purchasing and selling organizations owned and controlled by farmers.
- (3) To strengthen and coordinate the programs and the operations of agricultural organizations.
- (4) To promote the economic and social betterment of farmers and of agriculture in general.
- (5) To protect the individual rights of its members and of farmers to prosecute their own business in their own way.
- (6) To diffuse accurate and reliable information among its members and among farmers generally.
- (7) To promote a more enlarged and friendly intercourse among its members and among farmers generally.

No County Fair

Mr. Eastman, wartime director of transportation, has decreed that, in order to save gasoline and rubber, the County Fair should be put on the shelf for the duration.

For his courage and forthrightness one must admire him. The County Fair, which to the farmer is far more an educational institution than it is one of entertainment, is nevertheless not vital to the war effort. And there's no dodging the fact that rubber and gasoline will be used in going to the fair. Thus farmers and their families, however regretfully, will sacrifice this, their one major annual outing, as another contribution towards winning the war.

But while Mr. Eastman thus decrees with respect to the County Fair, the racing season not only goes on as usual, but receives the blessings of those on high, in order, we are told, that the "morale" of our workers may

be preserved. And, daily, hundreds of automobiles mounted on rubber and propelled by gas scurry to the races and back again in the interest of morale, and the Thoroughbred and the trotter thus are privileged to make a contribution to the war effort which is denied the Clydesdale and the Percheron.

I love a fine horse as much as the next man but what a Thoroughbred can do on the race track for the worker who daily puts in his eight hours for his country which a Percheron can not do at the County Fair for the farmer who does his twice eight hours for the same country is beyond me.

Ost Hoffman

Jersey Hearing on Class II Prices

A public hearing was held at Trenton, N. J., on July 9, by Director of Milk Control Arthur F. Foran, for the purpose of considering bonuses to producers on Grade A and other premium milk, and the price of Class II milk.

Inter-State was represented at this hearing by each of the secondary market groups operating in New Jersey—Trenton and South Jersey—and also by the central office. Floyd R. Ealy, market manager, represented the South Jersey group; Frederick Shangle, market manager at Trenton, represented that group; and F. P. Willits, Jr., represented Inter-State as a whole.

On the matter of premiums to Grade A producers, all groups took the positive stand that there is a demand for A milk; that this demand has been holding up very well in New Jersey markets and that producers are confronted with extra costs in meeting the extra standards of Grade A milk. Among these costs are more frequent physical examinations of the herds, lower delivery temperatures, more stringent inspections and the constant vigilance and extra work necessary in maintaining a consistently low bacteria count. It was insisted that present Grade A premiums are needed to meet these costs.

Two major suggestions were made in regard to Class II milk; first, that

the class be re-defined so as to include all milk used for fluid cream and for ice cream; and, second, that the price be increased from \$2.13 to \$2.45 per hundred pounds of 3.5 percent milk. It was suggested, too, that a Class III price be permitted only during the peak production period in the spring, and then for milk in excess of the Class I and Class II needs. The Trenton group also made an alternative suggestion that, if the classifications were continued as at present, the Class II price be advanced to \$2.65.

It was pointed out that right now many distributors are paying a premium to obtain milk from the outside to supply their needs, while prices to New Jersey producers for Class II and excess milk are inadequate. The Class II price was reduced from \$2.45 to \$2.13, effective on May 1.

Feed Now To Get Milk Through Summer and Fall

Feed your cows well during this hot summer weather. Feed in the barn, if necessary, to overcome the effects of short pastures. This is necessary in order to produce the milk that your market needs now and will need during the summer, fall



Anna and Alta Miller, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Miller of Clearville, Pa., are ready for a canter on their ponies. They are nieces of Director Coy E. Mearkle.

and, perhaps early winter, too. Prospects are that milk will be short and that prices will show strength during this entire period.

The good cow, well fed, is the one which returns a profit to her owner. Feed each cow according to her ability to produce. Keep her in condition.

Remember that when we see a hollow-sided cow we usually see a practically empty milk pail when we finish milking.

And, don't forget the dry cow. How she produces after freshening depends directly upon her condition when she freshens and good condition requires feeding during the dry period.

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SECONDARY MARKET MANAGERS

Altoona - Huntingdon—J. J. Camp, Roaring
Spring, Pa. Phone 118-M
Lancaster—C. E. Cowan, County Extension
Office, Lancaster, Pa., Phone 2-7977
South Jersey—Floyd R. Ealy, County Extension
Office, Woodbury, N. J., Box 334, Phone 800
Trenton—Frederick Shangle, 19 W. State St.,
Trenton, N. J., Phone 4083
Wilmington—Floyd R. Ealy, 103 W. 7th St.,
Wilmington, Del., Phone 2-7464

Don't Put It Off

The very first step in preventing milk stone on a milking machine or its parts is to rinse all the milk off every part of the milking machine within the fewest possible number of seconds after the machine comes off the last cow. This is the advice of one large milking machine manufacturer.

Just fool around awhile and feed a few calves or go to breakfast and let some of that milk dry, warn these people, then scrubbing the milking machine or any kind of milk utensil calls for some real work in order to get it clean.

Frank Camp Gets "Wings," Abroad with Fighter Group

The first person from Inter-State's "official" family to receive a commission in the armed forces of the nation is Frank Bradley Camp, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Camp of Roaring Spring, Pa. J. J. Camp is Inter-State fieldman and Manager of the Altoona-Huntingdon Inter-State Milk Market. Helen, a sister of Lt. Camp, is a member of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council staff.

Frank received his army wings and was made a Second Lieutenant on March 7, 1942, only a few days after his twenty-first birthday. He is now a member of the "Fighting Fourth" Squadron, 52nd Fighter Group, and is the youngest member of the squadron.

Lieutenant Camp started flying at the Dickinson Junior College in Williamsport, Pa., in the civilian pilot training course, where he received his wings in May, 1940. Following his graduation in May, 1941, he enlisted as a flying cadet and, successively, received training at Tulsa, Oklahoma; Randolph Field, Texas; and Victoria Field, Texas.

After being commissioned he was stationed first at Lanes, S. C., then at Wilmington, N. C., and finally at Manchester, N. H., where he was made gas officer for the squadron.

The 52nd Fighting Group left New Hampshire late in June, presumably for foreign service, the destination of the group being kept a military secret.

Personal Glimpses

An excellent production record has been rung up by the Guernsey cow "Contender's Princess" owned by G. de S. Canavarro, Queenstown, Md. This cow's record was 12,109 pounds of milk and 665.7 pounds of butterfat in class GG.

Albert Zvarik, son of H. P. Zvarik of Collegeville, Pa., and who is stationed at Fort Benning, Ga., has recently been promoted to staff sergeant.

On June 20, to the strains of "Oh Promise Me," Miss Frances Ellen Keith, daughter of Inter-State director and Mrs. J. W. Keith of Centerville, Md., was married to Harry Blocker Tingle. Mr. Tingle is a member of the United States Naval Reserve and is stationed at Wilmington.

The 18-cow herd of Joseph C. Pettit of Gloucester County led all herds in New Jersey dairy herd improvement associations in May, with a production of 63.7 pounds of butterfat per cow. Tied for sixth place during the same month was the 54-cow herd of C. S. Ridgway,

Jr., of Burlington county, with 47.9 pounds of butterfat per cow.

Death claimed Bennett P. Stafford of Sudlersville, Md., on June 19. Mr. Stafford, long a loyal Inter-State member, was 65 years old at the time of his passing. He had been in ill health for three years.

The Farm Bureau Distribution Association has elected Thomas J. Stone of Aitch, Pa., a director and its president. He is president of the Markersburg Local of Inter-State. Homer Beachey, president of the McConnellstown Local of Inter-State, and Mr. Stone were both delegates to the annual Farm Bureau meeting.

Ray F. Brown, Jr., of Mill Creek, Pa., has been chosen cow tester for Mifflin County herd improvement association No. 2. He graduated from high school in June, immediately took a two weeks short course at State College, then started his duties as tester. His father, Ray F. Brown, Sr., has been active in Inter-State matters and in church and community affairs.

The outstanding address of the Rural Women's Short Course Day, held June 17 at College Park, Md., was given by Mrs. Algernon Carter of Queenstown, who, for the past two years, has been state president of Maryland Homemakers' Clubs.

The Everett Local lost a loyal and capable member with the death, on June 11, of Alva Jay, Clearville, Pa. Mr. Jay, who has frequently been a delegate at the Inter-State annual meeting, was injured in an accident the previous day. He was 58 years of age.

We have just received a letter from R. W. Kerns, formerly rural sociologist at Pennsylvania State College, that he is now Senior Civilian Mobilization Advisor of the Office of Civilian Defense, with headquarters in Baltimore, Md.

On July 1, J. F. Gordy was promoted from assistant county agent to county agricultural agent for Sussex county, Delaware. On the same day, William H. Henderson, formerly vocational agriculture teacher at Greensboro, Md., was appointed assistant county agent.

Howard Fravel of Cranbury, N. J., died on Sunday, July 12, after an extended period of ill health. He was very active in Inter-State, having served on the resolutions committee at the Inter-State annual meeting; as secretary-treasurer of the delegate body of District 2; and as vice-president and delegate from the West Windsor Local.

In some sections of Albania, the native meal begins with cheese—and invariably ends with a large glass of milk.

Otie M. Reed in New AMA Position

Otie M. Reed has been named chief of the Program Appraisal Division of the Agricultural Marketing Administration at Washington. Mr. Reed was transferred to this post from his position as chief of the Dairy Division of the Agricultural Marketing Administration, which position he had held during the past three years. In that capacity he was in charge of the 25 Federal milk marketing orders and he was also active in the purchase programs of dairy products under lend-lease.

Mr. Reed, in his new position, will assist other branches and divisions of the AMA in meeting the problems of agricultural marketing during the war period and the reconstruction period which will follow. He will assist in reviewing and appraising programs and developing plans to meet new and changed market conditions.

Mr. Reed is farm raised, is a native of Oklahoma, and a graduate of the Oklahoma A. and M. College, having also taken graduate study at the University of California.

Don't Be Shoved

(This timely and pertinent editorial came to us via the Connecticut Milk Producers Association Bulletin. It says a lot in a few words.)

We hold no brief for everything the so-called farm bloc has done, or may do, in Congress. In our humble opinion the farm forces have on occasion played a few rounds of politics.

But there's a thrill in noting the farm bloc can't be kicked around—not even by administration big shots. The higher-ups have found agriculture such a soft spot to run through in the past that their surprise at a solid front must equal the pain. They can't get rid of the agrarians any more by tossing them a piece of tariff liver.

Rank and file farmers are asking for no favoritism. It's just a case that they know their way around now—that they have learned what has been going on in back rooms for years.

Now take the matter of price control—too many dirty slams have been fired our way—even farmer loyalty has been questioned because they had the fortitude to stick for equality. But we do think some term should be dug up to take the place of "parity." Even fair-minded folks are prone to believe that any price level labelled as some percentage over parity is a premium over equality, which is not necessarily the case.

Is it fair to pin farmers to a comparison with 1909-14 and let the

blue sky be the limit for war-time wages?

Our folks want the congressional farm bloc to keep its feet on sound economic ground. But don't let any gang shove you around.

Organization Leader Has Important Tasks

Community organizations depend on effective leadership. In this period of change, able leadership is especially important, says R. W. Kerns, Rural Sociologist at Pennsylvania State College, in order to keep the group on the track in pursuit of common aims and objectives.

To do this, the leader must be a group planner. He must see the needs of the group and plan ways of meeting them. Today things are happening fast.

The leader is the group educator. He helps the members to see the advisability of a given procedure and of the methods proposed. To achieve this may require much educational discussion.

He is the group harmonizer. People who think are bound to think differently because their backgrounds are different. The leader is successful to the extent that he is able to magnify the common interests of the group so that differences and conflicts will be subordinated. This is essential in enlisting the help of every member.

The leader is the group spokesman. Community life today demands that organizations work together. In its relation to other groups, someone must be able to state the group opinion. When the leader becomes more interested in himself than in the group desires, its confidence is shaken and his leadership wanes.

Mr. Kerns is the author of Circular 236, "How to Lead Discussions," recently published by Pennsylvania State College Agricultural Extension Service. Pennsylvania readers may obtain copies from their county agricultural agents.



The Horning children apparently divide their pleasure between swimming and playing with their pet calf, Susie. Picture sent by A. Ruth Horning, East Earl, Pa.

Submarine Spotters Need Your Binoculars

You can help spot an enemy submarine if you have a pair of binoculars which you will loan to the United States Navy. Right now the navy wishes to obtain two particular types of binoculars, made either by Bausch & Lomb or by Zeiss. The sizes desired are 6 x 30 or 7 x 50.

The binoculars must be in good condition and, if not in perfect repair, should need no more than minor repairs.

Anyone with such binoculars should tag them with the owner's name and address, pack them carefully and ship to the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C. All binoculars accepted are engraved with the donor's name and special serial number to identify them. One dollar will be paid for them, which will serve as a "use fee," and if binoculars are still in use at the end of the war they will be returned to the owners.

Bottle Deposits Considered As Conservation Measure

The Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission is holding a public hearing in Philadelphia on July 15, for considering the matter of requiring a deposit for each returnable milk container.

This hearing is being held at the request of the Philadelphia Milk Exchange, which organization insists that making such a charge will substantially reduce the losses of milk bottles, cases and cans, which are left with buyers when milk is delivered. The deposit, of course, would be refunded when the bottles or other containers were returned or would apply on the next purchase. The deposit would be forfeited only if the container were not returned to the dealer.

It is believed that instituting such a charge should substantially reduce the losses incurred and is considered especially important at this time as a conservation measure.

Rural Carriers Sell Bonds

Arrangements have been made whereby carriers on rural routes may take orders for war savings bonds. The farmer can make out his application and hand it over with the money to his carrier. He will receive a receipt from the carrier and his war bond will be delivered to him within several days. The carriers will also accept war savings stamps for conversion into bonds.

It doesn't pay to be a sensitive soul—let some things go over your head like water off a duck's back.

Class Prices, Pennsylvania Markets

Area	Class I		Class II		Class III	
	May-June	May-June	May	June	May	June
Area 1, Zone 2	3.40	x	2.31	2.27	1.66	1.62
" 4	3.20	2.30	2.09	2.05	1.61	1.57
" 9	3.24	2.30	2.14	2.10	1.66	1.62
" 10, Zone 2	2.96	2.30	2.14	2.10	1.61	1.57
" 11	3.08	2.40	2.29	2.13	1.66	1.62
" 14	3.32	2.40	2.47	2.13	1.66	1.62
" 15, Zone 1	3.27	2.40	2.47	2.13	1.66	1.62
" 15, Zone 2	3.35	2.40	2.47	2.13	1.66	1.62

Classification Percentages

Pennsylvania (State Control) and Wilmington, Del.

May	I	IA	II	III	*Bonus
Everett Milk & Ice Cream	28.1	1.1	38.4	32.4	..
May's Dairy	61	5	0	34	..
Mt. Union San. Milk	1-15 71	8	21	0	..
" " " " 16-31 76	6	18	0	..	..
Penn Cress Ice Cream	28.42	1.68	69.9	0	..
Chas. G. Waple Dairies	73.1	6.9	0	20	..
Williamsburg Dairy	97	3	0	0	..

June	I	IA	II	III	*Bonus
Bair, L. O. & Son	53	3	44	0	..
Blue Hen Farms	71.2	0	28.8	0	..
Clover Dairy Company	78.57	0	21.43	0	41.89
Eachus Dairies	83	11	6	0	..
Fraim's Dairy	89.76	0	10.24	0	78
Williamsburg Dairy	97	3	0	0	..

New Jersey (Percentages of Norm)

May	Norm	Cream	Excess	Bonus
Abbotts Dairies	a86.8	a7.3	a5.5	a53.3
Arrowhead Shoemaker	87	Balance	44% of Ex.	..
Castanea Dairies "A"	71	"	59% of Ex.	..

June	Norm	Cream	Excess	Bonus
Scott-Powell Dairies	100	..	b Balance	55.5
Supplee-Wills-Jones	100	..	..	..

a—Percentages of production (no norms apply)—0.4% of Class I at special school price
b—9 percent of "A" excess at special school price.

Prices Paid, 4% Milk

<i>May</i>	<i>Dealer</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Price</i>
Bair, L. O. & Son		Tamaqua, Pa.	4	\$2.62
Everett Milk & Ice Cream Co.		Everett, Pa.	10, Z 2	2.20
Highland Dairy Co.		Coatesville, Pa.	15, Z 2	3.11
Hoffman's		Altoona, Pa.	9	2.44
"		Bedford, Pa.	10, Z 2	2.44
"		Huntingdon, Pa.	10, Z 2	2.44
Mt. Union San. Milk Co.		Mt. Union, Pa.	10, Z 2	2.78
Penn Cress Ice Cream Co.		Cresson, Pa.	9	2.45
Supplee-Wills-Jones		Nassau, Del.	—	2.87
Tri-County Dairy Co.		Honey Brook, Pa.	—	2.59
Williamsburg Dairy		Williamsburg, Pa.	9	3.21

June			
Abbotts Dairies	(N. J. Producers)	—	\$3.415
Blue Hen Farms	Wilmington, Del.	—	3.07
Centerville Producers Co-op.	Centerville, Md.	—	2.92
Clover Dairy Company	Wilmington, Del.	—	3.17
Delamore Dairy	Wilmington, Del.	—	3.11
Eachus Dairies	West Chester, Pa.	15, Z 2	3.17
Fraim's Dairy	Wilmington, Del.	—	3.32
New York City Buyers	201-10 mile zone.	—	2.52
Sheffield Condensed Milk Co.	Rising, Sun, Md.	—	2.954
Supplee-Wills-Jones	Nassau, Del.	—	2.91
West End Dairy	Wilmington, Del.	—	3.19

Class Price—f.o.b. Market per Cwt. of 4.0% milk

Area	Class I		Class II		Class III	
	May	June	May	June	May	June
Wilmington	3.46	3.46	2.09	2.09	1.66	1.62
New Jersey	3.58	3.58	2.13	2.13	1.66	1.62

Area	Class I		Class II		Class III	
	May	June	May	June	May	June
F. o. b. market cwt. of 3.5% milk.	3.60	3.60	2.13	2.13	1.81	1.77

The price of 4% milk of each class is 20 cents more per hundred pounds than the price of 3.5% milk.

Prices of	*Cream	†Dry Skimmilk
May	\$17.2375	10.083¢
June	\$17.4063	10.0349¢

*—Per 40-quart can of 40 percent cream as used in determining the Philadelphia Class II price.

†—Per pound of roller process dry skimmilk as used in determining the Philadelphia Class II price.

Average price New York 92-score butter

Cents Per Pound	May	June
1-15—38.48	38.48	38.48
16-31—37.08	37.08	37.08
1-31—37.81	37.81	37.81

Prices reported as paid by handlers in markets not under Federal control are determined according to price schedules furnished by the handler or from statements furnished with milk checks and checked in the Inter-State office.

The prices quoted as the average price paid do not include any bonuses or premiums which may be earned by the producer.

The butterfat differential is 4 cents per point in all cases except that the Class II differential in Pennsylvania areas 6, 14 and 15 is 5 cents per point and the Class III differential in Pennsylvania is one-tenth the price per pound of 92-score butter at New York for that month.

Mike: "Did you ever see a company of women silent?"

Ike: "Sure."

Mike: "Where?"

Ike: "When the chairman asked the oldest among them to speak up."

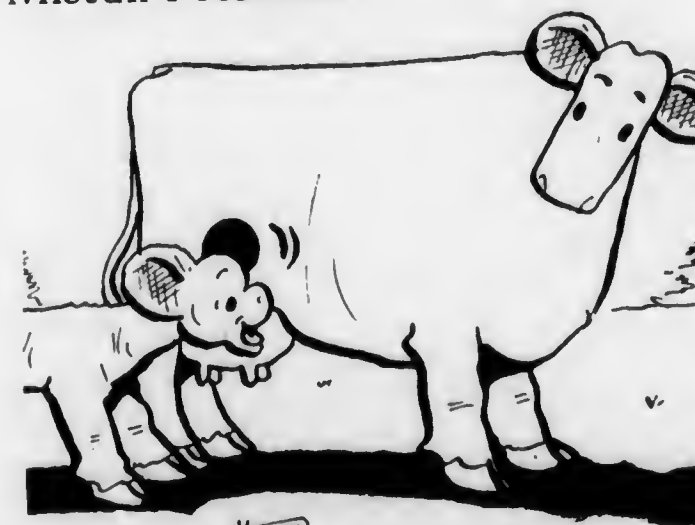
The telephone rang in the press room at the White House. The reporter who picked up the receiver heard a Negro voice saying: "Hello—is this Doctah Adams?"

"No," answered the reporter,

"This is the White House."

"Oh, the White House," said the voice hesitatingly. "Excuse me,

Mistuh President!"



"Well, I'm finished mom, — now what am I having for dessert?"

Prices 4% Milk, May and June

These are the prices paid—but not less than the minimum permitted prices—at each plant location under Marketing Order No. 61 for the Philadelphia milk marketing area, as announced by Market Administrator Wm. P. Sadler, for milk purchased during May and June, 1942. Any price less than the respective prices here announced constitutes a violation of the order or is subject to review as to the applicability of certain provisions of the order to the plant in question.

Handler	Plant Location	Location Differential	May Price	June Price
Market Average	f. o. b. Philadelphia	—	\$3.194	\$3.228
Abbotts Dairies	31st & Chestnut St.	402	2.691	2.743
"	Coudersport, Pa.	339	2.754	2.806
"	Curryville, Pa.	283	2.810	2.862
"	Easton, Md.	241	2.852	2.904
"	Goshen, Pa.	227	2.866	2.918
"	Kelton, Pa.	227	2.877	2.929
"	Port Alleghe, Pa.	416	2.677	2.729
"	Spring Creek, Pa.	451	2.642	2.694
Ardmore Home Dairies	Ardmore, Pa.	—	3.580	3.553
Baldwin Dairies	4819 Duffield St.	—	3.064	3.142
Bedminster Dairymen's Association	Bedminster, Pa.	22	3.270	3.261
Bergdoll, John C.	Boothwyn, Pa.	09	3.330	3.405
Booth, Chas. T.	Chester, Pa.	07	3.510	3.510
Breuninger Dairies	3015 N. 7th St.	—	3.441	3.456
"	Richlandtown, Pa.	227	3.184	3.199
Brookmead Guernsey Dairies	Wayne, Pa.	07	3.356	3.453
Brown's Dairy	Glenside, Pa.	07	3.480	3.580
Buck's Co. Fm. Dairy	Morrisville, Pa.	22	3.283	3.209
Buehler's Dairy	Willow Grove, Pa.	07	3.459	3.370
Bupp's Hy-Grd. Dairy	York, Pa.	255	3.036	3.036
Cheltenham Dairy	3527 A. Street	13	3.320	3.300
Clover Crest Dairy	Newtown, Pa.	—	3.580	3.580
Clover Dairy	1761 N. Marshall St.	—	3.091	3.124
Cooklyn Milk Co.	3228 Dickinson St.	262	2.829	2.862
"	Goldsboro, Md.	—	3.518	3.515
Crawford, M. S.	Drexel Hill, Pa.	07	3.420	3.446
Crystle, W. H. & Son	Chester, Pa.	09	3.454	3.451
Darlington Bros.	Darlington, Pa.	13	3.132	3.161
Deger's Dairy	Mont Clare, Pa.	11	3.310	3.369
Doylestown Dairy	Doylestown, Pa.	—	3.495	3.542
Engel Dairy	K. & Tioga Sts.	—	3.547	3.549
Ervin, F. C. & Sons	6046 Larchwood Ave.	22	3.062	2.890
Farmer's Dairy	Wrightstown, N. J.	—	3.580	3.555
Frankford Dairies	5817 Walker St.	—	3.127	3.251
Gardenville Coop.	Gardenville, Pa.	13	3.127	3.251
Creamery	Boothwyn, Pa.	09	3.490	3.490
Gaynor, Hyland L.	Newtown Sq., Pa.	07	3.375	3.423
Gorman's Dairies	4209 Germantown Ave.	—	3.534	3.534
Great Oak Farms	Obelisk, Pa.	22	3.080	3.141
Greentree Creamery Association	2123 Westmoreland	—	3.482	3.507
Gross, Charles	Media, Pa.	07	3.457	3.492
Grubbs Dairy	475 Ripka Ave.	—	3.222	3.384
Hamilton Dairies	5758 Keyser St.	—	3.294	3.405
Hansell, Est. of A. R.	Mainland, Pa.	11	3.184	3.295
"	Mainland & Diamond	—	3.180	3.312
Harbison's Dairies	Front & Diamond	276	2.874	3.006
"	Brandtsville, Pa.	22	2.930	3.062
"	Byers, Pa.	276	2.874	3.006
"	Carlisle, Pa.	283	2.867	2.999
"	Hurlock, Md.	13	3.050	3.050
"	Kimberton, Pa.	241	2.909	3.041
"	Massey, Md.	332	2.818	2.950
"	Millville, Pa.	248	2.902	3.034
"	Sudlersville, Md.	—	3.257	3.169
Hernig Sons, Peter	135 W. Norris St.	276	2.951	2.863
"	Boiling Springs, Pa.	30.2	2.600	2.600
Hershey Creamery Co.	Greencastle, Pa.	09	3.179	3.314
Hill Crest Farms	Eddington, Pa.	—	3.580	3.580
Hogan's Dairy	2563 N. Stanley	09	3.217	3.425
Holiday Dairy	Norristown, Pa.	11	3.104	3.400
Homestead Dairies	Chester Heights, Pa.	—	3.402	3.494
Hutt's Dairies	443 W. Berks St.	—	3.441	3.567
Individual Dairies	2045 N. 2nd St.	09	3.490	3.490
Ivy Crest Gnsy. Dry	Hatboro, Pa.	—	3.331	3.444
Jersey Queen Dairy	3465 Richmond St.	07	3.433	3.437
Johnson, J. Ward	Woodlyn, Pa.	23.4	3.330	3.330
Lehigh Valley Farmers	Allentown, Pa.	—	3.542	3.539
Mainland Dairy	3520 Mercer St.	13	3.435	3.720
Major, Llewellyn	Royersford, Pa.	—	3.246	3.406
Marmer, John	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	09	3.453	3.464
Marshall T. Forest	Linwood, Pa.	11	3.340	3.352
Martin Century Fms.	Lansdale, Pa.	09	3.260	3.269
Meyers Dairies	Ambler, Pa.	07	3.371	3.407
Miller-Flounders Dry	Chester, Pa.	07	3.371	3.407
"	Springfield, Pa.	—	3.371	3.407
Missimer-Wood-Nar-	362 Delmar St.	—	3.401	3.447
cissa Dairies	Boyertown, Pa.	227	3.099	3.175
Montg-Berk Dairy	Phoenixville, Pa.	11	3.082	3.082
Mourar's Dairies	Norristown, Pa.	09	3.221	3.180
Nelson's Dairies	Fairview Village, Pa.	11	2.944	2.982
Oakland Farms	St. Peters, Pa.	22	2.834	2.834
"	500 S. 27th St.	—	3.378	3.453
Pennbrook Milk Co.	Belleville, Pa.	318	2.501	2.500
Penn-Reed Milk Co.	Media, Pa.	07	3.501	3.510
Pinkerton, S. D.	220 Manton St.	—	3.461	3.347
Quaker-Maid Dairy	341 Master St.	276	3.536	3.510
Products	Mechanicsburg, Pa.	13	3.507	3.377
Quinn's Dairy	139 Meehan Ave.	—	3.055	3.055
Raestraw's Bros.	Hatfield, Pa.	—	3.482	3.386
Richards, F. H.	1017 Thayer St.	—	3.168	3.279
Rosenberger Dairy	45th & Parrish Sts.	—	3.168	3.279
Schilling Bros.	Ardmore, Pa.	241	2.897	3.008
Scott-Powell Dairies	Clayton, Del.	318	2.820	2.931
"	Fairdale, Pa.	224	2.904	3.015
"	New Holland, Pa.	22	2.918	3.029
"	Pottstown, Pa.	304	2.834	2.945
"	Snow Hill, Md.	—	2.645	2.760
Shearer & Co., P. B.	1226 Leopard St.	248	2.397	2.512
"	Center Port, Pa.	—	3.560	3.560
Suburban Dairies	Manoa, Pa.	13	3.199	3.282
Sunny Slope Dairy	Spring City, Pa.	—	3.170	3.208
Supplee-Wills-Jones	1523 N. 26th St.	332	2.808	2.846
"	Bedford, Pa.	297	2.843	2.881
"	Chambersburg, Pa.	304	2.836	2.874
"	Hagerstown, Md.	262	2.878	2.916
"	Harrisburg, Del.	332	2.808	2.846
"	Huntingdon, Pa.	234	2.906	2.944
"	Leaman Place, Pa.	311	2.829	2.867
"	Lewistown, Pa.	311	2.829	2.867
"	Mercersburg, Pa.	227	2.913	2.951
"	Mt. Pleasant, Del.	297	2.843	2.881
"	Princess Anne, Md.	234	2.906	2.944
"	Townsend, Del.	255	2.885	2.923
"	Worton, Md.	—	3.188	3.312
Sylvan Seal Milk, Inc.	612 S. 24th St.	248	2.910	3.034
"	Delta, Pa.	—	3.277	3.382
Sypherd's Dairies	1638 Sydenham Ave.	—	3.421	3.399
Taylor's Dairies	Jenkintown, Pa.	07	3.282	3.418
Thomas Dairies	Flourtown, Pa.	234	2.718	2.756
Turner & Wescott	Glenroy, Pa.	—	3.580	3.362
Victor Dairies	2911 Ellsworth St.	227	3.203	3.189
Walnut Bank Farms	Quakertown, Pa.	09	3.220	3.177
Warner, C. H. & Bro.	Berwyn, Pa.	09	3.186	3.331
Wawa Dairy Farm	Wawa, Pa.	09	3.081	3.490
Willow Ridge Farms	Hatboro, Pa.	09	3.479	3.326
Wilmer Dairies	Conshohocken, Pa.	09	3.357	3.353
Witchwood Dairy	Spring House, Pa.	—	3.357	3.353

MARKET SUMMARY

	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
Class I price, 4% milk	\$3.580	\$3.580	\$3.580

Secondary Markets

SOUTH JERSEY

The milk supply in the South Jersey area is becoming very scarce, due to the severe drought. It is reported that several small buyers are being forced to secure additional supplies of milk from sources outside the state.

The South Jersey Inter-State Milk Market Committee was represented at the hearing in Trenton on June 22 by Market Manager Floyd Ealy. At this hearing prices for milk to army camps, bottle deposits in Area 3 and store prices for milk in the Atlantic City section were discussed.

Mr. Ealy also represented the committee at the hearing on Grade A premiums and Class II prices, which was held at Trenton on July 9. He requested, for the committee, that the Class II price be increased from \$2.13 to \$2.45 as soon as possible and that this class be extended to include all milk used in ice cream manufacture. He also asked that the present Grade A bonuses to producers be continued.

The volume of sales at Dairy Dell in Atlantic City is surpassing that of previous years. Inter-State members and their friends are urged to patronize this enterprise, which is now in its fourth year. It is operated during the summer months for the express purpose of impressing the general public with the value of milk and dairy drinks properly prepared and served.

LANCASTER

There has been a considerable reduction in the milk supply available for Lancaster during recent weeks, due to lower production and to solicitation of producers by dealers supplying other markets.

The industry in this market is making further progress in its rubber and gasoline conservation program, by discontinuing Sunday deliveries and re-arranging farm collection routes.

Market Manager Charles E. Cowan emphasizes again the need for producing a quality product with a low bacteria count. He emphasizes, especially, the need for regular use of the strip cup and alertness in detecting udder disturbances.

The hearing requested for the New York milk market has not yet been called, it presumably being held up until the report of the producer committee studying the New York milk shed adjustment problem is made available.

The schedule of classes, percentages and prices on which producers were paid for May and June milk going to New York, follows:

Class	May		June	
	%	Price	%	Price
I	30.13	\$2.850	32.76	\$2.850
I non-federal	2.76	2.540	3.99	2.520
I Relief	1.19	2.280	1.15	2.280
I Outside fed.	.04	3.005	0	2.975
II-A	10.40	2.100	9.93	2.100
II-B	17.62	1.980	11.64	1.980
II-C	2.17	1.654	2.06	1.583
II-D	3.45	1.558	4.65	1.575
II-E	2.74	1.554	3.34	1.483
II-F	3.44	1.554	4.34	1.483
III	12.22	1.961	12.07	1.900
IV-A	4.09	1.420	4.76	1.380
IV-B	9.75	1.843	9.31	1.843

The blended price, after deductions and adjustments, was \$2.34 in May and \$2.32 in June, per hundredweight of 3.5% milk f.o.b. the 201-210 mile zone, the Lancaster price being \$2.375 in May and \$2.355 in June.

WILMINGTON

At its meeting in Newark on July 9, the Wilmington Inter-State Milk Market Committee appointed a committee of five to make nominations for members of next year's committee. These men are: Egbert Klair, Stanton, Del.; Victor Kohl, Middletown, Del.; Julian Laws, Newark, Del.; Carl W. Feucht, Elkton, Md.; and Norman Nivin, Landenberg, Pa. Anyone wishing to nominate any member shipping to a Wilmington dealer to the marketing committee should get in touch with the nominating committee. Election of committee members will be held at a time to be announced later.

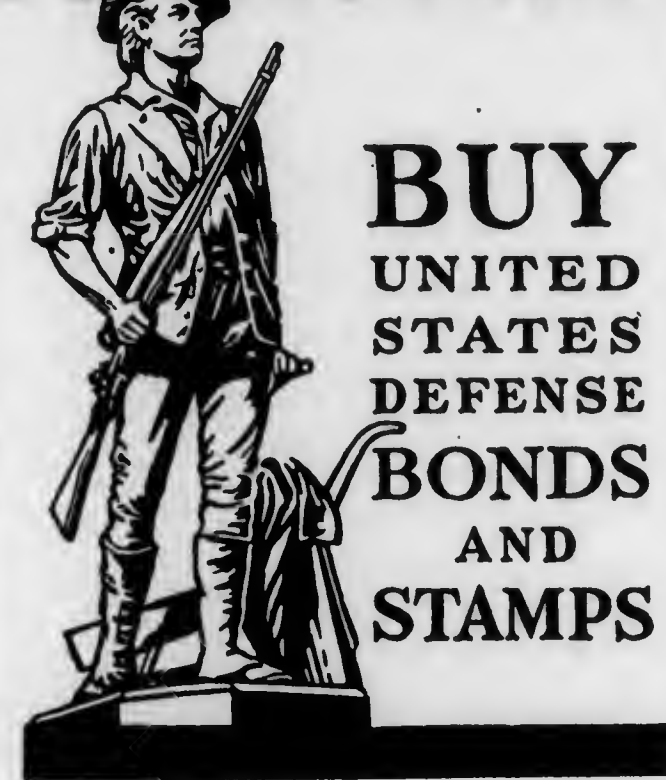
Market Manager Floyd Ealy reported a definite shortening of the milk supply in the Wilmington area and several new shippers have been signed up recently and are now supplying the Wilmington market.

The price paid by one large dealer increased 16 cents in June over May and another dealer's price increased 11 cents. Buyers who obtain milk from Inter-State members have agreed to pay an additional 12 cents per hundredweight for Class I milk, starting July 1.

ALTOONA - HUNTINGDON

The Altoona-Huntingdon Secondary Market Committee, together with the directors from the area, held their regular meeting at Hollidaysburg on June 23. There was considerable discussion concerning full supply contracts with dealers in the area. Hauling problems were also discussed, including the pos-

FOR VICTORY



sibility of transferring milk from dealer to dealer in order to reduce trucking distances.

Officers of several locals in the area, together with the directors, met on July 1 with O. H. Hoffman, Jr., Inter-State's general manager, who explained the work of Inter-state Farmers Council and also discussed many of the details of the Philadelphia milk marketing order, which is of direct interest to a large sector of the membership in the area. Officers and several members of the marketing committee were also present at this meeting, together with the Blair County agricultural agent.

TRENTON

The Trenton Inter-State Milk Market Committee obtained an amendment to the norm plan agreement with Castanea Dairies, which became effective July 1. The norms are now the average monthly production for the year 1941, omitting the months of May and June. Previous to this change the norms had been 92.5 percent of that amount.

Market Manager Frederick Shangle testified for the Trenton committee at the hearing on July 9, at which it was requested that the Class II price be increased substantially as soon as possible and that Grade A premiums be continued as at present. This is discussed further on page 3.

Recent showers have brought up production slightly, thus maintaining the supply closely in line with demand.

Bob calves are selling at 10 cents a pound; cows are high in price; labor and feed are both high and new labor, when obtainable, is inefficient and unskilled, all of which problems are adding greatly to the difficulties faced by milk producers.

Milk On the Air

During June Dairy Month, Mrs. Duncan Crowley, nutritionist for the Dairy Council, was interviewed by radio stations WDEL in Wilmington, Del., and WFIL in Philadelphia on the subject of nutrition. The script of her talk is reprinted here.

Mrs. Crowley, do you find people any more interested in health and nutrition now than before the war?

Yes, there is a great deal more interest in good nutrition now than there has ever been before. I was very interested in the reactions of a group of men at a recent Parent-Teacher meeting where I spoke. They asked even more questions than the women and were apparently anxious to find out as much as possible about how food affected health. One man even asked if cigar smoking was bad for his health. I told him what Thomas Marshall, our one-time vice-president said, "What this country needs is a good five-cent cigar." Most of the men seemed to agree. We nutritionists usually say that such things as smoking, drinking tea and coffee (that is, of course, if we can get them) are not too harmful if we do not let them displace some important part of our diet. For instance, we should not drink coffee instead of milk.

Another good indication of the current interest in nutrition is the attendance at Red Cross nutrition classes. Not only nutrition leaders, teachers, and dietitians but housewives as well are attending these courses and learning what to feed their families. Also, partly because of the emphasis the national government is now placing on good nutrition, a large number of organizations are including nutrition programs in their meetings.

Mrs. Crowley, do you think there should be more interest and work in nutrition during a war?

People should always be interested in improving health by bettering their diet, but it is especially important during a war.

Why do you say that, Mrs. Crowley?

Well, for one thing people are working longer hours with less time for eating. This results in their having hurried meals in any convenient place which too often does not serve the foods needed to maintain good health.

Then, too, there is more strain on people during such a crisis and, as we all know, there are going to be fewer doctors to get us well once we are ill. The slogan for all of the American people should be:

"Protect Health with Proper Foods." And whom do you think should see that this program is carried out?

I think that the women in the homes play the most important role in carrying out such a program because they have charge of the family's food, do the meal planning, buy the food, prepare the meals, and pack the lunches.

When you say that the slogan of the American people should be: "Protect Health With Proper Foods" just what foods protect our health?

Dairy products, fresh fruits, and green vegetables are called the protective foods because they give us a generous supply of the vitamins and minerals which help us build resistance to disease.

When you mention dairy products, Mrs. Crowley, do you mean just milk and butter?

Oh, no. Cream, buttermilk, cottage cheese, cheese, and ice cream would all come under the heading of dairy products.

Mrs. Crowley, do you actually think that milk in the diet is as important as you nutritionists would have people believe. I can see that children probably need a large amount, but not adults.

Rather than answer that myself, I would like to quote Dr. Henry Sherman, well-known food chemist. He says, "Greater prominence of milk in the food supply of the individual, the family, or the nation means enrichment of the diet in its calcium content and practically always in its riboflavin content and Vitamin A value. Thus milk is the food most likely to be effective in meeting the actual need of a deficient diet. Also, when the diet is already adequate, milk is the food most likely to be effective in building to higher levels of positive health." He also goes on to say that calcium is more often deficient in the dietary than any other chemical element.

Your point is that by getting a generous supply of these protective foods we might be able to reduce illness to a minimum?

Yes, that is true. A recent newspaper article pointed out that a 10 per cent reduction in the number of days lost from work due to poor health would mean increased production equivalent to 5 capital ships,



Mrs. Helen T. Crowley, B.S., M.S., Dairy Council nutritionist whose territory includes Wilmington and New Castle County in Delaware, and Chester, West Chester, Coatesville and Downingtown in Pennsylvania.

9,000 bombers, or 16,000 tanks. That's pretty important in wartime.

It certainly is. And now, Mrs. Crowley, you have only mentioned three types of foods. Are these the only ones which we need to get in our diet?

No, certainly not. Breads and cereals are an economical source of energy and, when made from the whole-grain or enriched flour, they are important sources of certain minerals and vitamins.

We should also get at least one serving of meat or fish each day because meat is high in body building material.

It is sometimes said that eggs stand midway between meat and milk in nutritional characteristics. We should get one daily if possible or at least three to five a week.

Nuts are probably more important in our diet than we had thought before. They are a good source of body building material and contain one of our Vitamin B's called thiamin. For instance, adding peanut butter to white bread helps to make up for the nutrients taken from the bread in milling the flour.

We also need some fat in the diet. *Mrs. Crowley, I notice that you said nothing about sugar. Is that because it is hard to get now?*

We could get along very well without sugar at all. Americans have been eating too much sugar. In fact, in only a few years our sugar consumption grew from 10 pounds to 100 pounds per person per year. When we consider that we get nothing except energy from sugar, we should not feel too badly about having our sugar rationed.

Mrs. Crowley, you have impressed me with the importance of good nutrition to the health of the country. Thank you very much.

Inter-State Finds Outlets Keeps Surplus Milk Moving

WHEN the flush production season came on this last spring, Inter-State took upon itself the responsibility of seeing that markets were maintained for all of the milk of its members. Handlers obtaining milk from Inter-State notified this office of the surplus supplies on hand or expected and, through our work, manufactured markets were found for this milk. This was done at prices which returned the handlers enough to pay the Class II price, the cost of transportation and usually a fair amount for the handling of the milk.

Only a few cases occurred where this service was not used and producers were asked by their handlers to keep milk at home. In such cases Inter-State arranged that members did not suffer loss because of that arrangement by the handler buying their milk.

The high point of this activity was reached in the week of May 10-16, when seven tank loads of milk were moved out of the Philadelphia area to a manufacturer. This number includes only the milk for which Inter-State made the arrangements for the transportation and receipt of each tank load. Altogether, arrangements were made by Inter-State for moving 31 tanks of milk to manufacturing outlets between April 14 and July 4, by far the most of it being moved during May.

Another dealer moved an estimated three tank loads a week during the same period, making arrangements directly after Inter-State made arrangements for the original movement.

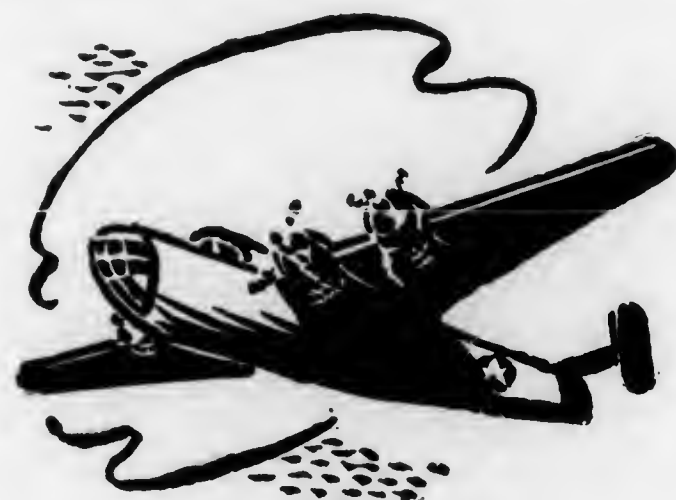
In addition to this milk moved to manufacturers, many tank loads were moved from one dealer to another, one Philadelphia dealer sending at least six tanks to a handler in a nearby large market and about a dozen other loads to dealers within the Philadelphia area, the latter movement occurring mostly during the past few weeks. Most of this milk was used for fluid purposes and producers were paid accordingly.

With the shortening of the milk supply since late June, several smaller dealers have found themselves short at times and Inter-State has, whenever it knew of these instances and could do so, found local supplies for these dealers, ranging from 15 or 20 cans to as much as 70 cans per day.

Also, during the flush period, Inter-State found buyers for supplies of cream that some handlers could not use in their own business.

It is impossible to give an accurate statement as to the number of pounds or gallons of milk involved in these various movements. The tank-truck loads moved to the manufacturer ranged, as a rule, from 11,000 to 22,000 pounds each and the total number of tank loads moved, directly and indirectly as a result of Inter-State's work, is estimated at between 85 and 100.

This work has had two major benefits to the market; first, during the period of flush production it obtained a market at the Class II price for milk in excess of the normal needs of several handlers and assured its movement from the farms; and second, it has re-distributed the supply of milk within the milk shed so that producers regularly supplying this market are getting the benefit of this demand during the short season.



Keep 'Em Flying

Cows Can't Swat Flies and Produce At Same Time

A cow just isn't built to handle a fly swatter or a spray gun. Start killing flies early. Don't wait until the flies are there in such swarms that there is no living with them. If you haven't already done so—start now—and keep right after them until hard frost.

1. Destroy all known breeding places of flies and keep them destroyed. That requires some work and some time, but it is time and effort very profitably spent.

2. Use plenty of good fly spray that won't harm your cows but will really KILL flies. A good spray does more than just knock them down or stun them . . . it KILLS.

Flies do eat your profits. They do wreck summer production. Every fly you kill helps your profits, and the earlier you kill it the more it helps. Kill off the flies, and start in with the first one.

In life, it is just as important to forget some things as it is to remember others—and keep right on keeping on.

Report of the Field and Test Department, Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative

The following statistics show the operations of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative field representatives in connection with testing, weighing and general membership work, during June, 1942.

Farm Calls	1263
Non-Farm Calls	324
Butterfat Tests	3554
Plants Investigated	52
Herd Samples Tested	441
Brom Thymol Tests	320
Microscopic Tests	94
Gravity Tests	8
Membership Solicitations	338
New Members Signed	39
Local Meetings	2
Attendance	120
Committee Meetings	4
Attendance	43
Other Meetings	4
Attendance	165

Off-Flavors Cause of Low Quality Products

Whether farmers sell milk in fluid form or in its manufactured state, off-flavored milk results in economic loss because the product is lacking in quality, says I. E. Parkin, assistant professor of dairy husbandry extension at Pennsylvania State College.

Contamination by bacterial decomposition, enzymatic action, improper feeding practices, or absorbed odors is the cause of off-flavored milk.

Bacterial decomposition, the primary cause of much off-flavored milk, may be controlled by sanitary practices in production. It is necessary to keep the cow clean, properly stabled, and free from disease; to employ a milker who is clean in his habits, to properly sterilize all utensils, to keep the milk from absorbing odors, and to cool it properly and keep it cold until delivered.

Off-flavored milk caused by enzymatic action is comparatively rare, while off-flavored milk from absorbed odors may be prevented by keeping the milk from contact with foreign odors.

Most of our off-flavored milk comes from feeds and weeds, says Professor Parkin. Careful attention is needed to prevent off-flavors from corn, alfalfa, sweet clover or soybean silage; green corn, green oats and peas, green alfalfa, rye, and clover; dried beet pulp; rape; kale and cabbage. In many pastures there are weeds which create off-flavors in milk. An aid in solving the pasture and feed problem is to take the cows off pasture and feed at least two to three hours prior to milking and not allow cattle access to anything but the grain mixture until after they have been milked.

Milk, A Food and A Problem

Dr. Wolman Tells Radio Audience

MILK is not only the most nearly complete of any single food but it also "seems to be the most significant yardstick by which we may measure the effect of the impact of war upon our way of life and upon the quality of our food supply," Dr. Irving J. Wolman told a radio audience recently.

Dr. Wolman, who is director of the milk research laboratory at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, made these remarks in a radio interview on "Mobilizing Our Health Resources for the War Emergency" over station WPEN, Philadelphia, on June 27.

After describing milk as "man's best single article of diet," Dr. Wolman declared that a quart of milk a day will supply a six-year-old child with 40 percent of its energy needs, 66 percent of its protein needs, 110 percent of its calcium requirements, 25 percent of its iron, 70 percent of its vitamin A, 50 percent of its vitamin B₁, 30 percent of its vitamin C, 150 percent of its riboflavin and 100 percent of its vitamin D needs.

Excellent for Adults, Too

He continued by saying that milk is an excellent food for adults and that their general level of nutritional health would be improved if every adult would use a quart of milk a day, that milk in itself is a balanced ration.

Dr. Wolman also described the great improvement in milk quality that has occurred in recent years. Homogenization of milk was cited as a still greater advancement as it is uniform in flavor and the cream remains distributed throughout the volume of the milk and it is more easily digested. Most homogenized milk in Philadelphia is also fortified with additional vitamin D.

In answering the question "Why do you consider that milk is so sensitive a barometer of the effects of war on our food supply?" Dr. Wolman said, "In a crisis milk will be the first food to reflect the difficulties of production and distribution. A war disaster will affect the milk first of all, because milk, besides being man's first food, is one of his most perishable foods. A moment's reflection will remind you that milk is one of the few liquid foods which is not cooked before being eaten. Raw milk that is not clean is not safe . . ."

The announcer's next question was, "What angles of America's great milk industry are being hit by

the war?" Dr. Wolman answered this by saying, "Every angle. Our government is whipping up the milk industry in order to get great quantities of such products as canned milk, butter and cheese to send to our allies in Great Britain, Russia, and China. In the Pennsylvania milk shed as well as all over the country milk production records are being freshly broken every month."

Farmers Have Troubles

The question, "How are the farmers taking it?" followed, to which Dr. Wolman replied, "They have plenty of troubles. The cost of feed, equipment, labor and of every component which goes into the production of milk on a farm keeps rising higher and higher. Priorities interfere with purchasing new utensils and replacing old ones. There is a scarcity of hired help; the more intelligent and more skillful workers are leaving for better paying defense jobs and the workers who remain keep asking for higher wages. It is predicted that this season more farmers' wives and daughters will be found back in the milk sheds than have been seen since the great depression of ten years ago.

"We, the public, must have some intelligent understanding of the genuinely critical problems of the farmer, who is a highly sensitive, independent small business man, working hard in what to him is a very confused and distressing economic situation."



Miss Holly Burke, 18 months, is dividing her attention between this little churn and the camera. George Burke of Worton, Md., sent in this picture.

Dr. Wolman concluded his radio talk with a few comments about the immensity of the problem of the milk distribution business in Philadelphia. He stated that in the city there are a half-million dwelling units scattered over 130 square miles, and that three-fourths of these units are single family homes. He also said that 70 percent of the Philadelphia milk supply is delivered directly to the homes and about 30 percent through stores, and that these proportions are reversed in many cities, including Chicago and New York. In spite of this, he said, the average retail price is lower here than in any other eastern city while the standards of freshness and purity are of the highest.

Annual Delegate Meeting on November 17-18

The Board of Directors, at its June meeting, selected Tuesday and Wednesday, November 17-18, as the dates for the 1942 annual delegate meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative. This returns the annual meeting to its regular schedule of the third week of November, which schedule was interrupted the last few years because of the confusion over the observance of Thanksgiving.

The committee appointed by President B. H. Welty to work out details for the annual meeting is headed by A. Raymond Marvel, Inter-State's vice-president, with Alvin K. Rothenberger, director, and I. Ralph Zollers, secretary-treasurer, serving with him on the committee.

The committee is now considering locations for the 1942 meeting and is expected to make its report soon. Every effort will be made by the committee to work out plans for a successful and effective meeting in spite of restrictions due to the shortage of tires and gasoline and the heavily loaded transportation systems.

Anybody could get rich if he could guess the exact moment at which a piece of junk becomes an antique.

A young woman went into the photographer's shop and, producing a photo of her boy friend, said: "I want this enlarged."

"Would you like it mounted?"

"Oh, yes, he'll look nice on a horse."

This cow, Winterthur Posch Donsegis Nobsgel, owned by Winterthur Farms of Winterthur, Del., holds the new official world's record for yearly production of butterfat on twice-a-day milking. Her record is 1079.1 pounds of fat from 27,329 pounds of 3.95 percent milk. This is her sixth successive yearly test on twice-a-day milking, in which she totalled 5342.5 pounds of fat.



Hold Special Hearings On Status of Three Plants

THREE administrative hearings have been held during the past few weeks regarding certain features of the Federal milk marketing order for Philadelphia as it applies to individual milk plants.

The Supplee-Wills-Jones Milk Company requested such a hearing in order to discuss their responsibility for paying the uniform price as announced by the Market Administrator to producers at the Harrington, Del., receiving station.

This station was leased to the Birtcherd Dairy of Norfolk, Va., effective April 1, on which date the marketing order also became effective, and it is the Supplee Company's contention that under the terms of the lease this milk should not be included in their dealer pool as it is not used in the marketing area, and that the price determined by the Administrator should not apply to that milk.

In another hearing, Sylvan Seal Milk Company, Inc., reviewed the status of their Delta, Pa., supply. Delta was termed, by the Market Administrator, a receiving station of this company and the differential applicable to the station was determined accordingly.

The milk handled through the Delta plant is supplied by the Southern York County Dairyman's Association, which is a local co-operative. This group has engaged the Gailey Ice Cream Company of that town to receive, weigh, test and cool the milk of its members, after which it is shipped by tank truck to the Sylvan Seal Company. It is a regular part of that firm's milk supply.

The Sylvan Seal Company requested that the cooperative at Delta be classified as a handler rather than as a receiving station of the company.

Wawa Dairy receives, pasteurizes and bottles its milk at its plant at Wawa, Delaware county, from which

it is transported to a distributing point in Philadelphia. This firm is asking that the plant at Wawa be considered as a receiving station and that it be allowed differentials accordingly.

No decision has been handed down in any of these cases.

An administrative hearing is one held by a hearing master appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, at which the dealer asking for the hearing and the agents of the Secretary alone participate. Either, of course, may call upon such witnesses as they feel may contribute to a full discussion of the issue. Decisions are made on the basis of the marketing agreement act, the marketing order and the testimony as presented at the administrative hearing. Should either side be dissatisfied with the decision based upon such a hearing, the next step would be an appeal to the United States courts.

North Carolina Designated First Bang's Free State

North Carolina is the first state to be officially designated as a modified accredited Bang's disease-free area. This status was reached on July 1, when the last 10 counties of that state were so designated. Eighteen other counties in 11 states were similarly designated as modified accredited areas on the same day.

There is now a total of 550 counties in 24 states designated as "modified" areas and the area plan for eliminating Bang's disease is being carried on in 160 additional counties.

"Do you find it pays to keep bees?"

"Yes and no. We don't get much honey, but they have stung several collectors."

Ice Cream Is Tops—Really a "Balanced" Dessert

Ice cream compares favorably in food value with other popular desserts and in some respects is superior to any other foods commonly used as dessert. Ice cream is relatively low in calories and, therefore, fits well into the food plans of those who wish to avoid gaining weight. At the same time, it is high in protective qualities, particularly vitamin A, calcium and phosphorus, being the only dessert which supplies calcium in significant amounts. The proportions of ice cream are of the same high quality as those found in milk.

Ice cream also fits nicely into the diet of those who wish to gain weight, being an excellent accompaniment to calory-rich foods, such as pies, cookies and cakes. In such cases it furnishes the protective qualities that must be included in all healthful diets.

Sees More Work Needed to Develop Better Sires

Only one dairy sire out of four among the 102 proved the past year in the Dairy Herd Improvement Associations of New Jersey bettered the average yield of his daughters as much as 25 pounds of butterfat over the yield of their dams. The comparison in production was made for the same age and under approximately the same conditions of feeding and management. E. J. Perry, extension dairyman at the State College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, reports. All records were on the twice-a-day milking and mature basis.

The average yearly performance of the daughters of the 63 sires that lowered yield was 345 pounds of fat, as compared with 396 pounds of fat for the daughters' dams.

The average yearly performance of the daughters of the 37 sires that raised yield was 387 pounds of fat as compared with 351 pounds for their dams. Five sires had daughters that averaged 428 pounds of fat as compared with 338 pounds for their dams.

"Twenty-four of the sires virtually maintained production with the yearly increase or decrease less than 10 pounds," Mr. Perry says. "Much more work is needed to develop sires that are fairly certain to increase unsatisfactory yield or maintain a high standard already set. It is doubtful if we shall ever be able to select breeding animals that are mathematically certain to have satisfactory progeny. The safest procedure is to see how good a sire really is before raising a large number of his offspring."

Butterfat Content Drop Explained by Inspector

Reasons for lower butterfat tests in New Jersey during May are given by Henry E. Roberts, state creamery inspector for the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers University, in his monthly report.

"Several complaints were received from farmers who felt the butterfat tests reported by their receiving plants were too low," Roberts stated. "But check tests revealed that in practically all cases the milk in question had actually dropped in its butterfat content."

Some drop in the spring should be expected because of seasonal variation, Roberts declared. "In general, the percentage of fat changes gradually from a high point in December and January to a low point in June and July, and a fluctuation of one-half per cent in the average herd is not uncommon," he said. "In addition to the seasonal trend, a sudden increase in production when the herd first goes on pasture is usually accompanied by a lower fat test," the inspector reported.

Taxes and Inflation Dominate Conference Talks

"Wartime Problems of Pennsylvania Agriculture" was the subject of a 2-day conference held at State College, Pa., June 17-18. Featuring that conference were talks by J. Clyde Marquis, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, USDA; W. I. Myers, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics, Cornell University; and O. B. Jesness, Chief, Division of Agricultural Economics, University of Minnesota. In addition to the talks, these men led discussion groups and participated in panel discussions on these subjects.

Much of the discussion, naturally, centered around production problems as affected by the war, the possibility and danger of inflation and the possible courses of economic events following the war.

One outstanding subject was the moves and actions necessary to avoid inflation and undue price advances. The danger of inflation arises from the people generally having more "spending power" than there are goods available for satisfying this spending power. The payment of debts was recommended highly as a means of utilizing available money. Combined with this should be taxation which will approach, as nearly as possible, a pay-as-we-go basis for carrying on the war.

The matter of parity prices for farmers was discussed extensively and described as causing miscon-

ceptions in the minds of the public. The present concept of parity is unfair, as it does not give any recognition whatever to labor costs. It was also emphasized that no price control plan will be effective or will last long in which labor rates are not controlled.

The question of inflation and the degree of inflation is one that can be answered largely by the willingness of us, as American people, to tax ourselves. The more of the war costs that are paid in taxes, the smaller will be the total debt; and, also, the higher the taxes, the less inflation and the lower the total cost of the war to be paid in later years.

Limited Cargo Space Puts Dried Foods to Fore

The shortage of shipping space is having a profound effect upon the processing of farm products. The United States Department of Agriculture announces that "It's the food that packs the most food value in the smallest space that wins out."

This is true because guns, tanks, ammunition, fuel and countless other supplies are all competing for the limited space available in the cargo holds of the ships plying the waters between American ports and the widely scattered operating points of our army, navy, marines and of our allies.

This has resulted in an increased demand for dried milks to take the place of evaporated milk. It is estimated that as much food value can be shipped in one-fourth the space in the form of dried whole milk or dried skim milk as in the form of evaporated milk.

Just recently processes were developed for the successful drying of beef in large quantities, and similar processes are being developed for pork.

League Elects Officers

The Dairyman's League Co-operative Association held its annual meeting at Buffalo, N. Y., on Thursday, June 18. At this meeting the election of three new directors was announced—Floyd E. Washbon of Cazenovia, Seymour K. Rodenhurst of Theresa and Robert S. Marshman of Oxford, all of New York.

At the first meeting of the new board of directors on the following day, Fred H. Sexauer was re-elected to his fourteenth term as president of the League. H. H. Rathbun and L. M. Hardin were re-elected first and second vice-presidents. L. A. Chapin was named treasurer, to succeed J. A. Coulter, resigned, and Ernest Strobeck succeeds Chapin as secretary.

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USE **B-K**
Chlorine Bactericide

These simple steps are important:

1. Wipe udders with B-K, 200 ppm solution.
2. Wash hands in B-K of same strength.
3. Sanitize milking machines with B-K, too.
4. Keep infected cows away from the herd.

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WIDENER BLDG., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Reduce Debts Now, Advises Farm Credit Administration

Farmers who have borrowed money through the Farm Credit Administration are being urged to pay off their debts as promptly as possible.

In a letter to Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, President Roosevelt urged that this be done for three important reasons. First, by making such payments farmers will reduce their mortgage debt which might otherwise be burdensome in the readjustment period after the war.

Second, use of increased purchasing power to pay debts, instead of buying things that we can do without during the war, will help keep the prices of such things from rising and thus reduce the danger of inflation.

A third reason was that payment to creditors will enable those creditors to buy more war bonds, thereby contributing to the war effort.

Lend-Lease Shipments

More than 200 million pounds of lend-lease farm products, costing over 41 million dollars were delivered during May. Of these totals, over 52 million pounds were meats and over 40 million pounds were dairy products.

Total deliveries for lend-lease shipment up to June 1 were over 5 billion pounds of farm products, costing over 700 million dollars, delivered to shipping points. These totals apply to a 14-month period.

Markets Gaining Strength, Demand Goes Up While Production Drops

AVAILABLE supplies of milk in the Philadelphia market have been running about right during the past week or two, as far as supplying the needs of the market is concerned. However, the trend of the relationship of supply to demand is approaching a point which, if it continues, is likely to leave the market short of milk.

During recent weeks milk has been shipped from the Philadelphia milk shed into markets as far south as Norfolk and Richmond, Va., and to Baltimore, Md., in order to give those markets a sufficient supply. It has been intimated very recently by Philadelphia dealers that some of these shipments may have to be curtailed or less local milk used in manufactured products in order to have sufficient milk for Class I needs. No similar situation has been experienced at this season in this market for many years.

Production is following the usual seasonal decline, after having passed its peak in May, but on a "per farm" basis is still considerably ahead of a year ago. During May, production averaged 328 pounds per day per shipper, which is 30 pounds or 9.33 percent above daily deliveries last year. This is not the full story, however, for the same group of dealers had approximately 8 percent fewer producers this year, leaving a net increase of only 1.3 percent in the total volume of milk to meet the increased demand due to the greater population and greater buying power in the Philadelphia market.

Fluid milk sales, as reported by leading distributors in 152 markets of the country, were 6.97 percent higher in May than in May a year ago, according to the Milk Industry Foundation. Sales, as reported, increased from 7,388,000 quarts per day last year to 7,903,000 quarts per day this year. Although comparable data for Philadelphia are not available for the two years, fluid sales by dealers in the Philadelphia area in May, 1942, totalled 29,193,430 quarts, (62,765,875 pounds) as compared with 27,677,333 quarts (59,506,265 pounds) in April, 1942.

Fluid milk prices are somewhat higher, in keeping with higher production costs and increased consumer demand for both milk and milk products. The Class I price in Philadelphia increased 12 cents per hundredweight, effective July 1,

while the Class II price was fractionally higher in June than in May and, if cream prices continue to advance, a further increase in Class II price is likely in July.

The fluid cream market in Philadelphia strengthened during the week ending July 11. Cream meeting Lower Merion, Newark and New Jersey approval was equivalent in value to about \$2.18 per hundred pounds of 4 percent milk, with no allowance for the value of skim milk nor for the cost of manufacture. On the same basis, cream meeting Pennsylvania approval only was equivalent to about \$2.12 per hundred pounds of 4 percent milk.

Class I prices in other markets showed only a few changes, which about balanced in their effects. An increase of 30 cents occurred in the Grand Rapids, Mich., market and 6 cents at Duluth, Minnesota. A 15-cent drop occurred in Dallas, Texas, while the price at Beloit, Wis., was down 19 cents, and at Wausau, Wis., 10 cents. Some dealers in the Omaha, Neb., market raised the producers' Class I price approximately 15 cents, while the flat price at Lexington, Ky., was increased 20 cents per hundred pounds.

Evaporated and dry milk production were the largest on record in May. Production of evaporated milk totalled 441 million pounds, 26 percent more than one year earlier. Dry skim milk production of 82 million pounds was 31 percent larger than in May a year ago.

Storage stocks of both these products were also heavy. The supply of evaporated milk on hand on June 1 was 219 million pounds, an increase of 69 percent over a year earlier. Storage stocks of dry skim milk totalled 61 million pounds on the same day, a 65 percent increase, according to USDA reports.

Producer prices paid by evaporators averaged \$1.90 per hundred pounds of 3.5 percent milk in May. This was 2 cents lower than in April but 24 cents higher than in May a year ago.

Dry skim milk prices, which averaged 12.17 cents per pound in May, 1942, were almost double the 6.63-cent price that prevailed a year earlier.

Cheese production totalled 136 million pounds in May, 39 percent heavier than the make one year earlier. Butter production showed the other trend, the 250-million pound output in May being 5

percent less than last year.

Stocks of creamery butter in storage on June 1 totalled 65 million pounds, an increase of 8 million pounds over one year earlier. However, a report covering storage holdings in 35 cities showed that on July 11 there were on hand 108.8 million pounds, as compared with 110.5 million pounds on July 12 a year ago, indicating that storage holdings are accumulating less rapidly than last year.

The cheese storage figures as of June 1 showed 196 million pounds, which is 93 million pounds more than one year earlier. Total storage on June 1 of butter, cheese, condensed, evaporated and dry milk and of cream was 4.5 billion pounds, as compared with 3 billion pounds a year earlier.

Business conditions in the Philadelphia metropolitan area continue to improve. Employment was 17 percent higher in May, as compared with May, 1941. Payrolls were up 45 percent and retail sales were 6 percent higher. On an index number basis, employment in Pennsylvania stood at 133 in May, which is 4 points higher than in May last year. The index number of total payrolls was 262, up 20 points over a year earlier.

The average number of hours worked in industry during May, 1942, was 42.4 hours per week, which was 3 percent higher than a year ago. Hourly earnings averaged 88.7 cents, an increase of 11 percent, thus making an average weekly payroll of \$37.37, a net increase of 15 percent over May, 1941.

Feed prices during June showed a varied trend, some being slightly higher than in May, while others showed a little decline. However, feed prices in June ranged from 15 to 53 percent higher than in June a year ago. For further information see the feed price table on page 15.

Meeting Calendar

July 21—South Jersey Inter-State Milk Market Committee—Woodbury, N. J.
July 28—Altoona-Huntingdon Inter-State Milk Market Committee—Hollidaysburg, Pa.
July 28—Trenton Inter-State Milk Market Committee—19 W. State Street, Trenton, N. J.
August 3-6—Pennsylvania Country Life Conference—Millersville, Pa.
November 17-18—Annual meeting Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative—Philadelphia, Pa.

Feed Price Summary for June, 1942

Compiled by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative, Inc. from data supplied by a selected list of feed dealers.

Ingredient	June 1942 (\$ per T.)	May 1942 (\$ per T.)	June 1941 (\$ per T.)	% Change June, 1942 compared with May, 1942	June, 1941
Wheat Bran	47.23	48.91	30.86	-3.43	+53.05
Cottonseed Meal 41%	49.43	49.97	39.16	-1.08	+26.23
Gluten Feed 23%	38.05	37.01	29.39	+2.81	+29.47
Linseed Meal 34%	41.99	41.42	33.38	+1.38	+25.79
Corn Meal	44.74	44.32	38.83	+ .95	+15.22
Mixed Dairy Rations 16%	43.52	43.84	34.89	- .73	+24.73
" " 24%	49.13	48.16	39.01	+2.01	+25.94
" " 32%	49.88	52.30	42.80	-4.63	+16.54
Brewer's Grains	36.83	36.91	30.30	- .22	+21.55

Bicycles Rationed, Too

Quotas have been established for bicycles and during the period of July 9 to August 31, 180,000 bicycles have been allotted for distribution and sale. Eligibility for the purchase of bicycles depends upon the use to which they will be put, with their use in going to and from work ranking at the top.

The largest state quota is that held by Pennsylvania, with 16,872 bicycles available during the quota period. Other leading states are Michigan, California, Illinois, New York and Ohio, in that order, each with a quota of more than 10,000 bicycles.

To Reduce Weight of Cans

The War Production Board states that 1,500,000 milk cans were made in 1941. These cans are made of steel and are heavily tinned on both the inside and outside.

To conserve metal, the thickness of steel used in milk cans is to be lessened. It is stated that the change will provide 84 cans per ton of steel, instead of 70 as at present. Studies are being made to find a method of tinning only the inside of the cans.

Study Feed Problems

The American Feed Manufacturers Association, through its committee on nutrition, has been working with governmental agencies and the industry on the best methods of meeting the emergencies of the war situation as it applies to feeds for and the feeding of livestock, including poultry. The committee has supplied considerable information to governmental agencies on this subject.

At the annual meeting of this association, held in Indiana in June, Clarence E. Lee, vice-president of the Beacon Milling Company, was elected chairman of this committee.

There is little chance you will fail as long as you are confident you will succeed.

Two 1,000 Pound Records

A splendid example of the results of a careful and intelligent breeding program with dairy cattle is furnished by the Guernsey cow, Superb's Faithful, owned by the Foremost Guernsey Association of New York. This cow has just recently completed a second yearly record in successive lactation periods of more than 1,000 pounds of butterfat. In September, 1940, she completed a production record of 1077.4 pounds of butterfat, which was the world's record in Class AA.

Freshening again in November, she milked so heavily that she was again placed on test and this time produced 1036.4 pounds of butterfat. This cow is a daughter of Mixer Faithful, who died less than a year ago at the age of 22 years, and herself made a world's record as a 2-year old and was later first prize aged cow at the National Dairy Show. Another daughter of this cow, Valor's Faithful, produced 976 pounds of butterfat, which was then a world's record in Class AA.

Coupled with this excellent breeding there was, naturally, intelligent care and feeding. During these two years Superb's Faithful's ration was comprised of good quality hay, supplemented with silage, beet pulp and an 18 percent test cow ration.

JUNE, 1942, BUTTER PRICES			
Date	Philadelphia	New York	Chicago
1	37 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/2
2	37 1/2	37	36 1/2
3	37 1/2	37	36 1/2
4	37 1/2	37	36 1/2
5	37 1/2	37	36 1/2
6	37 1/2	37	36 1/2
7	37 1/2	36 3/4	36
8	37 1/2	36 3/4	36
9	37 1/2	36 3/4	36
10	37 1/2	36 3/4	36
11	37 1/2	36 3/4	36
12	37	36 3/4	36
13	37	36 3/4	36
14	37 1/4	36 3/4	36 1/4
15	37 1/4	36 3/4	36 1/4
16	37	36 3/4	36 1/4
17	37	36 3/4	36 1/4
18	37	36 3/4	36 1/4
19	37	36 3/4	36 1/4
20	37	36 3/4	36 1/4
21	37	36 3/4	36 1/4
22	37	36 3/4	36 1/4
23	37	36 3/4	36 1/4
24	37	36 3/4	36 1/4
25	37	36 3/4	36 1/4
26	37 1/4	37	36 1/2
27	37 1/4	37 1/4	36 1/2
28	37 1/2	37 1/4	36 1/2
29	37 1/2	37 1/4	36 1/2
30	37 1/2	37 1/4	36 1/2
Average	37.22	36.85	36.26
May '42	38.25	37.81	37.31
June '41	36.14	35.61	35.40

DON'T LET HIDDEN GERMS

Sabotage YOUR MILK!

These 3 Diversey Products Give Dependable Protection; Avoid Rejection; Save Money.

1. DUMORE UTENSILS SAFELY
Here's the first step to quality milk! Clean utensils right after milking with DUMORE. Attacks milk fat and dirt vigorously, but is gentle to hands and utensils. Economical to use... rinses quickly, freely. Leaves no film or scale.

2. DIVERSOL DISINFECTS QUICKLY
Just before milking, disinfect utensils with DIVERSOL. Bacteria spoil milk; DIVERSOL is the only disinfectant that won't rust utensils. Simply dissolve in hot or cold water and DIVERSOL is ready to use.

3. DICOLOID REMOVES MILKSTONE SAFELY
Milkstone harbors milk-spoiling bacteria. Protect your milk by cleaning milk pails and milking machines regularly with DICOLOID. This concentrated powder is readily applied with a wet brush. Powerful action quickly removes stubborn contaminations without injury to utensils.

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(Unused pictures will be returned)

Cooperation must be efficient in methods and sound in its economics. It must always be controlled from the grass roots.—Louis J. Taber.

Calves Need Extra Feed While on Summer Pasture

"Pasture alone is not enough for a growing calf," says Dr. John W. Bartlett, head of Rutgers University's dairy husbandry department. A grain ration for calves on pasture, as suggested by him, is made of equal parts of corn meal, ground oats and bran. Not more than two to three pounds of this mixture should be fed daily for calves six months to a year of age.

He states, further, that hay placed in a rack in the pasture will not only be relished by the calves but will contribute toward better assimilation of the concentrates.

Dr. Bartlett also stresses the importance of shade in the pasture and suggests, further, that if flies bother the calves during hot weather they should be kept in the barn during the day and turned into the pasture at night.

Price Ceilings Conflict With Milk Control Orders

Difficulties have arisen in the State-Wide and Southwestern Milk Marketing Areas under Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission orders A-90 and A-92. The State-Wide order was made effective on March 17 but a few dealers did not raise the retail price until April 1. Order A-92 was issued on March 20, to be effective April 1, raising the retail price from 13 to 14 cents per quart and the producer price by 22 cents per hundredweight.

With the issuance of price ceilings by OPA, including retail prices of milk, which became effective on May 17, the highest price that could be charged for milk was the highest price charged during the month of March.

The Milk Control Commission appealed to OPA for a liberalization of its ruling, so that it would be interpreted as meaning "not less than the highest minimum prices fixed by State or Federal statute during March, 1942." The Commission pointed out that by law it is required to set prices which will "yield a reasonable return to the producer, . . . and . . . to the milk dealer."

The Commission intimates that its only other course would be to ask a court to either reduce the prices to be paid producers or to suspend price fixing by the Commission in the affected areas while such price fixing would be in conflict with OPA regulations. As yet, there has been no action reported on this matter.

Two cows, each giving two gallons of milk a day, eat more than one cow giving five gallons a day.



S. L. Laslocky owns Millside Farms, Route #25, Riverside, N. J. He uses Gulf Livestock Spray on his 116 Guernseys . . . tells us why: "Our milk production falls down if we don't do something to protect our cows from flies during the summer months. That's why we use Gulf Livestock Spray."

Gulf Livestock Spray KILLS . . .

. . . flies, lice, and ticks, when you spray it on these insects. It contains *pyrethrum*—the effective, time-tested, insect-killing ingredient.

In addition, Gulf Livestock Spray can be sprayed at milking time without imparting taste or odor to milk. This means you can spray your cows in the barn to help make milking easier and safer for you!

Gulf Livestock Spray REPELS . . .

. . . stable and horn flies, mosquitoes, and gnats. This is true because it contains *pyrethrum*. The specially processed oil base evaporates slowly, thereby retaining and prolonging the repellent action of the *pyrethrum*. As a result, Gulf Livestock Spray helps quiet your cows in pasture, too, freeing them of much of the insect annoyance that cuts milk production.

What's more, it's safe to spray twice a day . . . economical to use!

YOU CAN MILK RIGHT AWAY AS SOON AS YOU SPRAY

PLAY SAFE!



Stop worrying about swishing tails on your cows. Use Gulf Livestock Spray to help quiet them at milking time!

Follow Easy Directions on Containers for These Results

Gulf Livestock Spray

For sale at many feed stores, milk companies, and Gulf stations.



2-Gal. Economy Size **\$1.99** 1-Gal. Handy Size **\$1.19**
Also in 5-gal. pails, and in drums

PROVE ITS EFFECTIVENESS ON YOUR OWN HERD, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK.

Tune in Sunday night 7:30 EWT, "We the People" at War Columbia Broadcasting System

For Dairymen who prefer a QUICK-EVAPORATING, "killer"-type spray to "blitz" flies in the barn before the milking period, we suggest *Gulfspray Insect Killer*.

OIL IS AMMUNITION

USE IT WISELY!

Producing food, the kinds our men need which includes milk, is THE JOB for all of us on farms. Next, buy bonds to the limit of our ability or pay off our debts so the payee can buy the bonds.

Milk Producers

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INT

Vol. XXIII

Philadelphia, Pa., August



Converting Grass Into Milk

Council Continues Drive 5-State Group Represents 358,000 Farmers

THE Interstate Farmers Council now has a membership of 20 farm organizations, these organizations in turn having 358,000 farmer members. Organizations comprising the Council membership are located in Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia.

In commenting upon these facts, P. C. Turner, president of the Council, said "These organizations have come together to promote and to protect the interests of their members and of farmers generally. All of these organizations are farmer-owned and farmer-controlled and are in themselves tangible proof that farmers are able to build and operate their own organizations without unsolicited help from John L. Lewis or anyone else who wants to use the farmer as a means of furthering his own ambition for personal power."

Mr. Turner also pointed out the significance of the fact that "The big three farm organizations—the Grange, the Farm Bureau, and the Farmers Union—have all come out with a solid front against Mr. Lewis."

Efforts to join farmers to the United Mine Workers were termed as "short-sighted folly" by A. S. Goss, master of the National Grange, who said, "To promise producers that they will receive double the price for their product if they will but join a union which will use force to prohibit the marketing of the product for less is nothing but short-sighted folly."

"It would not appear reasonable to expect that a miners' union made up of consumers whose economic interest lies in purchasing food as cheaply as possible could properly represent the producers who are dependent upon getting fair prices for their products."

Legality of Move Questioned

There is a grave question as to the legal status of any union of farmers as proposed by UMW, according to Judge John D. Miller, former president of the National Council of Farm Cooperatives. He outlined the purposes for which, under the Capper-Volstead Act, cooperatives may organize and which includes the following proviso: "Provided, however, that such associations are operated for the mutual benefit of the members thereof, as such producers."

On this point Judge Miller commented, "From this the courts may well hold that farmers and farm

co-operative associations have passed outside the scope of the protection of this law if their organizations are not operated for the mutual benefit of members, as producers, but are operated in part for the benefit of labor unions or labor leaders."

It appears that meetings called for promoting the mine workers' union among farmers have not been well attended as a rule. Typical of this situation is the report of a meeting held at Knautown, Chester county, in July, as carried in the Pottstown Mercury News. It says in part, "Despite actual canvassing by two UMW organizers, who have been in the territory for weeks, interviewing farmers, talking over the advantages of organization, only seven dairy farmers appeared for the meeting. Besides the several farmers there were two organizers and one disinterested spectator."

This, apparently, has resulted in a different procedure being followed by the organizers who now are concentrating on farm to farm canvassing. In order to carry out this canvassing, the Lewis union is said to have been hiring farmers and so-called farm leaders at big salaries, such canvassers being compared with the Quislings of Norway and the Lavals of France.

(Please turn to Page 10)



Federal Order a Success— Brought in By Inter-State

AFTER four months of operation, we can now view some of the results of the Federal marketing order on the Philadelphia market. The complete and comprehensive figures issued by Market Administrator Wm. P. Sadler each month furnish a splendid opportunity for noting the actual condition of the market and the trends in production, consumption and prices.

When Inter-State first went to bat for higher prices more than a year ago, the price of 4 percent milk, f.o.b. Philadelphia, was about \$2.50 to \$2.64 per hundred pounds. This Spring it has ranged from \$3.18 to \$3.416. Inter-State records for a year ago were based on the average of a selected list of handlers representing well over 60 percent of the market, and this year, under the Federal order, the average price of the same handlers has been, each month, within one to three cents of the market-wide average.

A comparison of 1941 and 1942 prices paid by those dealers should approximate very closely the actual differences for the entire market. Their prices in April of this year averaged 66 cents higher than a year ago, which, applied to all milk in the market, slightly exceeds \$541,000. The 67.3-cent difference in May, applied to all milk, would

total slightly over \$601,000, while the 69.6-cent difference in June would be about \$585,000. In July the 76.4-cent difference would bring producers an additional \$615,000. The total for the four months shows, on this basis, a \$2,342,000 larger milk income to farmers in 1942 than a year ago.

This, of course, does not take into consideration any difference in total production during the two periods, as complete production figures are not available on the same basis for last year.

This increased income did not just happen. Much of it was the result of the determined work carried on by Inter-State before the Milk Control Commission and the Agricultural Marketing Administration, with the main objectives being uniformity of prices throughout the marketing area and prices more nearly in keeping with production costs.

Although Inter-State took the initiative and did practically all the work in pushing through these higher price schedules, the splendid success of the order to date has been possible only through the hard work and whole-hearted cooperation of everyone concerned, including Market Administrator Wm. P. Sad-

(Please turn to page 8)

Back of the Barn in the Smart Weeds

are the old mowing machine wheels, the broken corn worker, the rusty shafts, and the old cog wheels and stretched and broken links, in some places hundreds of pounds of them. And we, almost all of us, figure that some day we will use them—and never do.

Today our Marines are fighting and dying in the Solomon Islands—some of them relatives, others of them friends of ours,—but every mother's son of them dependent upon a continuous flow of supplies from us here in the States.

One thing there is which every one of us can do, and quickly. We can clean out the junk pile and get the old iron into the war effort where it can do some good.

There'll never be as good a time as now to send that scrap iron to the wars—and clean out the smart weeds too!

O. H. Hoffman

Reduce Mileage, ODT Orders Inter-State Asks for Study of Routes

INTER-STATE has responded to an order from the Office of Defense Transportation (ODT) for reducing truck mileage by appointing a committee of its directors to study this whole matter as it will affect the hauling of milk from farm to market. The ODT order first called for a flat 25 percent reduction at once but was later amended, as it affects haulers of farm products, to become effective on November 1.

This committee has held several sessions and has called in for consultation the milk control agencies and economists from the agricultural colleges in the Philadelphia milk shed, so as to get the experience, ability and knowledge possessed by these groups in developing some solution of this problem.

November 1 Deadline

The 25 percent mileage reduction must be made by November 1. If it can be done sooner, or if a greater reduction can be made, or both, that too should be done, in order to save the critical materials which necessitate this demand for mileage reduction.

The November 1 deadline provides an opportunity for those within the industry to work out a fair solution, thus eliminating any occasion for blanket orders from above which, more than likely, would work hardships in many instances.

This mileage reduction can be obtained through several means. One obvious economy is the re-routing of trucks. Another is the elimination of special service. A third is the planning of truck routes so as to load each truck to its capacity at the peak season. Another

possibility is the establishment of reloading platforms, with all milk from along one road being picked up by one truck and being reloaded to the various trucks going to different plants. Still another that might be used—in extreme cases only—is to shift producers from one dealer to another, or even from one market to another.

Must Conserve Materials

Whether the mileage reduction is accomplished by the present trucks running fewer miles or by temporarily discontinuing a part of the trucks, which will be held in reserve until needed for replacement or emergency use, will be of little importance in the broad national objective of conserving rubber, trucks, gasoline and manpower. With truck manufacture stopped we may be sure that no useable truck will be junked as a result of this program.

But before any of these changes can be made a thorough study is

needed so as to determine what change or changes will be most feasible—which ones will work out with the least inconvenience or hardship to producers and to those who are in the business of hauling milk.

It is recognized that such a job as re-routing the movement of milk from farm to market will almost certainly cause inconvenience and, in cases, even some hardship. But our Nation is at war and civilians must expect to make some such sacrifices in lieu of the front line work and risks taken by our soldiers and sailors.

In any study or criticism of this program we must keep in mind the fact that, without delay, THIS JOB MUST BE DONE.

Superphosphate made with "sludge" acid, a by-product from petroleum refining, produces about the same plant yields as superphosphate made from clear acid, says H. R. Cox, extension agronomist at Rutgers University. Prejudice against sludge-acid superphosphate is attributed, for the most part, to its dark color and characteristic odor.

Pennsylvania led the Nation in the output of ice cream in 1941, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. The state's total ice cream production was 48,598,000 gallons. Ranking second in ice cream production was New York State, with 44,969,000 gallons.

Johnny: "Dad, you're pretty lucky."

Father: "Why?"

Johnny: "You won't have to buy me any new school books next semester. I'm going to use the same old ones."



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Notice Is Required When Changing Dealers

Seven days' notice has long been an accepted practice in the Philadelphia milk market when a dealer discontinues taking milk from a producer. This, of course, does not apply when a "stop" is made because of failure to meet sanitary requirements, in which case no advance notice is required.

The 7-day notice became a part of milk control regulations early in the history of control in Pennsylvania and generally has been acceptable to producers and dealers. It is not as generally known as it

should be, however, that when a producer decides to discontinue shipping to a dealer a 7-day notice is also required. In fact, Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission orders make this a two-way rule and in all fairness it appears that this is as it should be.

Similar regulations are in effect in New Jersey but with the exception that a 14-day notice is required in either case.

Parity, Definitions of:—

—(Official, summarized)—That price per unit of a farm product which will give the farmer the same purchasing power as that possessed by a similar unit of the same product in 1910-14, or in some other specified period.

—(As interpreted by economists)—A political tonic devised during a period of acute depression which has since proved to be a snare and a delusion and which gives no consideration to tremendously increased labor costs from which farmers have no escape.

—(As understood by farmers)—"It might be all right if the darn thing would work but I want a price that will pay my expenses."

—(As apparently understood by the metropolitan press)—Par in any man's language. One red cent over that makes a farmer a war profiteer and a snatcher of food from the mouths of the poor.

—(As understood by the public)—"Huh!"

Personal Glimpses

Guernsey breeders of Lancaster county held their annual field day at the **Jacob W. Breneman and Sons** farm on August 6. Holstein breeders of the same county held their "black and white" show at the farm of **Ira Hartz**, near Morgantown, on the following day.

Accidental death was the coroner's verdict in the case of **G. Clarence Small**, who died as the result of a fall from a haywagon on July 13, while working on the farm of **Director D. E. Witherpoon** of Chambersburg.

The herd of **Tull Brothers** had the highest milk production of all herds in the Sussex county, Delaware. Dairy Herd Improvement Association in July, which with the herds owned by **Alden Hopkins, James Smith, W. H. Jump, Walter Mills** and **Hylon Smith** were all among the high ten in both milk and butterfat production. **John Houston's** herd was also ninth in milk production and **W. E. Thompson's** herd was eighth in butterfat production.

The blue ribbon for cakes donated

at a producers' meeting held at Kennedyville, Md., recently was won by **Miss Elizabeth Sutton**, daughter of **Director and Mrs. John Carvel Sutton**. At a similar meeting held at Chestertown, Mrs. **Bernice Wood** won first prize and **Mrs. Reyner Stavelly**, second prize. These meetings were held to demonstrate proper cleaning of utensils; refreshments were served, including cake donated by the women and ice cream furnished by the Supplee company.

The **S. M. Smoker** family of Drumore, Pa., lost their house and all contents by fire in the early evening of July 15.

The herds of **Roy Gordy, Newell Stagg, Jr., W. T. Onley** and **Wm. H. Holloway** ranked 2, 3, 4, and 5, in that order, in the June production records of the Mar Va Dairy Herd Improvement Association.

Miss Elsie Metzler, daughter of **H. R. Metzler** of Paradise, Pa., has recently been admitted to membership in the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

The Oxford, Pa., Dairy Herd Improvement Association was led in July by the herd of **Howard C. Wollaston and Sons**, with 42.4 pounds of butterfat per cow. Other high rankings in the association's report were: **Caleb Chambers and Sons**, second; **E. H. Bailey and Sons**, fourth; **Sloan and Wilson**, sixth; **H. S. Gatchell**, seventh; **E. H. Goodwin**, ninth and **Lewis J. Brown**, eleventh.

In addition to farming 130 acres of land and maintaining a herd of 24 cows, **Irvin Romich** of Boyertown, Pa., can look with pride to the service record of his boys. **Elwood's** address is c/o Postmaster, New York City; **Irvin, Jr.**, is stationed at Fort Jackson, S. C.; **Lester** is at Fort Belvoir, Va. It is probable, too, that **Kenneth**, who has just passed his twentieth birthday, will be wearing a uniform soon.

A production record of 17024 pounds of milk and 866 pounds of butterfat in Class AA was recently completed by Buttercup Lillie's Spot, a Guernsey cow owned by **G. deS. Canavarro** of Queenstown, Md. Another deS. Canavarro cow, Boardland Marcia, also in Class AA, produced 13767 pounds of milk and 763 pounds of butterfat.

She: "Do you think I show distinction in my clothes?"

He: "Well, I wouldn't say distinction. I think distinctly would be a better word."

Attorney: "And where did you see him milking the cow?"

Witness: "A little past the center, sir."



Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Ewing and Laurence, Jr., (in foreground) of Centerville, Md., are busy on that twice-a-day job with which we are all so familiar.

Snyder Joins Army, Leaves Milk Commission

John J. Snyder resigned his position as a member of the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission on July 24, on which date he was inducted as a First Lieutenant into the United States Army.

Mr. Snyder is stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and is connected with the Provost Marshal General Department. He served with the United States Army in France during World War I.

The resignation of Mr. Snyder left the Milk Control Commission temporarily with only one of the three positions filled, that by Chairman John M. McKee.

Another loss to the Commission will occur on August 15, when Frank E. Coho, Deputy Attorney General and legal adviser to the Commission, resigns to become associated with the legal staff of the Dravo Corporation of Pittsburgh. Mr. Coho has been working with the Commission for three and one-half years and during that time has developed and exhibited a keen appreciation of the problems of the milk industry.

Governor Names H. N. Cobb to Milk Commission

H. N. Cobb was appointed to the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission on August 12, by Governor James. Mr. Cobb, who is from Towanda, Bradford county, fills the vacancy which has existed since the resignation of Howard G. Eisaman in September, 1939. The vacancy resulting from the resignation in July of John J. Snyder still exists.

Mr. Cobb takes up his work on the Commission well recommended and with a wealth of experience. He is a native of Wyoming county, was graduated from Pennsylvania State College in 1914, following which he served for eight years as county extension agent in Luzerne county. He left that position to formulate a partnership known as Fox Chase Farms, which operates a farm of

1500 acres near Towanda and maintains a herd of 200 cows. Part of the milk is retailed locally and the remainder is sold in the Newark, N. J., market.

Mr. Cobb is a member of the Grange, the Bradford County Holstein-Friesian Association and the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association.

We congratulate Mr. Cobb on his appointment and the Milk Control Commission on getting as a member a man of his obvious experience and ability.

Welcome Neighbor

The Lehigh Valley Cooperative Farmers, with headquarters in Allentown, Pa., is the most recent dairy cooperative to become a member of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation. The Lehigh group was incorporated in 1933 and now has more than 500 members.

As a near neighbor, Inter-State welcomes the Lehigh Farmers into the Federation, as that adds one more substantial dairy group to the 60 or more cooperatives already in the Federation. In these times we must all work together as never before and this new group gives the voice of the dairy industry its added weight.

The Inter-State Cooperative has, since it was organized in 1936, been a member of the Federation and the Inter-State Association before that was a member since the organization of the Federation more than 20 years ago.

It has been reported from the Illinois Experiment Station that cattle fed on corn stored for two years or over are subject to lameness, loss of appetite and loss of flesh. This is believed due to a loss of vitamin A in corn that has been stored for more than a year. These symptoms are noticeable principally when the corn is fed along with low quality roughage, but very little trouble of this kind was experienced when good legume hay was fed.

Subsidizing Consumers May Be Dangerous Business

There is considerable talk recently of a "subsidy" or "roll back" to farmers in order to cover their costs while holding down food prices. Calling it a farm subsidy is a misnomer. If prices were not held down to a level too low to return the cost of production there would be no occasion even to consider such payments. As it is, the payments are made in order to keep consumer prices down to an arbitrary fixed level and, therefore, any such payments are actually a subsidy to consumers.

More than that, these payments are a liability of the public, to be paid eventually by the tax payer.

Furthermore, such subsidies, regardless of who is said to receive them, are not likely to keep pace with costs, especially when certain important costs are not controlled.

Were ALL costs subjected to rigid ceilings determined on as fair a basis as possible, considering the human element and the need for quick action, THEN there would be no occasion, we believe, to pay a subsidy on any common every-day consumer goods, regardless of whether it would benefit the producer or consumer.

A little straight thinking will reveal to any economic or social planner that those who produce essentials must get their cost of production. Failing in that, such producers will go into some other line where they can get their costs—and there are plenty of such openings today in shipyards, war production plants and general industry for any farm hand, farm renter or anyone else on a farm who is not tied down to the soil through a heavy capital investment.

Even the owner who can not get away from his farm will, if costs get too high, cut corners and, with it, production in order to keep above water.

Of one thing we are certain—with farm costs going up and farm help scarce, high priced and less skilled—farmers are going to have to get their cost of production, or someone is going to go hungry because there won't be enough food to go around.

As an answer to that problem a subsidy of consumers looks awfully futile.

We fancy that everybody is thinking of us—like us he is thinking of himself.

Sherman said "War is Hell." Maybe so, but how would you describe the situation should we lose this war?

Class Prices, Pennsylvania Markets

Area	Class I June-July	Class IA June-July	Class II		Class III	
			June	July	June	July
Area 1, Zone 2	\$3.40	x	\$2.27	\$2.33	\$1.62	\$1.68
" 4	3.20	2.30	2.05	2.11	1.57	1.63
" 9	3.24	2.30	2.10	2.16	1.62	1.68
" 10, Zone 2	2.96	2.30	2.10	2.16	1.57	1.63
" 11	3.08	2.40	*2.13	*2.21	1.57	1.63
" 14	3.32	2.40	*2.13	*2.21	1.57	1.63
" 15, Zone 1	3.27	2.40	*2.13	*2.21	1.57	1.63
" 15, Zone 2	3.35	2.40	*2.13	*2.21	1.57	1.63

*—Butterfat differential 5 cents per point (0.1%).

Prices Paid, 4% Milk

June	Dealer	Location	Area	Price
	Bair, L. O. & Son	Tamaqua, Pa.	4	\$2.63
	Bechtel, I. Lloyd	Royersford, Pa.	1, Z 2	3.13
	Everett Milk & Ice Cream Co.	Everett, Pa.	10, Z 2	2.20
	Highland Dairy Co.	Coatesville, Pa.	15, Z 2	3.16
	Hoffman's	Altoona, Pa.	9	2.42
	"	Bedford, Pa.	10, Z 2	2.42
	"	Huntingdon, Pa.	10, Z 2	2.42
	Mt. Union San. Milk Co.	Mt. Union, Pa.	10, Z 2	2.84
	Penn Cress Ice Cream Co.	Cresson, Pa.	9	2.408
	Chas. G. Waple Dairies	Tyrone, Pa.	10, Z 2	2.69
	Williamsburg Dairy	Williamsburg, Pa.	9	3.21

July	Dealer	Location	Area	Price
	Abbotts Dairies	(N. J. Producers)	—	\$3.50
	Blue Hen Farms	Wilmington, Del.	—	3.23
	Centerville Producers Co-op.	Centerville, Md.	—	3.21
	Clover Dairy Company	Wilmington, Del.	—	3.32
	Delamore Dairy	Wilmington, Del.	—	3.31
	Fraim's Dairy	Wilmington, Del.	—	3.42
	New York City Buyers	201-10 mile zone	—	2.74
	Sheffield Condensed Milk Co.	Rising Sun, Md.	—	3.13
	Supplee-Wills-Jones	Nassau, Del.	—	3.07
	West End Dairy	Wilmington, Del.	—	3.32

Classification Percentages

Pennsylvania (State Control) and Wilmington, Del.

June	I	IA	II	III	*Bonus
Everett Milk & Ice Cream	28	1.2	43	27.8	..
May's Dairy	58.5	1	5	35.5	..
Mt. Union San. Milk	1-15 80	5	15	0	..
" " " 16-30 84	8	8	0	..	..
Penn Cress Ice Cream	26.8	1.7	71.5	0	..
Chas. G. Waple Dairies	76.8	6.6	0	16.6	..
Williamsburg Dairy	97	3	0	0	..

July	I	IA	II	III	*Bonus
Blue Hen Farms	74.3	x	25.7	0	..
Clover Dairy Company	81.15	x	18.85	0	42
Fraim's Dairy	88.05	x	11.95	0	73
May's Dairy	65	1	5	29	..

New Jersey (Percentages of Norm)

June	Norm	Cream	Excess	Bonus
Arrowhead Shoemaker	90	10	Balance	..
Castanea Dairies "A"	71	Balance	83% of Ex.	..

July	I	IA	II	III	*Bonus
Scott-Powell Dairies	100	..	aBalance	57.3	..
Supplee-Wills-Jones	100	..	..	..	..

*—Percentage of production on which "A" producers were paid Grade "A" bonus.
a—3 percent of "A" excess at special price.

The little girl who once was 5 is now 32 going on 23. Fine weather friends are not worth going on 6 is now 32 going on 23. much.

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Class Prices—f.o.b. Market per Cwt. of 4.0% milk

Wilmington		
Class I	Class II	
June	\$3.46	\$2.106
July	3.58	2.207
August	3.58	—

New Jersey		
F. o. b. market cwt. of 3.5% milk.		
Class I	Class II	Class III
June	\$3.60	\$2.13
July	3.60	2.13
August	3.60	*2.13

*—Increased to \$2.45, effective August 16.
The price of 4% milk of each class is 20 cents more per hundred pounds than the price of 3.5% milk.

Prices of	*Cream	†Dry Skim milk
June	\$17.4063	10.0349¢
July	\$18.3156	9.9279¢

*—Per 40-quart can of 40 percent cream as used in determining the Philadelphia Class II price.

†—Per pound of roller process dry skim-milk as used in determining the Philadelphia Class II price.

Average price New York 92-score butter Cents Per Pound			
June 1-15	35.84	July 1-15	37.16
June 16-30	35.86	July 16-31	39.19
June 1-30	35.85	July 1-31	38.22

Prices reported as paid by handlers in markets not under Federal control are determined according to price schedules furnished by the handler or from statements furnished with milk checks and checked in the Inter-State office.

The prices quoted as the average price paid do not include any bonuses or premiums which may be earned by the producer.

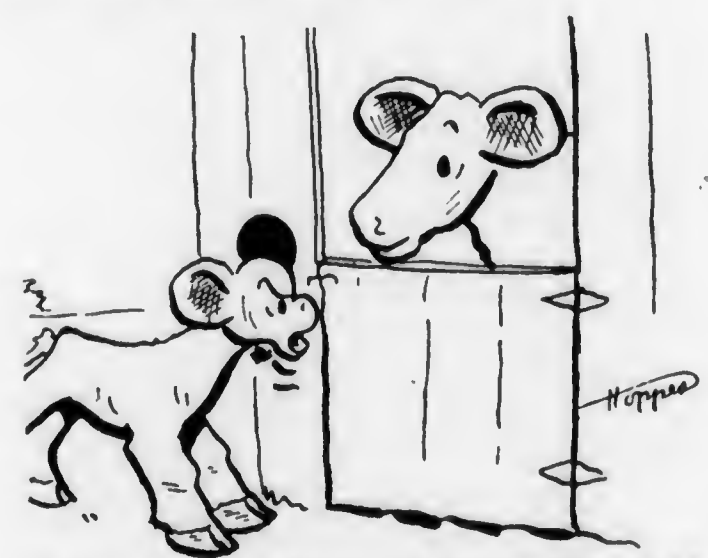
The butterfat differential is 4 cents per point in all cases except that the Class II differential in Pennsylvania areas II, 14 and 15 is 5 cents per point and the Class III differential in Pennsylvania is one-tenth the price per pound of 92-score butter at New York for that month.

"Madam, you'll have to pay for that boy."

"But I never have before."
"That don't matter to me. He's over 12 years old and you'll have to pay his fare or I'll put him off the car."

"Put him off. What do I care? I never saw him before."

Grandma says that in her girlhood days the girls never thought of doing the things they do today, and then she added wistfully, "That's why we didn't do them."



"Remember, Mom, if any calf comes around here wantin' a milkin' job with you, — I've already got that position sewed up!"

Prices 4% Milk, June and July

These are the prices paid—but not less than the minimum permitted prices—at each plant location under Marketing Order No. 61 for the Philadelphia milk marketing area, as announced by Market Administrator Wm. P. Sadler, for milk purchased during June and July, 1942.

Handler	Plant Location	Location Differential	June Price	July Price	Handler	Plant Location	Location Differential	June Price	July Price
Abbotts Dairies	31st & Chestnut St.	—	\$3.175	\$3.398	Nelson's Dairies	Norristown, Pa.	.09	3.180	3.280
"	Coudersport, Pa.	.402	2.743	2.966	Oakland Farms	Fairview Village, Pa.	.11	2.982	3.342
"	Curryville, Pa.	.339	2.806	3.029	Pennbrook Milk Co.	500 S. 27th St.	—	3.453	3.582
"	Easton, Md.	.283	2.862	3.085	Penn-Reed Milk Co.	Belleville, Pa.	.318	2.500	2.601
"	Goshen, Pa.	.241	2.904	3.127	Quaker-Maid Dairy	Media, Pa.	.07	3.510	3.630
"	Kelton, Pa.	.227	2.918	3.141	Quaker-Maid Dairy Products	220 Manton St.	—	3.347	3.509
"	Port Allegheny, Pa.	.416	2.729	2.952	Quinn's Dairy	341 Master St.	.276	2.600	3.618
"	Spring Creek, Pa.	.451	2.694	2.917	Rakestraw's Bros.	Mechanicsburg, Pa.	.13	3.055	3.185
Ardmore Home Dairies	Ardmore, Pa.	—	3.553	3.661	Richards, F. H.	139 Meehan Ave.	—	3.386	3.582
Baldwin Dairies	4819 Duffield St.	—	3.142	3.450	Rosenberger Dairy	Hatfield, Pa.	—	3.279	3.409
Bedminster Dairymen's Association	Bedminster, Pa.	.22	3.261	3.353	Schillinger Bros.	1017 Thayer St.	—	3.279	3.409
Bergdoll, John C.	Boothwyn, Pa.	.09	3.405	3.504	Scott-Powell Dairies	45th & Parrish Sts.	—	3.279	3.409
Booth, Chas. T.	Chester, Pa.	.07	3.510	3.630	"	Ardmore, Pa.	.241	3.008	3.138
Breuninger Dairies	3015 N. 7th St.	—	3.456	3.560	"	Clayton, Del.	.318	2.931	3.061
"	Richlandtown, Pa.	.227	3.199	3.303	"	Fairdale, Pa.	.234	3.015	3.145
Brookmead Guernsey Dairies	Wayne, Pa.	.07	3.453	3.497	"	New Holland, Pa.	.22	3.029	3.159
Brown's Dairy	Glenide, Pa.	.22	3.209	3.336	"	Pottstown, Pa.	.304	2.945	3.075
Buck's Co. Fm. Dairy	Morrisville, Pa.	.07	3.370	3.571	"	Snow Hill, Md.	—	2.760	2.953
Buehler's Dairy	Willow Grove, Pa.	.13	3.300	3.417	Shearer & Co., P. B.	1226 Leopard St.	.248	2.512	2.715
Clover Crest Dairy	Newtown, Pa.	—	3.124	3.210	"	Center Port, Pa.	—	3.560	3.674
Cooklyn Milk Co.	3228 Dickinson St.	.262	2.862	2.948	Suburban Dairies	Manoa, Pa.	X.22	3.282	3.327
Crawford, M. S.	Drexel Hill, Pa.	—	3.515	3.623	Sunny Slope Dairy	Spring City, Pa.	—	3.208	3.371
Crystle, W. H. & Son	Chester, Pa.	.07	3.446	3.528	Supplee-Wills-Jones	1523 N. 26th St.	—	2.845	3.009
Darlington Bros.	Darlington, Pa.	.09	3.451	3.564	"	Bedford, Pa.	.332	2.881	3.044
Deger's Dairy	Mont Clare, Pa.	.13	3.161	3.278	"	Chambersburg, Pa.	.297	2.874	3.037
Doylestown Dairy	Doylestown, Pa.	.11	3.369	3.604	"	Hagerstown, Md.	.304	2.916	3.079
Engel Dairy	K. & Tioga Sts.	—	3.542	3.636	"	Harrington, Del.	.332	2.846	3.009
Ervin, F. C. & Sons	6046 Larchwood Ave.	.22	3.549	3.635	"	Leaman Place, Pa.	.234	2.944	3.107
Farmer's Dairy	Wrightstown, N. J.	—	2.890	3.141	"	Lewistown, Pa.	.311	2.867	3.030
Frankford Dairies	5817 Walker St.	—	3.555	3.656	"	Mercersburg, Pa.	.311	2.867	3.030
Gardenville Coop.	Gardenville, Pa.	.13	3.251	3.533	"	Mt. Pleasant, Del.	.227	2.951	3.114
Creamery	Boothwyn, Pa.	.09	3.510	3.630	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
Gaynor, Hyland L.	Newtown Sq., Pa.	.07	3.423	3.543	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
Gorman's Dairies	Newtown Sq., Pa.	.07	3.423	3.543	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
Greentree Creamery Association	Obelisk, Pa.	.22	3.141	3.246	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
Gross, Charles	2123 Westmoreland	.07	3.492	3.607	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
Grubbs Dairy	Media, Pa.	—	3.384	3.529	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
Hamilton Dairies	475 Ripka Ave.	—	3.405	3.596	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
Hansell, Est. of A. R.	5758 Keyser St.	.11	3.295	3.486	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
"	Mainland, Pa.	—	3.312	3.480	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
Harbisons' Dairies	Front & Diamond	.276	3.006	3.174	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
"	Brandtsville, Pa.	.22	3.062	3.230	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
"	Byers, Pa.	.276	3.006	3.174	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
"	Carlisle, Pa.	.283	2.999	3.167	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
"	Hurlock, Md.	.241	3.041	3.209	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
"	Massey, Md.	.332	2.950	3.118	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
"	Millville, Pa.	.248	3.034	3.202	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
"	Sudlersville, Md.	—	3.169	3.350	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
Hernig Sons, Peter	135 W. Norris St.	.276	2.863	3.044	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
"	Boiling Springs, Pa.	.302	2.600	2.600	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
Hershey Creamery Co.	Greencastle, Pa.	.09	3.314	3.333	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
Hill Crest Farms	Eddington, Pa.	—	3.580	3.700	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
Hogan's Dairy	2563 N. Stanley	.09	3.425	3.296	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
Holiday Dairy	Norristown, Pa.	.11	3.400	3.271	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
Homestead Dairies	Chester Heights, Pa.	—	3.494	3.598	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
Hutt's Dairies	443 W. Berks St.	—	3.567	3.664	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
Individual Dairies	2045 N. 2nd St.	.09	3.490	3.600	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
Ivy Crest Gnsy. Dry	Hatboro, Pa.	—	3.444	3.584	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
Jersey Queen Dairy	3465 Richmond St.	.07	3.437	3.562	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
Johnson, J. Ward	Woodlyn, Pa.	.234	3.330	3.262	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
Lehigh Valley Farmers	Allentown, Pa.	.07	3.539	3.579	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
Mainland Dairy	Flourtown, Pa.	.13	3.720	3.720	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
Major, Llewellyn	Royersford, Pa.	—	3.406	3.602	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
Marmar, John	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	.09	3.464	3.561	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
Marshall, T. Forest	Linwood, Pa.	.11	3.352	3.436	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
Martin Century Fms.	Lansdale, Pa.	.09	3.269	3.305	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
Meyers Dairies	Ambler, Pa.	.07	3.407	3.562	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
Miller-Flounders Dry	Chester, Pa.	.07	3.407	3.407	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
"	Springfield, Pa.	—	3.447	3.522	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
Missimer-Wood-Nar-	362 Delmar St.	.227	3.175	3.243	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
cissa Dairies	Boyetown, Pa.	—	3.447	3.522	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044
Montg-Berk Dairy	Boyetown, Pa.	—	3.447	3.522	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	2.881	3.044

Secondary Markets

WILMINGTON

The annual meeting of Wilmington shippers and election of members to the Wilmington Inter-State Milk Market Committee will be held on Thursday, September 24 at Red Lion, Delaware. The names of the members who have been nominated for election to this committee follow:

NAME	ADDRESS	SHIPS TO:
John R. Butler	Middletown, Del.	Sylvan Seal
H. E. Eastburn	Mt. Cuba, Del.	Delamore
J. L. Ford	Newark, Del.	Hearn
C. Albert George	Elkton, Md.	Clover
Irwin G. Klair	Marshallton, Del.	Fraim
Norman E. Klair	Stanton, Del.	Delamore
Fred Martenis	Elkton, Md.	Fraim
H. C. Milliken	Newark, Del.	Clover
H. B. McDowell, Jr.	Middletown, Del.	Sylvan Seal
D. A. McMullen	Newark, Del.	Clover
Chas. B. Moore	Bear, Del.	Hearn
Jas. Parsons	Landenberg, Pa.	Hearn
E. Leland Pleasanton	Middletown, Del.	Sylvan Seal
W. L. Phipps	Wilmington, Del.	Hearn
Harry Seemans	Odessa, Del.	Sylvan Seal
George H. Shaw	Middletown, Del.	Fraim
Harry Swain	Landenberg, Pa.	Fraim
Lewis Stafford	Stanton, Del.	West End
John W. Scott	Earleville, Md.	Clover
Wilmer E. Wilkinson	Landenberg, Pa.	Hearn

Further details of this election and meeting will be carried in the September Review and will be sent by letter direct to all members shipping to the Wilmington market.

July prices have shown substantial advances over June, increases for three of the larger dealers being \$.10, \$.15 and \$.17, respectively, per hundredweight. The weighted average price of 4 percent milk in July was \$3.32, while, for the same dealers in July, 1941, the average was \$2.40, this being an increase of \$.92 per hundredweight, or practically \$.02 per quart on all milk sold.

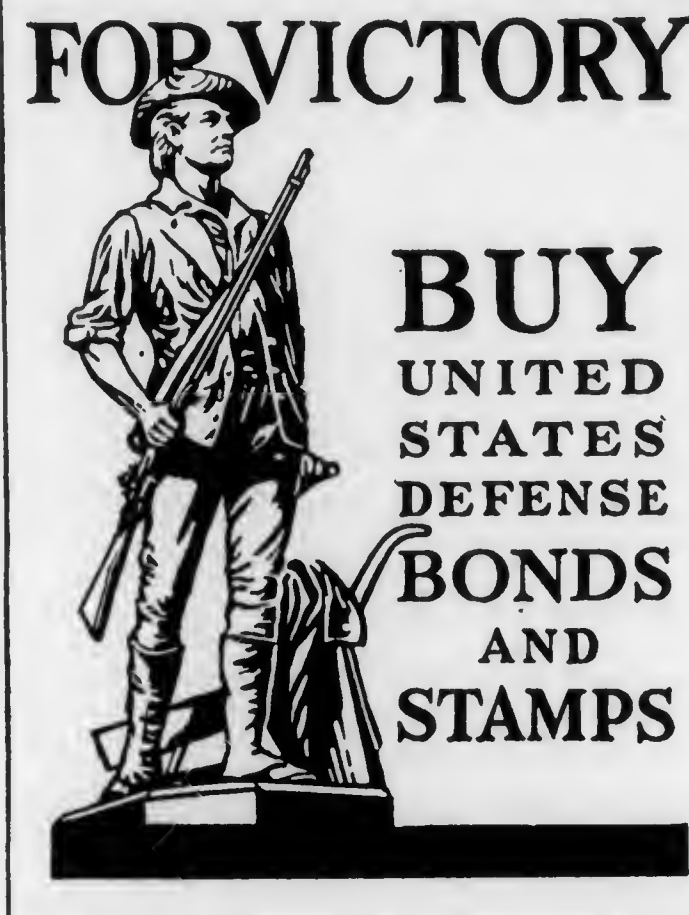
SOUTH JERSEY

The milk supply in the South Jersey area has been helped through the recent rains but demand appears to be on the increase also. Reports indicate that government contracts have been let for about 300 cans of milk daily to supply the service men in the Atlantic City area. This has expanded the market and any members knowing of neighbors desiring a new market are asked to get in touch with Market Manager Floyd R. Ealy at Woodbury 800.

Several instances of ropy milk trouble have developed recently, this usually being traceable to a stagnant or impure water supply. Members having this trouble may obtain service from the Market Manager if they so desire.

The Class II price is being increased from \$2.13 to \$2.45 for 3.5 percent milk, effective August 16. This is the increase requested by the South Jersey Market Committee at the hearing on July 9.

Some farmers in the Mullica Hill



section have recently had left with them literature concerning the United Mine Workers District 50 Union of the CIO. A meeting of agricultural leaders of the area was held in Woodbury to discuss this matter and to develop plans for meeting any situation that might arise from it. Members receiving news of activity along this line are asked to call Woodbury 800 at once.

TRENTON

Favorable weather conditions have resulted in better pastures and a slight increase in milk production. The Trenton market is running very smoothly at present, with only a few shippers changing from one dealer to another.

The cream (Class II) price was increased from \$2.13 to \$2.45 per hundredweight of 3.5 percent milk on August 16, by a price order issued by the Director of Milk Control.

Feed and labor costs continue to advance and there are some reports of producers considering going out of the dairy business unless this situation brightens in the future.

Members desiring help on any production or marketing problem are invited to call at the Trenton office, 19 W. State Street, on Tuesday mornings or phone Frederick Shangle, market manager, at Trenton 3-4083.

Police Judge: "Well, Rastus, about your son stealing those chickens, I've decided to let him off this time, but why don't you show him the right way?"

Rastus: "Ah don't tried, Judge, but he goes and gets hisself caught anyhow."

Federal Order a Success

(Continued from page 2)
ler, the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission and New Jersey's Director of Milk Control, Arthur F. Foran.

Mr. Sadler and the Pennsylvania Commission had many mutual problems which were worked out together, while Mr. Foran's help in working out a plan agreeable to all New Jersey producers supplying one of the larger dealers has earned the appreciation of those producers.

In this whole matter there has been practically 100 percent cooperation on the part of the handlers, who have, with few exceptions, filed their reports complete and on time. This has contributed greatly to the smooth functioning of the order and to confidence in it. In fact, in few if any markets has a Federal order started off more smoothly. The few differences that have occurred generally, have been based on honest differences of interpretation rather than any attempt to evade the order and will, it is believed, be worked out before too long.

Now New York, Too, Puts Cows in Zoo

More than six years ago, in June, 1936, there was dedicated at the Philadelphia Zoo a dairy barn which, together with the cows that are kept in the barn, was made a new and interesting feature of the zoological gardens. This was made possible through the cooperation of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, the management of the Zoo and other agencies.

Now we learn, through the Dairy-men's League News, that the Bronx Zoo in New York is catching on to this time-tried and successful Philadelphia idea and, using the benefit of Philadelphia's experience, has expanded and established a "farm-in-the-zoo." The farm will include cows, pigs, hens and other animals familiar to farm people but which will doubtless be curious oddities to many city boys and girls.

Buy Your Coal Now

"Buy your coal now" is the urgent request by the United States Department of Agriculture to farmers. This information is being sent out in order to assure uninterrupted supplies next winter.

A coal shortage is probable because of the heavier demand for coal, the lack of transportation facilities from mines to distribution points and the possible restriction on distribution facilities due to the shortage of gasoline, rubber, trucks and truck parts. There is also the possibility of exceptional demands from unexpected sources.

Odds and Ends

Interesting Notes About Dairy Council Activities

AFTER closing another successful school season in June, the Dairy Council has settled back to a summer of creating new material and contacting schools for next year. Only a skeleton staff remains in the health education department, since most of the dramatic and nutrition work is done during the school term.

July and August are the two months when staff members concentrate on new posters and materials. Some of the projects now in the hands of artists or waiting for the printer are (a) six new elementary posters, (b) a South American project for elementary grades, (c) a new series of High School posters, (d) two new sets of posters for industrial plants, and (e) a finger puppet project for primary grades. All of these materials will be ready for distribution in September.

Parochial School Material

FOR THE first time, the Council plans next year to use a puppet show and a lending project designed particularly for parochial schools. The puppet show is a story based on the life of Saint Francis of Assisi, designed for grades 1 to 6.

The lending project is directed at primary children and contains six stories with large colored poster illustrations for each. The stories depict the lives of Saint Joan of Arc, Saint Francis of Assisi, Saint Christopher, the patron saint of travelers, Saint Kevin, the patron saint of dairy farmers, Saint Katherine, the little Indian girl who left her tribe to practice Christianity, and Brother Martin, the monk from Peru.

Gas and Tire Crisis

THE COUNCIL is affected by the gasoline rationing and rubber shortage just as everyone else is and is trying to plan its school program for 1942-3 accordingly. By scheduling successive programs in the same sections and schools, much time and travel can be saved. Also, the dramatic staff is trying to work out a puppet theatre that can be carried on street cars and other public conveyances.



A recent display of Dairy Council posters in the Jones Junior High School in Philadelphia, seen not only by students but also by thousands of adults who registered for the draft and for sugar rationing. School officials thought they were "some of the finest educational posters we have ever seen."

Wallace Sells Milk

DAIRY Council staff members aren't the only milk salesmen these days. Even Vice-President Wallace stated in a recent address in New York City: "The object of this war is to make sure that everybody in the world has the privilege of drinking a quart of milk a day. The peace must mean a better standard of living for the common man."

What We Did In 1941-42

DURING the ten months of the last school year, the health education staff gave 1,771 puppet shows and 269 plays to audiences totaling more than 390,000. When you add to this figure the large number of High School and adult talks, food demonstrations, slide talks, nutrition lectures, and movies, you can see that the department had a busy year. Next year, the goal is to reach just as many people as before but to use as little gasoline and rubber as possible in doing so.

Staff Member Honored

MRS. MADALENE TILLMAN was honored recently with a Scroll Award presented by the Philadelphia Service League for outstanding educational work in the community.

When the presentation was made, the work of the Dairy Council in health education and in encouraging people to drink more milk was described and Mrs. Tillman was cited for her outstanding contribution to community welfare.

Some of the other leaders who received awards at the ceremony were: Dr. Alexander J. Stoddard, superintendent of schools; Marian Anderson, colored singer; Dr. Tanner Duckery of Paul Lawrence Dunbar School; Dr. Harry Barnes, physician who launched the negro housing project in Philadelphia; Dr. Henry J. Gideon, director of com-

pulsory education; Dr. Charles Lewis, tuberculosis specialist; and Mrs. Ella Barker, president of the city Federation of Women's Clubs.

Negro Dental Survey

MRS. TILLMAN recently helped organize and conduct a dental survey of negro children in Longside, N. J. By examining the teeth of 283 children, permission was obtained to study the diet list of 60. There was a great deficiency of calcium—showing the need of more milk—and also insufficient amounts of both green vegetables and meat. As a result of the survey, a school lunch room is being installed to see that pupils get the foods they need.

Dental School Classes

SINCE February, 1942, Miss Frances L. Hoag has been teaching a course in nutrition at the University of Pennsylvania Dental School. The course is required for junior dental students and dental hygienists and seniors do case studies under the Council nutritionist. Because of the University's accelerated wartime program, a new semester's classes began in July.

Annual Summer Conference

THE annual summer conference of the National Dairy Council at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago was attended by C. I. Cohee, president, W. S. Holmes, assistant secretary, and Mrs. Helen T. Crowley, Mrs. Dorothy C. Lingenfelter, and Miss Louise Everts of the Health Education department.

Neighbor (sympathetically): "And I know how long these years must seem to you."

Deserted Wife: "Yes, but I remember when he left just as if it had been yesterday—how he stood at the door holding it open until six flies got into the house."

Tough But Necessary Changes Compelled By War

WAR is tough business—and tough on business. Every person and every business must make adjustments to meet the demands of war. That is a "must" to which the dairy industry is no exception.

In the Spring of 1941, when this nation, under lend-lease, started supplying foods as well as munitions to the United Nations, the dairy industry was asked to supply evaporated milk and cheese.

During the period from March, 1941, to June 1, 1942, the Agricultural Marketing Administration has bought 37 million cases (1655 million pounds) of evaporated milk, 345 million pounds of American cheese and 170 million pounds of dry skim-milk. Of these amounts, 14 million cases of evaporated milk, 200 million pounds of cheese and 40 million pounds of dry skim-milk have been delivered to the United Nations.

Price Stimulates Production

In order to stimulate production of these particular foods, their prices were supported last year at levels which would stimulate the diversion of milk from butter plants to evaporated milk and cheese plants. It took time to make the change, production goals being reached last fall.

Then came our active participation in the war, with the heavy overseas movement of men, munitions, equipment and food. This heavy demand for shipping space, plus the sinking of merchant ships, put a premium on every available inch of cargo space.

Packing the most into every ship means choosing a concentrated product in place of a bulky product whenever possible. In terms of milk it means milk powder instead of evaporated milk. One hundred pounds of 3.5 percent milk will make about 4.3 pounds of butter, plus 7.8 pounds of skim-milk powder, as compared with 44 pounds of evaporated milk. Tough as it was on some operators, this milk, now going through evaporating plants, had to be gotten back to the creameries where it could be made into butter and skim-milk powder. The price of butter, therefore, has been pegged at a higher level and a slight reduction made in evaporated prices, as announced on July 21.

At the same time the government purchase price of spray process dry skim-milk was boosted 1/2-cent per pound, to 14 cents, and roller process dry skim-milk was cut 1/2-

cent, to 11 1/2 cents, thus making the manufacture of spray process powder more attractive, this product being by far the most desirable when it is to be re-mixed into a fluid product.

During the 15 months of lend-lease the AMA has bought almost 118 million pounds of roller process powder and 52 million pounds of spray powder, a ratio of more than two of roller to one of spray, while the desired proportions are just the reverse. The rate of production of the roller powder is now considered adequate, the entire increase in powder purchases being desired in the spray product.

Although butter is not a lend-lease product it is a necessary part of dry skim-milk production and may be made a lend-lease product if the need for refrigeration in shipment can be overcome. Progress has been made in that direction. The present storage supply of butter, 149 million pounds on August 1, is considered as only moderate under present circumstances, especially considering the general shortage of fats.

A further adjustment in the dairy industry affects cheese which is a concentrated product requiring but little more room per unit of food value than does milk powder. It does require refrigeration—a handicap in export under war conditions.

Quality Is Paramount

Quality is a major problem of the cheese industry. Only the best cheese will stand up under long storage, hence emphasis is on the production of No. 1 cheese. To this end the cheese market is being supported at a minimum of 21 cents a pound for No. 1 American. But as production increased the output of the lower grades and of No. 1 went up together, leaving an excessive supply of lower grades of cheese on the market.

Production of cheese in March, April and May, 1942, was 273 million pounds, or 47.4 percent higher than in the corresponding months of 1941. (Right now it is about 20 percent higher than a year ago.) During the same three months, 103 million pounds were bought by AMA, of which 59 million have been delivered to the United Nations. There were 260 million pounds of cheese in storage on August 1, as compared with 140 million a year earlier. If our shipments to the United Nations is stepped up to the 350 million pounds a year which may be needed, the present storage supply, with new



Mrs. J. L. Adams, Belleville, Pa., sent in this picture of neighbor Linda Sue Shille, 16 months; The bundle of fluff in front of Linda is Major, the Adams' dog.

production, would be barely adequate.

With the sharply accelerated demand for fluid milk, ice cream and other dairy products in our large consuming centers, many eastern milk sheds are hard pressed to supply their own markets. While the government is depending mainly upon the mid-West to supply the dairy products for export, it is hoped that eastern markets will not have to draw upon those sections for cream or fluid milk.

Council Continues Drive

(Continued from Page 2)

Another meeting held at Center Hall in Center county, Pa., on the edge of Philadelphia milk shed, was fairly well attended but, an observer reported, only one person at that meeting is known to have signed up for membership in the dairy branch of the miner's union.

Membership claims of the miners' union in their campaign to organize dairymen have, it is believed, been greatly exaggerated. Typical is an instance which occurred in Wisconsin wherein 27,000 members were claimed for the miners' union as having come over in a unit from the Wisconsin Cooperative Milk Pool. This, according to a past president of that organization, is more than double the active membership of the Pool at its peak. It appears that the claim is built around the action of a small self-appointed re-organization committee of the Pool and is no indication whatever of interest among the officers or members of this organization, which is now undergoing bankruptcy proceedings.

Between him who tells everything and him who tells nothing choose neither.

Following These Rules Will Stretch Rubber Life

Take especially good care of that milking machine if you have one. This care is highly important in order to (1) produce a really high quality of milk and (2) to preserve and lengthen the life of the milking machine and its parts.

On the care of the rubber milking machine parts, Dr. Geo. E. Taylor, extension dairyman at Rutgers University, offers the following rules:

"Use two separate sets of liners, alternating them each week. Rubber needs 'rest'.

"Keep liners tight in teat-cup shells.

"Keep milker rubber parts clean and free from all butterfat, which causes deterioration.

"Rubber cuts easily when wet. Use care in assembly and disassembly of units.

"Do not use chlorine solutions of a strength exceeding 250 parts per million, for excessively strong chlorine solutions will injure rubber.

"If lye is used in the care of rubber parts, be sure that it does not remain in contact with the metal parts."

Sugar, Fruit, Nut Growers Supply Ice Cream Industry

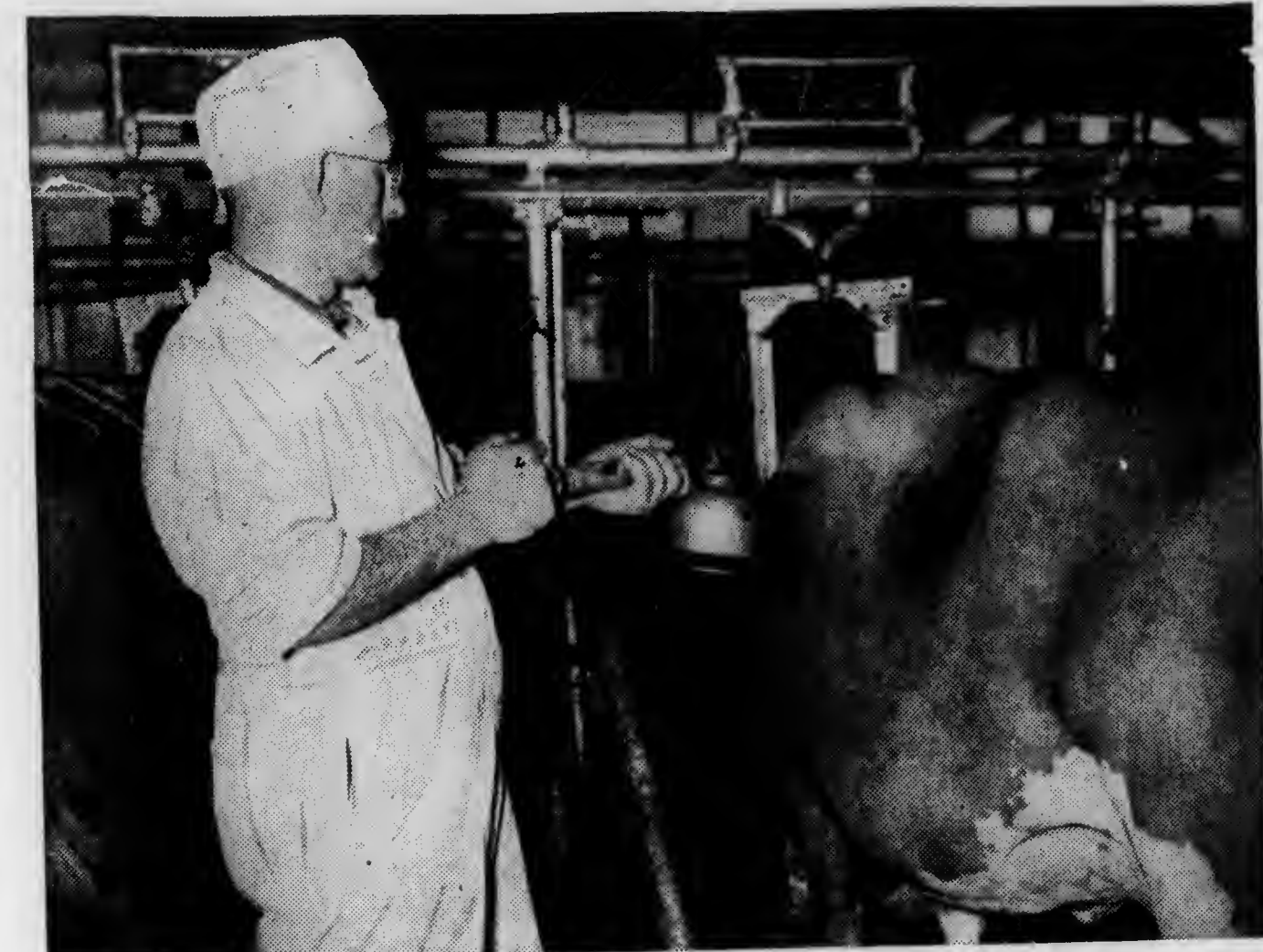
Ice cream provides a tremendous market for farm products. Most important, of course, is the cream itself. In 1941 the ice cream industry used 4,700 million pounds of milk for obtaining the cream and milk solids necessary in manufacturing the nation's ice cream supply.

In addition, that industry used 150,000 tons of sugar; over 30 million pounds of fruits, mainly strawberries, cherries, peaches and raspberries, in that order; over 3 million pounds of pecans and almost 3 million pounds of almonds. These figures of fruits and nuts include only those incorporated into the ice cream in manufacturing and do not include those added at soda fountains.

With the restrictions on sugar output, the ice cream industry is turning to honey to the extent that this product is available, and in the first six months of the year it was reported that about 7 million pounds of honey has been used. Corn sugar, and similar sweetenings are also being used as a means of reducing the demand for sugar.

Pompous Diner: "I'll have a portion of chicken. It must be from a Plymouth Rock cockerel, this year's bird, and nothing but a leg will do."

Waiter: "Yes, sir. Right or left leg?"



A mixed herd of 500—including many fine Holsteins—is sprayed with Gulf Livestock Spray at Sheffield Farms, Pennington, New Jersey. To quote superintendent Earle Brown: "We wouldn't think of being without Gulf Livestock Spray. It helps keep our cows contented in the pasture when they are feeding, and quiet in the barn when we're milking them."

Gulf Livestock Spray KILLS...

...flies, lice, and ticks, when you spray it on these insects. It contains pyrethrum—the effective, time-tested, insect-killing ingredient.

In addition, Gulf Livestock Spray can be sprayed at milking time without imparting taste or odor to milk. This means you can spray your cows in the barn to help make milking easier and safer for you!

Gulf Livestock Spray REPELS...

...stable and horn flies, mosquitoes, and gnats. This is true because it contains pyrethrum. The specially processed oil base evaporates slowly, thereby retaining and prolonging the repellent action of the pyrethrum. As a result, Gulf Livestock Spray helps quiet your cows in pasture, too, freeing them of much of the insect annoyance that cuts milk production.

What's more, it's safe to spray twice a day... economical to use!

YOU CAN MILK RIGHT AWAY AS SOON AS YOU SPRAY



Help quiet your cows at milking time by spraying them with Gulf Livestock Spray.

Follow Easy Directions
on Containers for These Results

Gulf Livestock Spray

For sale at many feed stores, milk companies, and Gulf stations.



2-Gal. Economy Size \$1.99
1-Gal. Handy Size \$1.19
Also in 5-gal. pails, and in drums

PROVE ITS EFFECTIVENESS ON YOUR OWN HERD.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK.

Tune in Sunday night 7:30 EWT. "We the People" at War
Columbia Broadcasting System

Pyrethrum—the chief insecticidal ingredient in Gulf Livestock Spray—is under strict Government control. This assures needed supplies of insecticides for our Armed Forces. So if you have trouble getting Gulf Livestock Spray, you will understand why, and agree that "War Needs Come First."

Producing food, the kinds our men need which includes milk, is THE JOB for all of us on farms. Next, buy bonds to the limit of our ability or pay off our debts so the payee can buy the bonds.

Social and Economic Changes Bring New Farm Problems

RURAL people face a complication of problems as a result of the war and its impact upon the social and economic life of our country. In order to analyze and develop means of meeting some of the problems thus created, a two-day rural leaders' conference was held at Pennsylvania State College early in August. This conference replaced the annual Pennsylvania Country Life Conference, which was originally scheduled to be held at Millersville on the same days.

The conference was opened with a summary of some of the problems facing the rural people by S. W. Fletcher, Dean of the School of Agriculture at Pennsylvania State College. The conference then was divided into five groups, each group discussing a separate topic. These round tables thoroughly analyzed their respective problems, following which summaries of these analyses and recommendations were presented to the entire conference.

One group, led by Miss Lois M. Clark of the State Department of Education, discussed "How Can We Maintain a Well Informed Rural Population?" This group recommended, among other things, that our citizens generally must appreciate the complexity and the rapidly changing nature of our present-day problems. Every available means must be utilized to the fullest in getting information to our farm people. These include radio, the rural press, the use of schools, PTA groups and local leaders trained through the extension services.

Face Personal Adjustments

Another group, under the leadership of C. R. Carpenter of the college staff, discussed "How Can Personal Adjustments of Rural People Be Guided?" This included an analysis of the problems caused by shifting populations, social adjustments resulting from such changes, the tendency for relaxed social standards during war time and the problems involved in more family employment both on the farm and in industry.

A third group discussed "How Can Health and Welfare of Rural People Be Maintained Under War Conditions?" with Howard R. Cottam, rural sociologist at State College, leading the discussion.

"An Economic Program For Rural Pennsylvania" was discussed by the fourth group, with Glenn W. Hedlund, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics, heading up

the discussion. This included the effects of price controls, inflation, the possibility of drastic economic changes after the war and the general economic problems of farm people.

The fifth group, under the leadership of Dr. M. E. John also of the rural sociological department, discussed "How Can Rural Communities Be Mobilized for Effective Action?" It was brought out in these discussions that as much responsibility as possible under competent leadership should be placed among the members of rural organizations, that these members be given something constructive to do.

The need for a mobilization of community organizations was also pointed out as was the need for rural communities becoming as self-sufficing as possible as an alternative to getting governmental aid of various kinds. One conclusion reached by this group was that the best protection of agriculture against invasion from the outside is to build

soundly and understandingly from the inside.

The second day of this conference was given over to reports of the group discussions of the previous day. At this session everyone present was privileged to make additional comments on the group reports, exploring each subject further and integrating all the reports into one central idea.

The conference closed with a banquet, at which Vice Dean F. F. Lininger summarized the work of the conference.



This 5-day old colt on the Christian Wolff farm at Quarryville, Pa., is getting early training at the hands of 4-year-old Robert Wolff.

Nation-Wide Drive Asks Us to Consume More Cheese

CHEESE is to be a "Victory Food Special" during the week of August 22-29. The supplies of this dairy product are plentiful and, with a meat shortage in many eastern population centers, the use of cheese is especially appropriate at this particular time.

Joining in this campaign are government, state and private agencies, all of whom are pooling their efforts to promote the consumption of cheese. Roy F. Hendrickson, Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Administration, said, "Dairymen and the dairy industry have speeded up cheese production so that shipping schedules are being met and supplies for home use are high enough right now that the Department can urge consumers to eat more of it."

"By using more cheese, as urged by Secretary Wickard recently, consumers can lighten the load on meat supplies which will be short for the next couple of months. We are urging cheese consumption, too, in order to encourage continued high production. Although cheese supplies at the present time are heavier than usual, we haven't too much cheese. It is of great importance that present high production be maintained to meet wartime needs both at home and abroad. We may

need even more before long. We must keep right on making cheese without any let-up."

In addition to this sponsorship by the Department of Agriculture, the American Dairy Association has set aside an advertising appropriation of \$200,000 to support the program and is using the slogan "Serve cheese and serve the nation."

Several outstanding radio programs will be devoted to cheese promotion during the drive. One of these, the Thursday night Music Hall Variety Show, will use a full hour of time on 84 stations from coast to coast.

Large space newspaper advertising will be carried in 61 papers in 49 trading areas. In addition, striking store display material and other publicity will support the national observance of cheese week.

Cheese has long been recognized by nutrition authorities as a highly nutritious food. It contains 23 to 25 percent milk protein and 31 to 32 percent milk fat, also calcium, phosphorus and vitamins A and G.

These facts concerning the high food value of cheese, together with the versatility of cheese in meal planning will be featured throughout the drive. Another advantage, not generally appreciated, is the economy of cheese as a basic food.

Wheat Available for Feed Go to AAA Office for Information

WHEAT is now available for livestock feeding purposes at prices not less than 85 percent of the parity price for corn. These prices vary according to location, ranging from 91 to 97 cents in Pennsylvania, 95 to 97 cents in Maryland, 96 to 97 in Delaware and 97 in New Jersey. These are August prices. The September price at each location will automatically increase one-half cent per bushel and the October price, another half-cent per bushel.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, in commenting upon this subject said, "Congressional approval of the feed wheat program represents a most important contribution to our Food for Freedom program and consequently to the war effort."

"With wheat, on the one hand, piled on the ground for lack of storage space, and feed supplies, on the other hand, being used faster than they are replaced, this feed wheat program is eminently sound and sensible."

The Department of Agriculture is asking farmers to feed more wheat and is also urging feed manufacturers to try to include more wheat in their feed mixtures.

It is estimated that the total feed grain supply this year may be smaller than last year's record supply, disregarding supplies of wheat available for feeding. At the same time the livestock numbers are showing substantial increases, thus requiring more feed for proper growth and production.

The present wheat supply is sufficient for approximately two years' use, while it is estimated that carry-over of corn on October 1 will be approximately 500 million bushels as compared with 646 million bushels a year earlier.

Information as to prices in any particular locality and methods of procurement is available at the county and state offices of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. The same offices will also give information on procedure to follow in releasing a farmer's own sealed supplies of wheat.

As the feeding of wheat may be a new practice with many dairymen, it is suggested that those intending

to use wheat for feed see their county agent, the vocational agriculture teacher in their community or write to the dairy specialist in the state agricultural extension service for detailed information on how to use wheat and how it can be combined most economically with other available farm-grown or purchased feeds.

Return That Bottle or Pay for It, Says Commission

Consumers and stores buying milk from Philadelphia dealers are now required to make a deposit with every purchase of milk in a returnable container. This is required under order A-106, issued by the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission which became effective August 1, following a public hearing on the matter on July 15.

The deposit required is 1 cent on quart or smaller bottles, 5 cents on jugs holding more than one quart and up to a gallon, 50 cents on bulk containers and 25 cents on a milk bottle crate.

These deposits are returnable when the container is returned, although in practical application the deposit is usually applied on the next purchase of milk and only when fewer containers are returned than are obtained is a charge actually made.

"Darling, I could sit here and do nothing but look at you forever." "Yeah, that's what I'm beginning to think, too!"

Devious Ways

A curious development under our war-time regulations has occurred with relation to permitting manufacturers of filled milk—condensed skim milk to which vegetable oils are added—to obtain priority ratings for the use of tin or terneplate for packaging their product, the transportation of which is prohibited by Federal law in interstate commerce.

That part of the WPB order which included the granting of this permission was worded adroitly, as follows: "Liquid modification of milk, for human consumption only, including only the milk treated or mixed with other edible substances"

TAKE A TIP!

is used by more dairy plants than any similar product!

GENERAL LABORATORIES DIVISION
 Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co., Dept. IM
 WIDENER BUILDING • PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CASH PRIZES

For Winning Pictures in the REVIEW PICTURE CONTEST

An opportunity to turn your really good snapshots into money.

Prizes . . .

\$5.00 if picture is used on front page, \$1.00 if used on inside page.

Open to . . .

Members of the Interstate Milk Producers' Cooperative and their families.

Requirements . . .

1. Clear, sharp outlines, attractive background.
2. Farm subject that will interest others on its merits.
3. Description of Picture—Who? What? When? Where?
4. Identification of sender.

Mail to Inter-State Milk Producers Review, 401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

(Unused pictures will be returned)



Dairy Markets in Good Position

Growing Demand Absorbs Higher Production

MILK production has responded to recent rains in the Philadelphia milk shed so that supplies of milk are now adequate to meet the demand, although conditions were just the reverse around the middle of July. June milk production in Inter-State territory of 307 pounds per day per dairy was 6 pounds, or 2 percent, higher than it was during the same month of last year. Although complete monthly figures are not yet available for July production during the week ending August 1 totalled 304 pounds per day as compared with 300 pounds for the comparable week of 1941, according to a recent release of the USDA from Philadelphia.

Based on reports from the industry, the shortage of milk which was experienced last month has been pretty well changed, doubtless aided by improved pasture conditions, along with a possible reduction in fluid sales so far in August. Whatever the contributing factors may be, some milk is being moved by fluid handlers to manufacturers.

Cream prices showed some increase during the last two or three weeks, partly because of the milk shortage and also because of the recent upward trend in butter prices. Cream having all approvals averaged about \$20.50 per 40-quart can during the week ending August 8. This is from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per can higher than prevailed during the corresponding period last year. Cream approved for Pennsylvania only averaged about \$1.00 per can less; prices ranging from \$19.00 to \$20.00 per 40-quart can of 40 percent cream.

Cream shipments into the Philadelphia market during the period of January 1 to August 1 were about 5,000 cans less than during the same period of 1941. Receipts of whole milk, however, were nearly 200,000 cans greater in the 7-month 1942 period.

Fluid milk sales in June were up 10.75 percent over the same period a year ago, according to the Milk Industry Foundation Report. Milk company payrolls, according to the same report, were up 8.6 percent, while employment of the dealers showed a decrease of approximately 2 percent from June, 1941. Fluid milk sales in the Philadelphia market averaged 2,070,889 pounds per day during June as compared with 2,024,700 pounds per day in May, according to figures released by the Philadelphia Market Administrator.

This is an increase of 2.3 percent. No comparable data are available for June, 1941.

Price minimums on wholesale sales of butter, cheese and milk solids were recently adjusted by the USDA, with a minimum of 39 cents per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago and of 21 cents per pound of American cheese on the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange. Skimmilk powder minimum prices ranged from 11.5 to 14 cents per pound, depending on the process used in its preparation, and the evaporated milk price was set at \$3.10 per case, strapped for export. Should prices tend to go below their minimums the government then steps in and buys all that might be offered at those prices. Previous government support had been at minimum prices of 36 cents for butter, 20.25 cents for cheese, 12 to 13.5 cents for skimmilk powder and \$3.20 per case of evaporated milk.

Storage supplies. On August 1 there were 148.6 million pounds of butter in storage, 29.9 million pounds less than a year ago. On the same date cheese storage supplies amounted to 260 million pounds, an increase of 121 million pounds over a year ago. On August 1 government agencies owned 6.7 million pounds of butter and 74 million pounds of cheese. The 331 million pounds of evaporated milk in storage on July 1 was 141 million pounds more than a year earlier. Dry skimmilk in storage on July 1 showed an increase of 24 million pounds over the 37 million pound supply a year earlier.

Production of butter in June, which totaled 204 million pounds, was 3 percent less than in June a year ago. Cheese production, however, was up 25 percent over last year and was estimated at 131 million pounds. Likewise, evaporated milk production of 403 million pounds showed a 15 percent increase from the previous June.

Butter, in spite of the 39-cent minimum at Chicago, is quoted at 40.5 cents in mid-August, with the New York price of 92-score butter at 40.75 cents. The New York price is usually 1/4 to 3/4-cent higher than the Chicago price.

The stronger butter and cream prices are having considerable effect on the Class II price structure in most nearby markets, these prices usually being determined by formulae based on either butter or cream prices. In some markets, as under

the Philadelphia Federal order, a value for skimmilk solids is included in the Class II price formula, this product also having shown a recent advance.

Prices paid producers by evaporators averaged \$1.85 per hundredweight for 3.5 percent milk in June. This price was 5 cents per hundredweight lower than the May price but 10 cents per hundredweight higher than June, 1941, according to the Evaporated Milk Report of the USDA.

Fluid milk prices have shown some changes in various markets over the country. Effective July 1 the Class I price in Philadelphia advanced 12 cents to \$3.70 and at Wilmington, 12 cents to \$3.58 per hundred pounds of 4 percent milk. The Class I price at New York advanced 25 cents on the same date and is now \$3.10 per hundredweight of 3.5 percent milk, f.o.b. the 201-210 mile zone. Increases of 20 cents per hundredweight were reported at Lexington, Ky., and El Paso, Texas, and 15 cents on Class I on the Dallas, Texas, market. Class I advances of 7 cents occurred at Los Angeles, Cal., on July 16 and 11.5 cents at Spokane, Washington.

A reduction of 17.5 cents occurred in the San Francisco, Cal., market and 15.75 cents at Santa Barbara, Cal., all these price changes being reported in the monthly Fluid Milk Report issued by the USDA.

Feed prices were again somewhat higher in July, the increase over June ranging from 0.2 percent to 5.9 percent, as noted in the feed price table on page 15. The smallest price increase was on linseed meal, while brewer's grains showed the top increase of 5.9 percent. Gluten feed, wheat bran and prepared dairy ration price increases ranged between these figures. As compared with July, 1941, the prices ranged from 15 to 42 percent higher, the general increase averaging about 20 percent.

Another good thing about the truth is that you don't have to remember what you said.

Mosquitoes are like movie queens. You see them on the screen, and then they appear in person.

Replacing good hens with cull pullets is just another form of false economy, since a good hen is likely to prove more profitable than a poor pullet.

Feed Price Summary for July, 1942

Compiled by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative, Inc.
from data supplied by a selected list of feed dealers.

Ingredient	July 1942	June 1942	July 1941	% Change July, 1942 compared with	
	(\$ per T.)	(\$ per T.)	(\$ per T.)	June, 1942	July, 1941
Wheat Bran.....	48.81	47.23	34.46	+3.35	+41.64
Cottonseed Meal 41%.....	49.91	49.43	41.94	+ .97	+19.00
Gluten Feed 23%.....	39.21	38.05	31.95	+3.05	+22.72
Linseed Meal 34%.....	42.07	41.99	36.04	+ .19	+16.73
Corn Meal.....	45.42	44.74	39.54	+1.52	+14.87
Mixed Dairy Rations 16%.....	44.47	43.52	36.69	+2.18	+21.20
" " 24%.....	49.89	49.13	41.95	+1.55	+18.93
" " 32%.....	51.86	49.88	45.13	+3.97	+14.91
Brewer's Grains.....	39.00	36.83	32.93	+5.89	+18.43

Butter Oil May Be Solution to Hot Climate Problem

INDICATIONS are that research will open up a new, large market for butter. It has been impractical under many circumstances to export butter for the use of our armed forces in widely scattered parts of the world, because of the need for refrigeration while in transport and at the point of consumption.

The preparation of pure butter oil seems to be the answer to this difficulty. This product, which occupies about 80 percent of the volume of butter, can, when properly packed, be exported without refrigeration and with no impairment of its quality. Butter contains about 80 to 82 percent of fat (butter oil), about one percent skimmilk solids and the rest is water and salt.

The manufacture of butter oil includes the melting down of butter either when in the granule form or after manufacture is completed, drawing off the butter oil and removing the last traces of curd, salt, water and free oxygen. The containers are filled under vacuum, at the completion of which the vacuum is broken and pure nitrogen gas is forced in to occupy the head space in the container.

One difficulty yet to be solved is the proper container. Tin cans or metal drums are ideal but both are made of critical materials and experimental work on the use of wooden kegs is now under way.

The butter oil may be used as an oil similar to the way in which olive oil is used. It may be used directly for cooking and baking purposes or can be made into good butter by properly mixing in a small quantity of skimmilk solids, salt and water. This process requires water cold enough to harden the butter.

Research has shown that butter oil retains all the valuable nutritive properties of the butterfat in the original butter. It is emphasized, however, that only the best quality raw product can be used successfully in making a satisfactory butter oil or

re-constituted butter through this method.

This is not a dehydrated product, the butter oil actually being an extraction of the oil from butter, while a dehydrated product would retain the salt and skimmilk solids.

Corn Borer Boring Into New Territory

The corn borer is gradually extending its area of operation in Pennsylvania, says the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. This is especially true of the double brooded borer (it produces two broods a year), which has previously been observed only in Bucks, Berks, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster and Montgomery counties. The presence of this specie of borer was observed in Lebanon county.

The single brood borer is quite prevalent in all of Pennsylvania west of the Blue Ridge, the moths from this borer starting flying about the second week in July.

The moths of the double brooded borer start one flight about the first of June and the moths of the second brood take flight in August.

The only effective plan of control says the Bureau of Plant Industry, entails the plowing under in the fall of all corn stubbles and thorough clearing of weeds. In addition, sweet corn stalks in the double brooded area should be cut and fed to livestock promptly after the crop is harvested. This move will prevent the development of the later brood and avoid infestation of the late fields of sweet corn.

The Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Association, which operates in the New York milk shed, has elected Paul M. Selleck, of Canton, Pa., president for the ensuing year. Other officers include: vice-president, W. D. Ceas, Bloomville, N. Y.; secretary, H. S. Rolfe, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; and treasurer, A. J. Williams, Franklinville, N. Y.

HERE ARE 3 EASY STEPS TO MORE MILK MONEY!

DUMORE
DIVERSOL
DICOLLOID

Don't let hidden germs spoil your milk. Avoid rejects... protect milk profits with these 3 dependable Diversey products.

1 CLEAN UTENSILS SAFELY WITH DUMORE
Here's the first step to quality milk! Clean utensils right after milking with DUMORE. Attacks milk fat and dirt vigorously but is gentle to hands and utensils. Economical to use... rinses quickly, freely. Leaves no film or scale.

2 DISINFECT UTENSILS SAFELY WITH DIVERSOL
Just before milking, disinfect utensils with DIVERSOL... the disinfectant that won't rust utensils. Simply dissolve in hot or cold water and DIVERSOL is ready to use.

3 REMOVE MILKSTONE SAFELY WITH DICOLLOID
Milkstone harbors milk-spoiling bacteria. Protect your milk by keeping milk pails and milking machines free from milkstone with DICOLLOID. This concentrated powder is readily applied with a wet brush. Powerful action quickly removes stubborn contaminations without injury to utensils or hands.

THE DIVERSEY CORPORATION, Chicago

Horace F. Temple
INCORPORATED
PRINTER
WEST CHESTER 3 PENNSYLVANIA

Meeting Calendar

August 19—South Jersey Inter-State Milk Market Committee—Woodbury, N. J.
August 25—Altoona-Huntingdon Inter-State Milk Market Committee—Hollidaysburg, Pa.
August 25—Trenton Inter-State Milk Market Committee—19 W. State Street, Trenton, N. J.
September 24—Wilmington Inter-State Milk Market annual meeting—Red Lion, Del.
November 17-18—Annual meeting of Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative—Philadelphia, Pa.
December 2-4—Annual meeting of National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation—Chicago, Ill.

JULY, 1942, BUTTER PRICES			
92 Score, Solid Pack			
Date	Philadelphia	New York	Chicago
1	37 1/4	37	36 1/2
2	37 1/2	37 1/4	36 1/2
3	37 1/2	37 1/4	36 1/2
6	37 1/4	37	36 1/2
7	37 1/4	37	36 1/2
8	37 1/4	37	36 1/2
9	37 1/4	37	36 1/2
10	37 1/4	37	36 1/2
11	—	—	36 1/2
13	37 1/2	37 1/4	36 1/2
14	37 1/2	37 1/4	36 1/2
15	37 1/2	37 1/4	36 1/2
16	38	37 1/4	37
17	38	37 1/4	37 1/4
18	—	—	37 1/2
20	38 1/4	38	37 1/2
21	38 1/2	38 1/4	37 1/2
22	40	39 1/4	39
23	40	39 1/4	39
24	40 1/4	39 1/4	39
25	40	39 1/4	39
27	40	39 1/4	39 1/4
28	40	39 1/4	39 1/4
29	40	39 1/4	39 1/4
30	40 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/2
31	40 1/4	40	39 1/2
Average	38.47	38.22	37.44
June '42	37.22	36.85	36.26
July '41	35.40	34.85	34.34

Repair Regulations Eased

Users of motor equipment may now, under certain conditions, obtain replacement parts without turning in the used part when the purchase is made. This is permitted under a new WPB ruling if the purchaser agrees to turn the discarded part in through a regular scrap metal channel within thirty days, and if the new part will be used for replacement purposes only.

This change has been made in order to permit those who desire to do their own repair work to do so without violating regulations.

The "turn-in" regulation does not apply to parts that are consumed in use or that are lost or stolen.

Spencer Starts Study Of Milk Distribution Costs

Milk distribution costs in New Jersey are being subjected to a thorough study under the direction of Dr. Leland Spencer of Cornell University. This study was authorized under a law passed by the 1942 session of the New Jersey legislature. Findings will be turned over to the Director of Milk Control as an aid in establishing sound price schedules for the state.

This work was started late in July and will be based upon a comprehensive study of the actual records of milk dealers, processors, sub-dealers and stores. Dr. Spencer may engage one or more firms of certified accountants to carry on the actual work, none of these firms to be in any way associated with the New Jersey milk industry.

The announcement of the study was made by Secretary of Agriculture W. H. Allen following a conference of representatives of producers, dealers and consumers with members of the State Department of Agriculture, the agricultural experiment station, and the State Board of Agriculture.

Dr. Spencer, who has specialized in economic studies of milk distribution for over 20 years, has supervised similar surveys in Los Angeles, New York City and other markets. He has been granted a leave of absence from Cornell University to carry on the New Jersey project.

It is hoped that a preliminary report of the study will be completed by December 1. It will be published for general distribution when completed.

"I have a pain in my abdomen," said the rookie to the army doctor. "Young man," replied the medico, "officers have abdomens; sergeants have stomachs; YOU have a belly-ache."

★
**KEEP MILK PRODUCTION
UP THIS SUMMER
AND FALL . . .**

WITH
**BEACON
TEST COW
RATION**

For maintaining high production during the slack months there's no better summer feed than Beacon Test Cow Ration. Year after year Beacon Test Cow Ration has helped establish World's Records—seven to date! But Beacon Test Cow Ration is not designed for contest purposes. Instead it is designed to give you a high-production feed that builds up and maintains the cow's health and body reserves, and helps her naturally achieve a steady, high level of production during the present and subsequent lactations. And it is particularly adapted to summer production because of its marked palatability, its moderate protein level—and because it safely keeps up tone and condition as well as body flesh.

Beacon's high nutritional qualities and dependable results have been proved time after time. Why not start your herd now with a new and higher standard of feeding—especially necessary this summer and fall, and especially valuable this year! You'll find Beacon Test Cow Ration adapted to your feeding problems and designed to fit your herd's requirements. Progressive northeastern dairymen swear by Beacon Test Cow Ration—join these smart feeders by getting your supply now from your local Beacon dealer.

**THE BEACON
MILLING CO., Inc.**
Cayuga, N. Y.



The BEACON System

—a proved feeding plan for the entire life cycle of the dairy cow.

BEACON FITTING RATION is the perfect companion feed for Beacon Test Cow Ration. To get your cows ready for freshening with the best and safest possible results, use Beacon Fitting Ration. It is of the same mild texture and same general type as Beacon Test Cow Ration, and after fitting, your cows can shift over to the Test Cow Ration and into sustained high production with no feeding difficulties or nutritional problems. Order them both together!

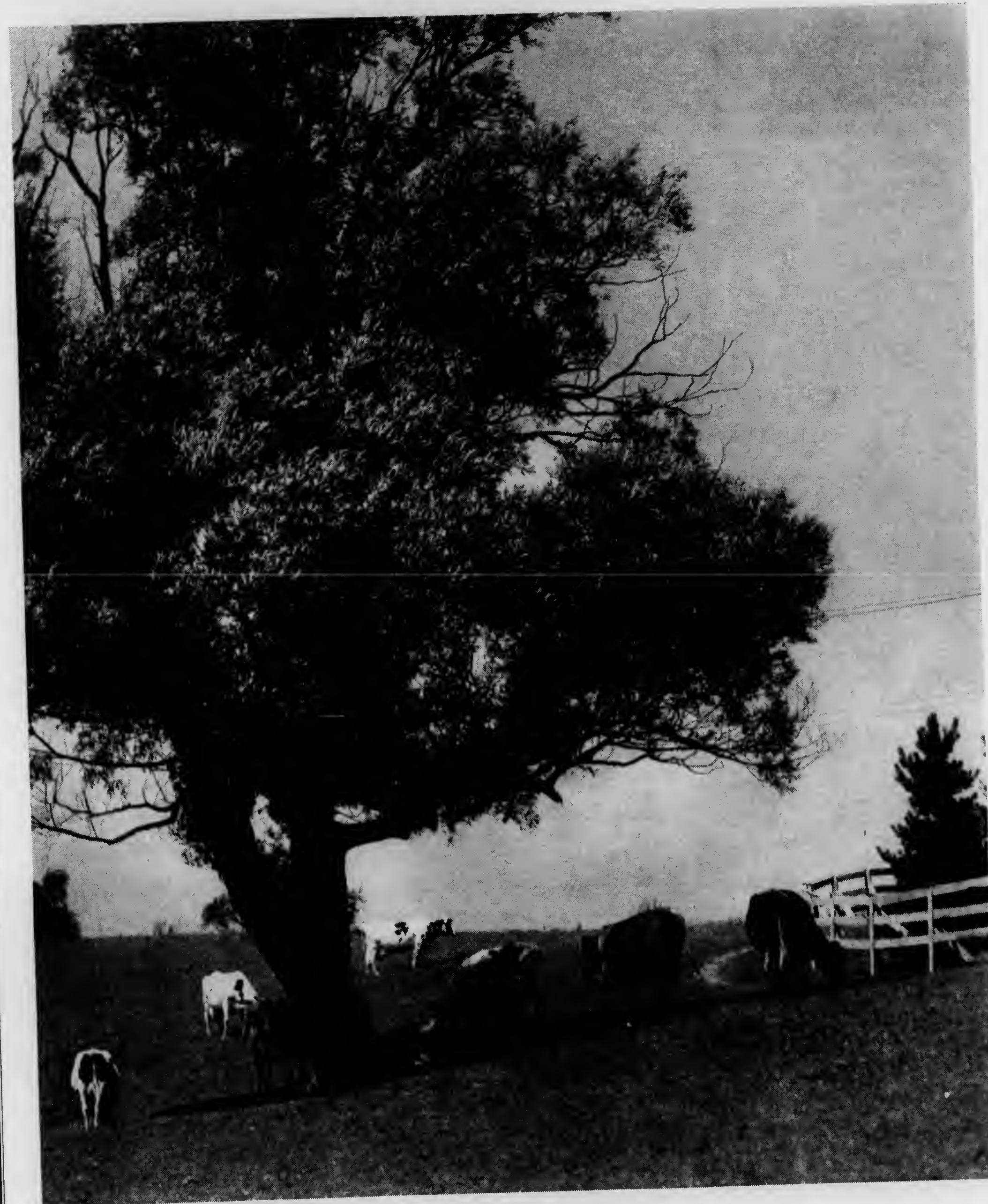
Get that scrap into the scrap—now! Putting it to work will help save the lives of our boys overseas and bring them home sooner.

INTER-STATE Milk Producer

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INT

Vol. XXIII

Philadelphia, Pa., Septeml



These War Workers Never Strike

After Today's Rubber—What?

Tires Must Be Saved, Mileage Reduced

THE RUBBER situation in this country is serious, more serious than most of us like to admit. It is so serious that many vehicles must be blocked up when their present tires are gone. Our rubber supply and early synthetic rubber production can not fill our wants or needs.

Order 17 of ODT, as a conservation measure, set a 40-mile limit on truck speeds and requested that haulers reduce their mileage 25 percent, as well as giving tires the best possible care. Now 35 miles is urged. Trucks hauling farm products have until November 1 to comply with this order. Whether or not it wants to do it, the dairy industry must reduce its truck mileage. It is hoped and expected that plans will be accepted which will not compel each truck to reduce its mileage 25 percent, but the total mileage at a given milk plant will have to be reduced that much, more if possible.

A Complicated Problem

The question of how to make this reduction is a complicated one. Inter-State realized that if the changes were ordered by persons or agencies not acquainted with local conditions it might work unnecessary hardships on producers, truckers and dairy companies. The Inter-State Board of Directors authorized a committee of directors to handle this problem. They met, discussed it, then called in experts from the Farm Economics Departments at Pennsylvania State College, Rutgers University, the University of Maryland and the University of Delaware; also from the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission, the New Jersey Milk Control Board and the Federal Milk Market Administrator's office.

This conference revealed the need for facts. Sample studies were made in three states, each typical of conditions in different parts of the milk shed, and after the committee and these experts reviewed the results of these studies it was agreed that the problems revealed in them would be encountered in one form or another throughout the milk shed.

Tires Will Last Seven Months

It was revealed that on the average the tires now on milk hauling trucks will last seven to ten months. Some have less than 4,000 miles left in them, others 16,000 to

20,000 miles. All the studies revealed a similar range of tire life.

Another revelation was the size of loads hauled. Only one out of five trucks was shown in the Maryland survey to be loaded to capacity even in the peak season, while in Pennsylvania, in a more extensive survey, the proportion was even smaller, with a similar situation in New Jersey. As for the average load throughout the year the situation

The Men Who Helped

The economists and other milk marketing experts who were called in to the meeting were: Dr. R. O. Bausman, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Delaware; Professor A. B. Hamilton, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Maryland; Professor Allen G. Waller, Agricultural Economics Department, and H. F. McFeely of the Agricultural Extension Service, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.; J. A. Rogers, secretary, New Jersey Milk Control Board; Dr. Glenn W. Hedlund, Department of Agricultural Economics, Pennsylvania State College; John M. McKee, chairman, and Samuel I. Auken, staff member, Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission; Wm. P. Sadler, Administrator, and J. A. Gamble, staff member of the Federal Milk Market Administrator's office.

Members of Inter-State committee are: Kenzie S. Bagshaw, chairman, Chas. E. Cowan, Chas. R. Hires, Jr., H. K. Martin, B. H. Welty and Howard W. Wickersham.

was worse, the loads averaging only about three-fourths of the trucks' capacities, meaning that an 80-can truck averaged only 60 cans, with some having far smaller loads than that. The normal loads ranged from 20 percent to 100 percent of capacity—the peak loads from 28 percent to 100 percent of capacity.

Possibilities for Saving Miles

Considerable cross hauling was also revealed, while numerous instances were reported of several partly loaded milk trucks travelling over the same road.

Haulers to receiving stations and to local dealers travel a considerable part of their mileage in farmers' lanes. The Maryland study showed 6.4 percent of the mileage in farmers' lanes, while haulers to Pennsylvania

receiving stations and local dealers covered in the study have slightly over 10 percent, or one mile in ten, in farmers' lanes. This practice, it was revealed, has its advantages and its disadvantages.

The study showed, also, that in Pennsylvania 74 percent of these local dealer and receiving station haulers picked up the milk at the farmers' milk houses, although quite a few farmers brought the milk to the improved road when roads were bad.

The study revealed that the hauling by producers of their own milk added considerably to the total tire mileage. In this, especially, it was frequently discovered that several trucks, partly loaded, were travelling the same roads. In one typical area the routes averaged 7.5 miles a round trip.

In another instance, it was pointed out in a study started several months ago, that the greatest immediate savings in hauling equipment and in actual hauling work could be accomplished by reducing the extent of producers hauling their own milk. In that area 649 producers delivered their own milk to 22 plants within the area, making a total mileage per day of 6,633 averaging over 10 miles per producer. This is 9,600,000 miles per year, enough to use up almost 400 tires.

Some Suggestions

Truckers and producers were interviewed in the course of these studies. Some truckers have already reduced mileage or increased their load. Truckers frequently suggested that self-haulers put their milk on the truck routes; that producers be transferred between trucks; that producers bring their own milk to the lane entrance; that producers be transferred between plants; that truck routes be consolidated and some truckers eliminated; that competition between truckers through extra service be eliminated.

Many producers insisted that they haul their own milk because they must take the children to school anyway; that truck rates are too high; that trucks charge the same for a short haul as for a long haul; that irregularity of pickup time makes milk house service essential.

It Will Take Team Work

These were a few of the problems and the problems were quite generally the same. But each situation

(Please turn to page 10)

It's Production, Not Parity,

that this Nation had better be concerning itself with now, and it is farm morale that needs a bit of attention, too. The farmer is as patriotic as the next man but he is getting mighty tired of putting in 16 hours a day alongside his wife and children at back-breaking toil, only to be called a profiteer and have blamed upon him these alarming increases in wage rates that others have encouraged.

He has done a remarkable job this year in increasing his output of crops and he has done it without a single "E" award. He has called no strikes. He has sent his sons to war and seen his hired men go. On top of this, in our area he has had five men lured away by the high wages for which he is being blamed, for every man that has left him for a uniform.

He has had no government-planned visits from lovely Hedy Lamarr. His wife might not even want that. No returned heroes have

sought him in public ceremony and called him "comrade in the fight." He asks no praise, no parades, no movie queens, but he does mightily need cash enough to hire the help to do his part. He also badly needs sufficient understanding on the part of those people dependent on him for their food that they may cease, for a spell, calling him selfish and a profiteer.

If these things are not done there will be hungry mouths within this land before we win this war. It is production, not this so-called parity, we had better be thinking about for a season.

O. H. Haggan

Our Two War Jobs at Home, Produce Food—Prevent Inflation

WITH more money to spend and less consumer goods to spend it for, there seems to be a real danger of inflation in this country. Of the estimated 117 billion dollar national income in 1942, about 69 billions will be used in purchasing consumer goods and services, 31 billions for taxes and savings, leaving 17 billion dollars which may be used to bid up the prices of scarce articles unless something is done to avoid it.

These figures were obtained from "Pennsylvania Farm Economics," published by the Pennsylvania State College.

Continuing the discussion, it is asked in this bulletin: "What steps are being taken now to control inflation? The national program calls for action in seven directions:

1. Tax heavily and hold profits down.
2. Fix ceilings on prices.
3. Stabilize wages paid workers.
4. Stabilize prices received by farmers.
5. Encourage the purchase of War Bonds.
6. Ration essential commodities that are scarce.
7. Discourage installment buying and pay off debts.

All of these measures will help if ruthlessly pursued, but if not there remains considerable possibility that

further price rises will come soon."

The part that farmers may take in the war production program is also discussed in this publication in the following words:

"The first job of the nation is to win the war against the Axis. In order to do this, maximum production of munitions and food must be obtained. The primary responsibility of agriculture is full production of all essential foods for ourselves and our allies. The prevention of unnecessary inflation is an important but secondary problem."

"Here is a 12-point program for farmers which has a three-fold purpose—maximum production of essential foods, inflation control, and preparation for post-war agricultural readjustment:

1. Reduce indebtedness, especially debts which may extend beyond the inflation period.
2. Plow extra money back into the farm through pasture improvement, purchase of good breeding animals, field drainage, improved barn layout, erosion control, soil conservation, and in all other channels which will help to make the farm a more efficient production unit and the farm home a better place in which to live.
3. Buy War Bonds.
4. Get increases in production

through better feeding and management rather than through excess expansion of facilities and unusual increases in livestock numbers. More milk per cow, more eggs per hen, and more potatoes per acre will mean lower costs per unit of production and less waste of scarce labor, feed, and equipment.

5. Raise more food for the family and more feed for livestock. This will cut costs and relieve some of the burdens of our heavily taxed transportation system.

6. Pay cash instead of using credit or the installment plan.

7. Repair farm and home equipment and remodel clothing. Buy less.

8. Maintain reasonable inventories of feed and farm supplies.

9. Support sound cooperatives to assist in solving problems of marketing and production.

10. Pay taxes promptly.

11. Do not hoard things that are scarce.

12. Save scrap metals, rubber, and all other waste materials which can be utilized in any way."

Grandpa: "Don't get scared, Willie. The lion is about to be fed; that's what makes him jump and roar so."

Willie (easily): "I ain't afraid of him, grandpa; pap's the same way when his meals aren't ready."

There is one handy thing to have around when things go wrong, and that is a good disposition.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

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Democracy Is End Product Of Farm Cooperatives

The end-product of cooperative enterprises in America should be men and women who can make democracy work, according to H. E. Babcock, president of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

Pointing out that the family is the basic unit of a democracy, Mr. Babcock stated that the cooperative has perhaps its greatest opportunity in seeking out and supplying the intangible as well as the tangible values toward good family living.

By furnishing a member and his family with a basis for faith in

themselves and in the good intentions and performance of fellow cooperators, and with a chance for self-education, self-respect, and self-confidence, Mr. Babcock said, the cooperative "enables the member to learn how to express himself."

"Cooperatives," he said, "support a democratic society because they produce and condition citizens who know what the democratic process is in the concrete and are zealous in promoting it—citizens who can recognize democratic deficiencies when they see them and move in to correct them."

Many Farmers, Too, Deserve "E" for Excellence

Those industrial firms over which waves an "E" pennant are proud of the honor it signifies. The "E" denotes "excellence" in war production and is awarded to firms which have shown an outstanding performance in the fulfillment of war contracts with the Army or Navy departments.

But we have yet to hear of the first such award to a farmer. This, we believe, is an oversight, either in not giving the recognition when due or in limiting the recognition to only such parties as may have direct contracts with the Army or Navy.

We believe there are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of farmers whose accomplishments in producing "Food for Freedom" make them deserving recipients of "E" pennants. Record after record in farm production has been smashed—this in spite of terrific handicaps imposed by shortages of labor, equipment, materials and guaranteed profits. We know of no reason why a farmer who has done a good job in producing food under these conditions should not be given recognition on the same basis as are the industrial firms producing war goods.

Our boys in the Army and Navy need our food as much as they need guns, ammunition and ships. Perhaps it is our job to let the Nation know more about what kind of a job we are doing on our farms and ask them outright for suitable recognition for such performances.

Do you have a nomination to make? Send us the complete facts and we will see that the proper authorities get the information.

Her eyes are dark, her hair is golden brown,
She is one friend who never lets me down;
When shadows fall and it is growing late,
I find her waiting for me at the gate;
She is a silent partner tried and true;
The only word she ever says is "Moo."

Personal Glimpses

Young folks in Salem county, N. J., will now be led in 4-H club work by **Edward Dwulet**, who succeeds former County Club Agent **Donald G. Hotchkiss**, who is entering the Army shortly.

Inter-State members in the Chambersburg, Mercersburg and Hagerstown areas were grieved to learn of the death on August 31 of **Chas. H. Bradley, Sr.**, manager of the Hagerstown milk plant of the Supplee Company. Mr. Bradley had formerly worked in the Mercersburg, Chambersburg and the Martinsburg, W. Va., plants of the same company.

Director and Mrs. Frederick Shangle celebrated their 38th wedding anniversary on September 7. Mr. Shangle is completing his 25th consecutive year as director of the Inter-State Association and Cooperative, having missed only one directors' meeting, which absence was compelled by illness.

The annual Franklin County Holstein-Friesian Field Day, held on August 12, featured a vocational judging contest, won by the St. Thomas team, of which **Alvin Patterson** was a member. On the third place Chambersburg team was **Joe Knepper**. In the 4-H judging contest **Glenn Oyler** of Fayetteville placed first. Active at the Field Day were **Jesse Kurtz** of Carlisle, **Cecil Resseguie**, **B. H. Welty** and **H. Lester Oyler**.

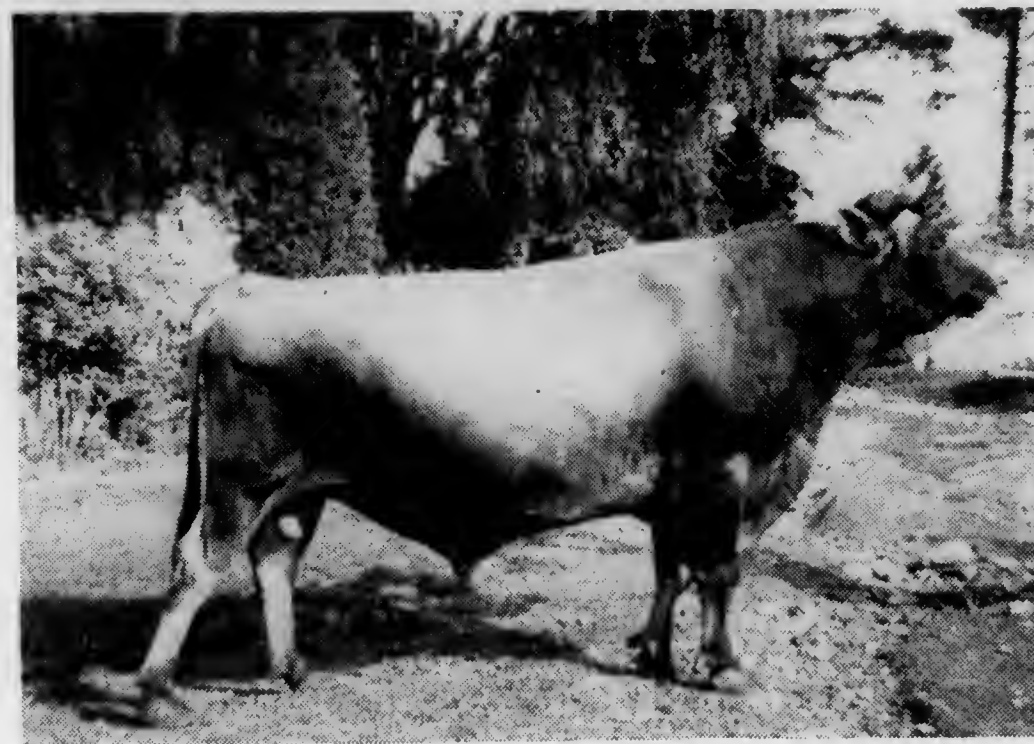
Tragedy struck the **Alvin Satterthwaite** family on August 20, when a disgruntled ex-farmhand, caught pillaging the house, murdered **Mrs. Satterthwaite**. It is reported that he intended to waylay her husband also but lost his nerve and fled. The murderer, **Frank Johnson**, an ex-convict, was caught shortly thereafter.

Ira Hartz of Morgantown has recently constructed a 16 x 50 foot concrete slab silo and thus is well fortified for feeding his purebred Holstein herd.

One Day's Milk to USO

The Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association has asked each of its members to donate the value of the milk produced by the best cow in the herd on December 7 to the USO, Red Cross, or other worthy service organization. This information came to us through **Hoard's Dairyman**, which states that the idea originated among Brown Swiss breeders in Indiana who set aside for similar purposes the proceeds from the milk of their best cow on Memorial Day.

The man who gets along in this world is the one who can look happy when he isn't.



Delaware and Maryland dairymen think so highly of **Dreaming Mascot Dairy**, registered Jersey sire from the herd of **Mitchell Brothers, Hockessin, Del.**, that he is now owned by the **New Castle County Cooperative Artificial Breeding Association.** **Cyrus W. Straw** sent the picture.

Equal Treatment a "Must" In Controlling Inflation

OUR PRESIDENT, in two speeches given on Labor Day, September 7, stated emphatically that we are in imminent danger of inflation unless farm prices and wage rates are stabilized. But in these speeches it was clear that, to him, the major problem is control of farm prices.

The President then asked that Congress give him blanket power to do as he wished on farm prices while he asserted that he would take care of "stabilizing" wages.

We agree fully that inflation must be avoided at all costs; that it would hurt everyone, farmers included. We insist, too, that all classes and groups of our 130 million citizens must make sacrifices on just as nearly an equal basis as possible in order to prevent inflation.

On that score, we doubt seriously that the President's proposal will attain that goal of equal sacrifice—or even maintain the present relative positions of our population groups. We doubt it because we fear he does not understand the true farm situation. His remarks indicate as much.

In his address to Congress on Labor Day the President described parity in a manner which leaves no doubt in our minds that **he does not understand the definition of parity** as contained in Federal statutes. He said, "After all, parity is, by its very definition, a fair relationship between the prices of the things farmers sell and the things they buy. Calculations of parity must include all costs of production, including the cost of labor."

Parity does not include the cost of labor. If it did, we believe that 100 percent of parity would be at least as high as, if not higher than, 110 percent of parity as now defined and which figure the President condemned so vigorously.

The plain, simple facts are that

the index of farm labor rates was 202 on July 15, with the 1910-14 level as 100. On the same date the index of prices received by farmers was 154 and the index of prices paid, but not including wages, was 152. On that basis farm prices, with labor costs excluded, averaged 101 percent of parity as now defined.

To get maximum production from any industry, that industry must get cost of production for its products. Not getting it, and with other industries offering attractive prices, the under-paid industry will suffer decreased production and the Nation will experience a scarcity of that industry's products. In the case of agriculture that would mean insufficient food to go around.

Your Washington Watcher

No individual farmer can be expected to keep up his work of producing food for freedom and also keep himself up-to-the-minute on the many regulations which the war emergency has made necessary. But 275,000 dairymen over the country have a representative at Washington to do this for them. All the members of Inter-State are among that group.

Our Washington representative is the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation and the staff of this Federation is busy, constantly, keeping in touch with all the government agencies which issue regulations which might affect farmers. These agencies include the Office of Price Administration, the Office of Defense Transportation, the War Production Board and numerous others.

The National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation is comprised of 63 dairy cooperatives, these cooperatives in turn having 275,000

members in more than forty states. The Inter-State Cooperative and, before it, the Inter-State Association has been a member of the Federation since the Federation was organized in 1918.

In giving the milk producers of the country a unified voice at Washington the Federation has, during all these years, kept a watchful eye on all Federal legislation. It has been instrumental in keeping oleomargarine in check, thus preserving the butter market for butter, insisting that oleomargarine stand on its own merits rather than be permitted to imitate butter without any restraint.

Filled milk legislation, with similar objectives, has also been sponsored by the Federation. On matters, such as tariffs, parity and other farm legislation and sanitary import acts, dairy farmers have always found in the Federation a champion of their best interests. The Federation is, in fact, our Washington hired man.

That Ounce of Prevention Will Keep You on the Job

Our nation's war effort is impeded just as surely by farm accidents as it is through casualties on the battlefield. The job of our farmers is to produce food—and the farmer or his hired man who is laid up through an accident or, worse, who loses his life due to an unnecessary accident can not do his part in fighting our nation's war.

Help is scarce and there is more work to do. This condition is conducive to carelessness and chance-taking, but the few seconds saved are not worth the gamble. Be on guard constantly against every possible source of accident. Fix that ladder to the hay loft. Be sure the tractor is out of gear before working on it. Don't put your fingers in front of the cutter bar while the mower is in gear in order to remove a stick or a stone. **Be careful.**

In the next few issues we shall carry sketches showing some of these "don'ts." Help the boys at the front by heeding those warnings.

The question in the physiology examination read: "How may one obtain a good posture?"

The country boy wrote: "Keep the cows off it and let it grow up awhile."

Teacher: "How many sexes are there?"

Little Boy: "Three."

Teacher: "What are they?"

Little Boy: "The male sex, the female sex, and the insects."

Class Prices, Pennsylvania Markets

Area	Class I		Class II		Class III	
	July-Aug.	July-Aug.	July-Aug.	July-Aug.	July-Aug.	July-Aug.
1, Zone 2	\$3.40	2.30	\$2.33	\$2.49	\$1.68	\$1.81
4	3.20	2.30	2.11	2.24	1.63	1.76
9	3.24	2.30	2.16	2.29	1.68	1.81
10, Zone 2	2.96	2.30	2.16	2.29	1.63	1.76
11	3.08	2.40	*2.21	*2.34	1.63	1.76
14	3.32	2.40	*2.21	*2.34	1.63	1.76
15, Zone 1	3.27	2.40	*2.21	*2.34	1.63	1.76
15, Zone 2	3.35	2.40	*2.21	*2.34	1.63	1.76

*—Butterfat differential 5 cents per point (0.1%).

Classification Percentages

Pennsylvania (State Control) and Wilmington, Del.

July	I	II	III	*Bonus
Bair, L. O. & Son	60	37	0	—
Cream Top Dairy	90	6	1	—
Everett Milk & Ice Cream	31.4	50.8	16.8	—
May's Dairy	65	5	29	—
Penn. Cress Ice Cream	30.8	67.6	0	—
Chas. G. Waple Dairies	83.2	0	9.1	—
Williamsburg Dairy	97	0	0	—

August	Norm	Cream	Excess	Bonus
Blue Hen Farms	73.2	x	26.8	x
Clover Dairy Company	78.38	x	21.62	x
Fram's Dairy	86.73	x	13.27	x
Chas. G. Waple Dairies	77.8	7.5	0	14.7

New Jersey (Percentages of Norm)

August	Norm	Cream	Excess	Bonus
Scott-Powell Dairies	100	—	aBalance	54.7
Supplee-Wills-Jones	100	—	—	—

*—Percentage of production on which "A" producers were paid Grade "A" bonus.
a—2 percent of "A" excess at \$2.12 for 2-for-nickel school milk.

Prices Paid 4% Milk

July	Dealer	Location	Area	Price
Abbotts Dairies	(N. J. Producers)	—	4	\$3.772
Bair, L. O. & Son	Tamaqua, Pa.	1, Z 2	4	2.74
Bechtel, I. Lloyd	Royersford, Pa.	1, Z 2	4	3.23
Eachus Dairy Co.	West Chester, Pa.	15, Z 2	4	3.25
Everett Milk & Ice Cream Co.	Everett, Pa.	10, Z 2	4	2.32
Highland Dairy Co.	Coatesville, Pa.	15, Z 2	4	3.20
Hoffman's	Altoona, Pa.	9	4	2.525
"	Bedford, Pa.	10, Z 2	4	2.525
"	Huntingdon, Pa.	10, Z 2	4	2.525
"	Cresson, Pa.	9	4	2.49
Penn. Cress Ice Cream Co.	Tyrone, Pa.	10, Z 2	4	2.79
Chas. G. Waple Dairies	Williamsburg, Pa.	9	4	3.21

August	Dealer	Location	Area	Price
Abbotts Dairies	(N. J. Producers)	—	—	3.6648
Blue Hen Farms	Wilmington, Del.	—	—	3.26
Centerville Producers Co-op.	Centerville, Md.	—	—	3.21
Clover Dairy Company	Wilmington, Del.	—	—	3.32
Delamore Dairy	Wilmington, Del.	—	—	3.32
Fram's Dairy	Wilmington, Del.	—	—	3.42
New York City Buyers	201-10 mile zone	—	—	2.90
Sheffield Condensed Milk Co.	Rising Sun, Md.	—	—	3.14
Supplee-Wills-Jones	Harrington, Del.	—	—	3.08
"	Nassau, Del.	—	—	3.07
"	—	—	—	3.32
Twaddell Bros. Dairy	Wilmington, Del.	—	—	3.32
West End Dairy	Wilmington, Del.	—	—	3.32

*—Correction

It's a wonderful thing for women,
The popular permanent wave;
Now it's up to some struggling in-
ventor
To get out a permanent shave.

Traveler: "What have you in
the shape of automobile tires?"
Clerk: "Funeral wreaths, life
preservers, invalid cushions, and
doughnuts."

Class Prices—f. o. b. Market
per Cwt. of 4.0% milk

Wilmington		Class II	
July	August	July	August
Class I	Class I	Class II	Class II
July	\$3.58	—	\$2.207
August	3.58	—	2.393
September	3.58	—	—

New Jersey
F. o. b. market, cwt. of 3.5% milk.
Class I Class II Class III
July \$3.50 \$2.13 \$1.83
August 3.50 2.13 1.99
September 3.50 2.45 —
*—Increased to \$2.45, effective August 16.
The price of 4% milk of each class is
20 cents more per hundred pounds than the
price of 3.5% milk.

Prices of *Cream †Dry Skimmilk
July \$18.3156 9.9279
August \$19.7875 10.0625¢
*—Per 40-quart can of 40 percent cream as
used in determining the Philadelphia
Class II price.
†—Per pound of roller process dry skim-
milk as used in determining the
Philadelphia Class II price.

*Average price New York 92-score butter
Cents Per Pound
July 1-15—37.16 Aug. 1-15—40.80
July 16-31—39.19 Aug. 16-31—42.02
July 1-31—38.22 Aug. 1-31—41.44
*—Correction on June prices. The butter
price June 1-15 was 36.84¢; June 16-30
was 36.85¢; the month's average was
36.85¢ per pound, one full cent more in
each case than reported in this column
in the July and August issues.

Prices reported as paid by handlers in
markets not under Federal control are
determined according to price schedules
furnished by the handler or from state-
ments furnished with milk checks and
checked in the Inter-State office.

The prices quoted as the average price
paid do not include any bonuses or pre-
miums which may be earned by the pro-
ducer.

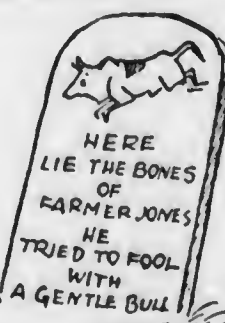
The butterfat differential is 4 cents per
point in all cases except that the Class II
differential in Pennsylvania areas 11, 14 and
15 is 5 cents per point and the Class III
differential in Pennsylvania is one-tenth
the price per pound of 92-score butter at
New York for that month.

Just As Good
As We Make It

That is 100 per cent true of our
government—township, county, state
and national—and to "Make it
Good" we must get out and vote
intelligently.

This same principle is every bit as
true with your own Inter-State Milk
Producers' Cooperative.

Attend your Local meeting and
vote the best man into office.



**BULLS ARE NOT GOOD PLAY-
MATES!**
IF YOU MUST LEAD A BULL,
USE A DULL STAFF.

Prices 4% Milk, July and August

These are the prices paid—but not less than the minimum permitted
prices—at each plant location under Marketing Order No. 61 for the
Philadelphia milk marketing area, as announced by Market Adminis-
trator Wm. P. Sadler, for milk purchased during July and August, 1942.

Handler	Plant Location	Location Differential	July Price	Aug. Price	Handler	Plant Location	Location Differential	July Price	Aug. Price
Market Average	f. o. b. Philadelphia	—	\$3.416	\$3.424	Penn-Reed Milk Co.	Belleville, Pa.	318	2.601	2.735
					Pinkerton, S. D.	Media, Pa.	.07	3.630	
					Quaker-Maid Dairy				
Abbotts Dairies	31st & Chestnut St.	—	\$3.398	\$3.453	Products	220 Manton St.	—	3.509	3.472
"	Coudersport, Pa.	402	2.966	3.021	Quinn's Dairy	341 Master St.	—	3.618	3.606
"	Curryville, Pa.	339	3.029	3.084	Richards, F. H.	139 Meehan Ave.	—	3.442	3.462
"	Easton, Md.	283	3.085	3.140	Rosenbergers Dairy	Hatfield, Pa.	.13	3.185	3.207
"	Goshen, Pa.	241	3.127	3.182	Schillinger Bros.	1017 Thayer St.	—	3.582	3.614
"	Kelton, Pa.	227	3.141	3.196	Scott-Powell Dairies	45th & Parrish Sts.	—	3.409	3.400
"	Port Alleghe, Pa.	416	2.952	3.007	"	Ardmore, Pa.	—	3.409	3.400
"	Spring Creek, Pa.	451	2.917	2.972	"	Clayton, Del.	241	3.138	3.129
Ardmore Home Dairies	Ardmore, Pa.	—	3.661	3.643	"	Fairdale, Pa.	318	3.061	3.052
Baldwin Dairies	4819 Duffield St.	—	3.460	3.364	"	New Holland, Pa.	234	3.145	3.136
Bedminster Dairymen's Association	Bedminster, Pa.	.22	3.353	3.454	"	Pottstown, Pa.	22	3.159	3.150
Bergdoll, John C.	Boothwyn, Pa.	.09	3.504	3.520	"	Snow Hill, Md.	304	3.075	3.066
Booth, Chas. T.	Chester, Pa.	.07	3.630	3.630	Shearer & Co., P. B.	1226 Leopard St.	—	2.963	2.998
Breuninger Dairies	3015 N. 7th St.	—	3.560	3.546	"	Center Port, Pa.	248	2.715	2.750
"	Richlandtown, Pa.	.227	3.303	3.289	"	Manoa, Pa.	—	3.674	3.684
Brookmead Guernsey Dairies	Wayne, Pa.	.07	3.497	3.272	Suburban Dairies	Spring City, Pa.	.22	3.327	3.361
Brown's Dairy	Glenside, Pa.	.07	3.630	3.630	Sunny Slope Dairy	1523 N. 26th St.	—	3.371	3.370
Buck's Co. Fm. Dairy	Morrisville, Pa.	.22	3.336	3.434	Supplee-Wills-Jones	"	332	3.009	3.008
Buehler's Dairy	Willow Grove, Pa.	.07	3.571	3.616	"	Bedford, Pa.	297	3.044	3.043
Clover Crest Dairy	Newtown, Pa.	.13	3.417	3.327	"	Chambersburg, Pa.	304	3.037	3.036
Cooklyn Milk Co.	3228 Dickinson St.	—	3.210	3.233	"	Hagerstown, Md.	332	3.009	3.008
"	Goldsboro, Md.	.262	2.948	2.971	"	Huntingdon, Pa.	234	3.107	3.096
"	Drexel Hill, Pa.	—	3.623	3.616	"	Leaman Place, Pa.	234	3.107	3.096
Crawford, M. S.	Chester, Pa.	.07	3.528	3.536	"	Lewistown, Pa.	311	3.030	3.029
Crystle, W. H. & Son	Darling, Pa.	.09	3.564	3.596	"	Mercersburg, Pa.	311	3.030	3.029
Darlington Bros.	Mont Clare, Pa.	.13	3.278	3.329	"	Mt. Pleasant, Del.	227	3.114	3.113
Deger's Dairy	Doylestown, Pa.	.11	3.604	—	"	Princess Anne, Md.	297	3.044	3.043
Doylestown Dairy	K. & Tioga Sts.	—	3.636	3.646	"	Townsend, Del.	234	3.107	3.096
Engel Dairy	6046 Larchwood Ave.	—	3.635	3.748	"	Worton, Md.	255	3.086	3.085
Ervin, F. C. & Sons	Wrightstown, N. J.	.22	3.141	3.267	Sylvan Seal Milk Inc.	612 S. 24th St.	—	3.419	3.481
Farmer's Dairy	5817 Walker St.	—	3.656	3.662	"	Delta, Pa.	248	3.141	—
Frankford Dairies	Delta, Pa.	.248	—	3.140	Sypherd's Dairies	1638 Sydenham Ave.	—	3.600	3.663
Gailey Ice Cream Co.					Taylor's Dairies	Jenkintown, Pa.	—	3.596	—
Gardenville Coop.	Gardenville, Pa.	.13	3.533	3.381	Thomas Dairies	Flourtown, Pa.	.07	3.325	3.488
"	Boothwyn, Pa.	.09	3.610	3.610	Turner & Wescott	Glenroy, Pa.	.234	2.887	2.979
Gaynor, Hyland L.	Newtown Sq., Pa.	.07	3.543	3.630	Victor Dairies	2911 Ellsworth St.	—	3.524	3.498
Gorman's Dairies					Walnut Bank Farms	Quakertown, Pa.	.227	3.254	3.260
Greentree Creamery Association	Obelisk, Pa.	.22	3.246	3.361	Warner, C. H. & Bro.	Berwyn, Pa.	.09	3.360	3.514
Gross, Charles	2123 Westmoreland.	—	3.650	3.647	Wawa Dairy Farm	Wawa, Pa.	.09	3.502	3.467
Grubbs Dairy	Media, Pa.	.07	3.607	3.665	Willow Ridge Farms	Hatboro, Pa.	.09	3.442	3.426
Hamilton Dairies	475 Ripka Ave.	—	3.529	3.608	Wilmer Dairies	Conshohocken, Pa.	.07	3.378	3.235
Hansell, Est. of A. R.	5753 Keyser St.	—	3.596	3.489	Witchwood Dairy	Spring House, Pa.	.11	3.481	3.495
"	Mainland, Pa.	.11	3.486	3.379					
"	Front & Diamond	—	3.480	3.443					
Harbisons' Dairies	Brandywine, Pa.	.276	3.174	3.137					
"	Byers, Pa.	.22	3.230	3.193					
"	Carlisle, Pa.	.276	3.174	3.137					
"	Hurlock, Md.	.283	3.167	3.130					
"	Massey, Md.	.241	3.209	3.172					
"	Millville, Pa.	.332	3.118	3.081					
"	Sudlersville, Md.	.248	3.202	3.165					
"	135 W. Norris St.	—	3.350	3.358					
Hernig Sons, Peter	Boiling Springs, Pa.	.276	3.014	3.052					
"	Eddington, Pa.	.09	3.333	3.364					
"	2563 N. Stanley	—	3.700	—					
Hill Crest Farms	Norristown, Pa.	.09	3.296	3.300					
Hogan's Dairy	Chester Heights, Pa.	.11	3.271	3.254					
Holiday Dairy	443 W. Berks St.	—	3.598	3.631					
Homestead Dairies	2045 N. 2nd St.	—	3.664	3.668					
Hutt's Dairies	Hatboro, Pa.	.09	3.600	3.610					
Individual Dairies	3465 Richmond St.	—	3.584	3.607					
Ivy Crest Gnsy. Dry	Woodlyn, Pa.	.07	3.562	3.538					
Jersey Queen Dairy	Allentown, Pa.	.234	3.262	3.305					
Johnson, J. Ward	Flourtown, Pa.	.07	3.579	3.547					
Lehigh Valley Farmers	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	—	3.602	3.610					
Mainland Dairy	Linwood, Pa.	.11	3.436	3.404					
Marmer, John	Lansdale, Pa.	.09	3.305	3.532					
Marshall, T. Forest	Ambler, Pa.	.07	3.532	3.550					
Martin Century Fms.	Chester, Pa.	—	—	—					
Meyers Dairies	362 Delmar St.	.227	3.552	3.536					
Miller-Flounders Dry	Boyetown, Pa.	.09	3.280	3.328					
Missimer-Wood-Narcissa Dairies	Norristown, Pa.	.11	3.312	3.431					
Montz-Berk Dairy	Fairview Village, Pa.	—	3.582	3.400					
Nelson's Dairies	500 S. 27th St.	—	—	—					
Oakland Farms									
Pennbrook Milk Co.									

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Secondary Markets

TRENTON

There has been a slight increase in production in the Trenton area, due to better pastures, but the increase has not been alarming. The farm labor situation continues to become more serious and the inefficiency of available labor is a factor in increased production costs.

Several requests have been made for increased norms but, except in urgent situations, the requests have been declined.

Many farmers are considering going out of the dairy business because of labor conditions and the high cost of cow replacements.

The Trenton Inter-State Milk Market Committee was represented by Frederick Shangle, market manager, at the hearing before the Milk Control Board on two-for-a-nickel milk, which was held on September 10. The stand was taken that this milk should be paid for at the regular Class I price. It is too early, as we go to press, to have any report on orders issued on the basis of this hearing.

SOUTH JERSEY

More milk is being sold in Atlantic City due, to a great extent, to the large number of service men stationed there. The Army has awarded a contract to the Wilson Dairy, effective September 1.

On September 10, Director of Milk Control Arthur F. Foran held a hearing in Trenton, to consider (1) resale prices of milk in the Atlantic City area and (2) prices to be paid producers and dealers for two-for-a-nickel school milk. Inter-State presented a brief at the hearing, insisting that producers be paid the full Class I price for any such milk sold in schools.

The South Jersey Inter-State Milk Market Committee discontinued operation of Dairy Dell on Central Pier in Atlantic City on September 14. This milk bar has been operated during the past five summers. More milk, buttermilk and ice cream were sold the past summer than in any other year of its operation.

LANCASTER

The Executive Committee of the Lancaster market authorized, at its August meeting, that a study be made of Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission prices in the Lancaster area.

Market Manager Chas E. Cowan

reviewed the market situation in the area, stating that local supplies were adequate but not burdensome and that some milk had moved from the local market to other markets because of higher prices. The local labor situation indicates the possibility of lower fall production.

Inter-State members throughout the area are urged to attend their Local meetings during October or early November. In addition to the regular Local officers and delegates to be elected, representatives of the Lancaster market advisory committee will be selected.

The Lancaster County Cooperative Council, at a recent meeting, were informed of and discussed the John L. Lewis movement to get dairymen into the miners' union.

The Class I price on the New York market advanced from \$3.10 to \$3.30 on September 1 and the Class IIA from \$2.10 to \$2.40 on the same date.

The schedule of classes, percentages and prices on which producers were paid for July and August milk going to New York follows:

Classes	%	July Price	August Price
I non-federal	38.52	\$3.100	(August Percentages)
I Relief	7.96	2.740	and
I Outside fed.	.78	2.530	Class Prices
II-A	.30	3.144	on
II-B	10.85	2.100	New York
II-C	6.75	1.980	market
II-D	3.29	1.665	will be
II-E	5.36	1.670	carried
II-F	4.79	1.565	in next
III	4.89	1.565	issue)
IV-A	8.29	1.903	
IV-B	2.07	1.437	
	6.15	1.871	

The blended price, after deductions and adjustments, was \$2.54 in July and \$2.70 in August, per hundredweight of 3.5% milk f.o.b. the 201-210 mile zone, the Lancaster price being \$2.575 in July and \$2.735 in August.

WILMINGTON

The annual dinner and meeting of Wilmington shippers will be held at the Red Lion, Del., Church House on September 24 at 7:00 P.M. Members will be given reports of the year's work of their committee and will elect a committee of nine members to serve for the coming year. Nominations made by the nominating committee were carried in the August Review and other nominations may be made if desired. This meeting is important and every member is urged to attend.

The milk supply and demand in the market are in very good balance, although it is anticipated that the demand will increase when schools open.

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

The Premier Guernsey Dairy has recently sold its business to Clover Dairy, with producers supplying the former firm being offered a market by Clover Dairy.

Twaddell Brothers Dairy has been added to the list of Inter-State buyers in Wilmington and members shipping to this dairy are given the same protection and guarantees as any other members of Inter-State.

Two Pleasant Jobs

- 1. Attend your Inter-State Local Meeting—Watch for notice by mail.
- 2. Make Plans Now to Attend the Annual Inter-State Meeting at Philadelphia, Pa., November 17-18.

They Are Your Meetings

And Will Be Just as Good as
YOU MAKE THEM

English Used Milk Freely While Ration Was Lifted

The English, apparently, like their milk. Tania Long, writing for the New York Times, stated that from late May until August 31 there was no rationing of milk in England and the English "had regular guzzling sessions in milk bars." The milk was used straight, in flavored drinks and in numerous other combinations.

Milk is ordinarily rationed in England but with the plentiful supplies during the summer the rationing restrictions were removed. Now, with rationing restored, each person is limited to three pints a week and this might be further restricted should there be insufficient milk to supply all that is needed by infants, growing children and expectant mothers.

Under the "national milk scheme" of the English, expectant mothers and children under five years are provided with one pint of free milk daily in the case of poor families. Children five to 18 have a priority right for half a pint of milk daily at home and one-third of a pint at school, or at work.

These rations can be supplemented by canned milk bought under the "points" system and some powdered milk is also available under certain restrictions.

It is reported that milk consumption in England increased about 24 percent from 1939 to 1941, and that a still further increase is estimated for 1942.

Saints and Health

Dairy Council Creates Special Projects for Parochial Schools

THIS YEAR, for the first time in its history, the Dairy Council has released two projects designed particularly for use in the 154 parochial schools in and around Philadelphia—projects which tie up with religion and still emphasize a story of health.

In studying the Catholic religion, it will be found that the great saints have always strongly recommended good sound health measures. What could be a better means of putting across a health message in parochial schools?

One project is a series of six stories illustrated with large full-color posters. The other is a puppet show. Both are based on the lives of saints familiar to all Catholic children.

There is the story, for instance, called "The Giant and Three Kings," which is a dramatization of an incident in the life of St. Christopher, patron saint of travelers. Then, there is "The Grateful Hawk," a story of Brother Martin of Peru; "Michael and Fearful Hermit," describing St. Kevin, patron saint of dairy farmers; "The Wonderful Praying Castle," about a little Indian girl who left her tribe to follow Christianity; and "A Peasant Saves A King," based on the life of St. Joan of Arc.

St. Francis of Assisi is the subject of "The Mysterious Village," last of the six stories, and also of the puppet show. The stories are combined into a primary grade lending project entitled "Saints and Health" which, with six large poster illustrations, will be loaned to parochial schools in the territory for one or two weeks at a time.

The puppet show, "Saint Francis of Assisi," was written and will be presented by Mrs. Dorothy C. Lingenfelter, in charge of dramatic work in parochial schools. Designed for intermediate children, it also carries a strong health theme centered around religious characters.

Both projects have been approved



Posters used for illustrating "Saints and Health" primary grade project: (1) "The Giant and Three Kings," (2) "The Grateful Hawk," (3) "The Fearful Hermit," (4) "The Wonderful Praying Castle," (5) "A Peasant Saves a King," and (6) "The Mysterious Village."

by Rev. Joseph G. Cox, assistant superintendent of parochial schools, and teachers are very anxious to start using them in the schools.

Your Local Meeting IS YOURS

Why Not Share It With Your Wife and the Young Folks?

Watch for Mail Notice of Time and Place

Milk for Munition Workers

One of the first questions asked of a job applicant at the munitions plant in Elwood, Illinois, is whether he will drink a quart of milk each day.

It has been discovered that the consumption of one pint of milk in the morning and a pint in the afternoon will counteract the toxic effect of the munitions powder . . . and so far milk is the only substance which has been found to do this. The milk is supplied free of charge.

—Pure Milk.

Buy U. S. War Bonds.



These Guernseys owned by Horace T. Smith of New Hope, Pa., are grazing in their Pleasant Valley farm pasture.

After Today's Rubber—What?

(Continued from page 2)

will likely require its own special solution. To accomplish that solution all concerned must get together—producers, haulers and dealers—and work out the intricacies of the routing to get the milk to each plant with a minimum total truck mileage.

The committee pointed out that it will defeat the purpose if the trucker should, for example, eliminate a loop on his route, thus saving ten miles but compelling four or five farmers to travel a total of 25, 30 or more miles to get the milk to his truck.

The committee and the college and control officials heard these reports on September 8. The next day ODT issued orders requiring all trucks, buses and taxi cabs to secure "certificates of war necessity," showing (1) that the operations are necessary to the war effort or to essential domestic economy; (2) that operations be so conducted as to obtain maximum utilization of the equipment involved; and (3) that the operators conserve and providently utilize rubber or rubber substitutes and other critical materials used in the manufacture, maintenance and operation of all vehicles covered by the order.

Tighten Rationing Rules

Another release made the next day indicated that even the possession of these certificates will not assure a truck operator of getting tires, gasoline or spare parts. It was indicated, however, that participation in a mileage reduction and speed reduction program would greatly enhance the chances of getting these rationed materials. In this release, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of ODT, said, "Every mile of unnecessary operation must cease. Your welfare and the safety of our country demands that this be done."

On September 10, Eastman appointed Melvin R. Greene as Regional Manager of the Division

of Motor Transport, Office of Defense Transportation. His offices are in the Pennsylvania Railroad Suburban Station Building, Philadelphia, and 14 branch offices are being set up at which the 490,000 owners of trucks, buses, taxi cabs and other commercial vehicles in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, South Jersey, Virginia and D. C. may register their vehicles, which must be done by November 15.

Solving this problem is one more thing the dairy industry can contribute to the winning of this war. In such situations there must be a "give and take" attitude. It is a matter of making the best possible use of our tires and trucks today—or tomorrow we may have to send our milk to market with horse-drawn vehicles.

Room for One More?

Take that neighbor-member who didn't get to the last meeting of your Local

Get every member out and make YOUR Inter-State an even better Cooperative.

Blanford Succeeds Cladakis as N. Y. Administrator

N. J. Cladakis, Market Administrator of the New York metropolitan federal milk marketing order, has been granted military leave of absence for the duration and Charles J. Blanford has been named Market Administrator, the United States Department of Agriculture announced on Friday, September 11. At the same time it was announced that A. W. Colebank will be the Administrator of the Chicago Order, the appointments becoming effective September 17 and October 1, respectively.

"Mr. Cladakis has been an able and honest administrator of both the Chicago and New York orders," said Roy F. Hendrickson, Administrator of Agricultural Marketing Administration. "Under his leadership the two orders have been vigorously and fairly enforced."

During the past six years Mr. Blanford has been working on problems of marketing milk in the New York area. Before coming to the AMA last year he was an extension economist in milk marketing at the College of Agriculture, Cornell University. He was born in Webb City, Missouri.

Mr. Colebank has been acting administrator of the Chicago Order since Mr. Cladakis left to become Administrator of the New York Order in May, 1940. Mr. Colebank has worked with milk marketing licenses, orders and agreements since 1934 in Washington and in the field. He was born in Somerville, Tenn., and was graduated from the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

Zollers Resigned Position As Secretary-Treasurer

I. Ralph Zollers, who has been secretary of Inter-State Milk Producers Cooperative since it was organized and treasurer since 1937, resigned his position as of August 31. He also served as director of the field and test department since early in 1937, combining with these duties those of supervising the operation of secondary markets.

Mr. Zollers completed exactly 20 years of service to the Milk Producers of the Philadelphia milk shed, having joined the Field Staff of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association in September, 1922. He later was appointed assistant director of the Field and Test Department and was also elected assistant secretary of the association. He became secretary of the Association in January, 1930, which position he occupied continuously up to the present.

It is the responsibility of Inter-State's board of directors to fill the vacancy in the office of Secretary-Treasurer which is created through Mr. Zollers' resignation.

Inter-State and his many friends are wishing Mr. Zollers every success.

A light machine oil is recommended to keep an electric food mixer motor in condition. Too much oil should not be used; a mixer which is used three times a day will need only one drop of oil a month.

No man is too big to be courteous, but many men are too little.

Co-ops Do Their Jobs Great Gains Credited To Them

THE work of Interstate Farmers Council is continuing, its plans being perfected, and it is driving home its seven objectives. The Council is calling attention of all farm cooperatives to the constructive work done by its member organizations—organizations which are run by farmers and for farmers.

Typical of these accomplishments are the stabilized milk markets which are the direct result of sound, well-managed farmer-controlled milk marketing cooperatives.

Another splendid example is the work done by farm supply cooperatives supplying quality seeds, feeds, fertilizers and other supplies at the best prices which the general market affords and, in turn, returning to the members any profits made in the handling of those goods.

Then, too, there are the legislative and social gains for agriculture which are the result of work done by these same and other farm organizations, all of which are run by farmers and for their benefit.

The complete list of the seven objectives of the Interstate Farmers Council was carried in the July issue of the Review, but in order to bring again these objectives to the attention of Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative members, we are reprinting them herewith. They are:

The Council's Objectives

(1) To organize and conduct an agricultural council for the promotion of agriculture and for the purposes of mutual help, and other non-profit purposes, no part of the net income of which is to inure to the benefit of any member.

(2) To promote and develop agricultural organizations, including general farm organizations, commodity associations and cooperative bargaining, purchasing and selling organizations owned and controlled by farmers.

(3) To strengthen and coordinate the programs and the operations of agricultural organizations.

(4) To promote the economic and social betterment of farmers and of agriculture in general.

(5) To protect the individual rights of its members and of farmers to prosecute their own business in their own way.

(6) To diffuse accurate and reliable information among its members and among farmers generally.

(7) To promote a more enlarged and friendly intercourse among its members and among farmers generally.

One important objective of the Council has been to acquaint farmers and farm leaders with the danger of infiltration of non-farm groups into the agricultural field. A typical example of this has been the movement headed by John L. Lewis and his daughter, Kathryn, who are carrying on an extensive campaign to bring farmers into a sub-division of the coal miner's union. Thus far there have been discovered no points in common between the occupations of mining coal and producing milk.

It is reported that the United Dairy Farmers division of the United Mine Workers Union is putting 300 high-powered organizers into the field to make a farm to farm canvass for members.

Keep Watch of Lewis Miners

At the same time another interesting development appears to be under way. Reports indicate that there is a gradual elimination from high places in the new union of men with a comprehensive farm background and in their places are appearing names of persons long associated with the John L. Lewis labor campaigns.

One exception to this is the retention of a Mr. Edward E. Kennedy, who is described as an expert organizer and possessed of a highly pleasing radio voice. He is described in the UDF publicity as their director of research.

During the past several weeks reports of three UDF meetings have come to our attention. Two of these were held in the Pittsburgh milk shed and one in northern Chester county. The same general pattern is reported as having been followed at all the meetings, with the speakers condemning present farm organizations and playing up John L. Lewis as the Savior of the farmers. It seems that no tangible details of the manner of saving the farmers or of operating the Dairy Farmers Union were described at any of these meetings.

The attendance was fair to good but observers' report that the results, from the UDF standpoint, must have been disappointing as the crowds generally were hostile, very few if any new members were obtained, and in many cases the speakers left distinctly negative impressions.

A recent report from the Interstate Farmers Council office states that a new member association has joined the Council, this being the



Miss Martha A. Bucher of Quarryville, Pa., sent us this picture of her young nephew, with the notation that he is a Future Farmer of America and is probably also a future member of Inter-State.

Washington County (Pa.) Farm Bureau, making a total of 20 member associations, with approximately 360,000 individual farmer memberships. The same report states that J. K. Stern, of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, was elected vice-president and Grover C. Greer, of the Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers' Association, was elected a member of the executive committee.

Denver Co-op Making Good

Milk producers in the Denver, Colorado, market have recently completed a new organization known as the Denver Milk Producers. The organization has contracted with 27 milk dealers in the market, who handle approximately 95 percent of the milk sold in the Denver market, and is supplying them with their needs for fluid milk and cream.

The new organization has been set up following a period during which there was no strong or effective producer group in the market. For several years, however, the Denver market has been operating on the basis of a Federal order initiated there during the earlier days of Federal milk marketing control.

Sign seen in a service station: We require a deposit of 50 per cent from customers we don't know, and 100 per cent from some we do know.

Nation's Farm Price Policy Endangers Our War Effort

CULMINATING an emergency national meeting held in Chicago September 2nd, the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation made public its statement of position on federal war price policies for needed agricultural commodities.

The Federation, largest and oldest of commodity cooperatives in the United States, speaks for 63 major cooperative groups whose farm family membership in excess of 275,000 reside in 40 states. Officially represented in the Chicago meeting were all but seven members of the Federation's 35 directors or their alternates; a total of sixty representatives of member associations attended the meeting.

Reminding the public of its predictions made more than eight months ago that a breakdown of production of war essential farm products would result from an inadequate reservoir of farm labor occasioned by competitive prices for labor in war industries, difficulties in procuring farm machinery and repairs, and the maintenance of a low price policy, the Federation pointed out that the "war effort is now threatened by liquidation of dairy production at present affecting the larger producers of milk and breeders of foundation stock,—attributable in part to the drain off the farm of farm labor and in part to the continuation during the war of the depression federal price policy."

Production Is Our First Need

Declaring that "the present parity price policies have become unsuited to the present war effort," the Federation pointed out that "in the present war emergency, there is generally too much emphasis on so-called parity prices for farm products and too little emphasis on maximum food production;" and that "what is needed are prices adequate to obtain the necessary production,—which prices should be announced and maintained at long enough periods to enable farmers to carry out planned production programs. Increasing labor shortage makes long range planning all the more imperative at this time.

"All responsibility in the future for food shortages will rest upon the shoulders of those who support an inadequate price policy for farm products, and no amount of recrimination or name-calling will lift this responsibility in the public mind, when, as a result of mistakes which may occur today, food shortages of the future are experienced by the consumers of this land."

Pointing to the established fact that since Pearl Harbor dairy farmers of the nation have cooperated to their utmost ability to fulfill government production demands, to their own sacrifice and inconvenience, their patriotism and willingness to produce food "to win the war and the peace" cannot be achieved on low prices when coupled with the disparity of farm wage rates and the earnings of industrial workers.

High Wages Drain Farms of Help

No matter how patriotic, how willing the farmer, low prices, coupled with the disparity between farm wage rates and the earnings of industrial workers and the consequent drain off of farm help will mean an inevitable breakdown of the farm production line.

With wages high and promising to go higher, with agricultural prices low, the proposal now is to bar the farmer from receiving a fair and just return, thus intensifying the present inequality and thus tending to throw still further out of balance the relationship of the principal groups of this Nation.

Taking the position that "in the war period it may become necessary

to abandon temporarily all so-called parity formulas in favor of announced guaranteed minimum prices for war agricultural products," the Federation stated that "if such a policy be adopted price guarantees should be for periods long enough to enable farmers to execute plans for increasing or maintaining production and at the same time be projected into the post-war period far enough to provide a cushion against possible economic distress after the need for great production has diminished."

Other problems which confronted the meeting included the effect of the withholding of the tax at the source on wages, dividends and interest payments which is proposed in the pending revenue bill; gas rationing regulations as they affect cooperative managers and field men and the place of agricultural organizations in contemplated plans to unify the war production effort under a single board.

USE THE TELEPHONE

The day before YOUR Local meeting and get out your neighbors.

A Good Crowd Assures A GOOD MEETING

Directors To Be Elected Terms of Eight Expire This Fall

The terms of eight members of Inter-State's Board of Directors expire in November. Elections will be held to fill these positions following the Local meetings in the Districts which those directors now represent, the directors being elected by the delegates in their respective Districts.

The Districts in which the term of the present directors expire in November, and the name of the director filling each of these positions, follow:

District 2, Frederick Shangle
District 6, Fred W. Bleiler
District 11, Eben M. Crowl
District 16, M. L. Stitt
District 17, Joseph S. Briggs
District 20, Kenzie S. Bagshaw
District 22, A. R. Marvel
District 26, D. E. Witherspoon

The term of each of these directors expires at the time of the annual delegate meeting, which is November 17-18. The directors who are elected in their respective Districts, whether the present director is re-elected or a new one is named,

will start the new term of three years as of the first day of the annual delegate meeting.

Men with long experience in cooperatives emphasize the importance of the responsibility of electing directors. It is the duty of the men on the Board of Directors to carry out the policies of the Cooperative as adopted by the delegates, developing further policies in the period between delegate meetings and working with the management in executing the policies adopted.

The business of cooperatives such as Inter-State is highly important, thus emphasizing the responsibility of each director not only to the members of his District but to all members of the Cooperative.

Two business men were riding in the subway, sitting side by side, saying nothing but looking very worried. After many minutes one of them heaved a long and deep sigh. The other said, "You're telling me!"

New Jersey Short Courses

On October 26 short courses will be opened at Rutgers University covering five agricultural subjects. These courses will run for twelve weeks and will be offered in dairy farming, fruit growing, vegetable growing, animal husbandry and poultry husbandry.

In addition, other short courses of one to two weeks duration will be offered in February on various subjects, including milk testing and ice cream making.

Tuition for these courses is free to New Jersey residents. All the courses will emphasize the latest scientific methods of meeting the needs of the nation's Food For Freedom campaign.

So-Called Subsidy Is an Unsound Proposal

Talk of subsidies to farmers still persists in official Washington circles. This talk of "subsidizing farmers" at once raises the question as to how well do these folks who are charged with the responsibility of guiding the food production program understand the real problem.

That subsidy theory has two basic weaknesses.

First, such a subsidy would actually be a subsidy to consumers—a means of keeping their costs down. It is expounded as a means of avoiding inflation but the additional public debt resulting from such a subsidy would probably contribute more to inflation than would higher prices based on sound price policies which recognize legitimate costs of production.

The second serious objection to such a subsidy is its obvious clumsiness, the probable delays and the inevitable inequities that are sure to be a part of any such plan. There is also the danger of attaching political significance to such payments.

An analysis of this farm price problem, as made by the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, seems to express the whole thing concisely. The Federation says: "(1) that the immediate farm price problem is not simply one of obtaining parity prices, or even 110 percent of parity prices, but rather a level of farm prices that will insure maximum food production; (2) that the sequence of events runs something like this; full production of essential foods necessitates having enough hired help; keeping hired help on farms means competing with high industrial wages; to compete with industrial wages, prices of farm products must be maintained at whatever levels are necessary to accomplish the desired end."

It is obvious that adequate food supplies are far more important to this nation today than is 100 percent, 110 percent or any other degree of "parity." We can almost hear the hard-headed farm businessman saying, "We can't live on parity. We have to have cash income, and enough of it to pay our bills."

New Jersey Holds Hearing On 2-for-Nickel Milk

In order to obtain additional information regarding prices for Jersey's "two-for-a-nickel" school milk, Director of Milk Control Arthur F. Foran called a hearing at Trenton on September 10. It is reported that approximately one percent of all milk produced in March, 1942, was used in this special classification.

Inter-State was represented at this hearing by F. P. Willits, Jr., who in his testimony, pointed out that the beneficiaries of this arrangement were principally in the metropolitan areas, while the special price was made possible through a reduced price to milk producers.

It was pointed out that this two-for-a-nickel milk was originally established as a means of utilizing, at a somewhat better than Class III price, some of the excess milk.

It was further emphasized that, with the present supply and demand situation in New Jersey, producers will find it necessary to increase their production or more producers will have to be obtained to take care of the demand, and that to ask producers to increase their production while part of their present milk is sold at a reduced price is not a fair arrangement.

It was pointed out that the rank and file of urban wage earners have experienced substantial increases in their income and that producers have not had similar increases in the returns left them for their own labor.

This statement was concluded as follows: "We feel that producers should receive the full price or more nearly the Class I price for this product."

This stand was supported by both the Trenton and South Jersey Secondary Market groups. Frederick Shangle, Trenton market manager, giving testimony to that effect.

Our idea of a mean guy is the musician who put his mother-in-law's picture on the drum.

"Why is it that you go steady with her?"
"Well, because she's different from other girls."
"How's that?"
"She'll go with me."



Milk is vital to our war effort. Healthful, wholesome milk helps build a strong, invincible nation. Protect your milk from sabotage by bacteria with Diversol... the only quick-acting disinfectant that won't rust utensils. Simply dissolve in hot or cold water to use. Approved by Health Authorities. Used by leading dairy plants. Order from your dairy or hauler... Clean utensils first with DUMORE.

THE DIVERSEY CORPORATION, Chicago
PROTECT YOUR MILK WITH... DIVERSOL... THE QUICK-ACTING DISINFECTANT THAT WON'T RUST UTENSILS

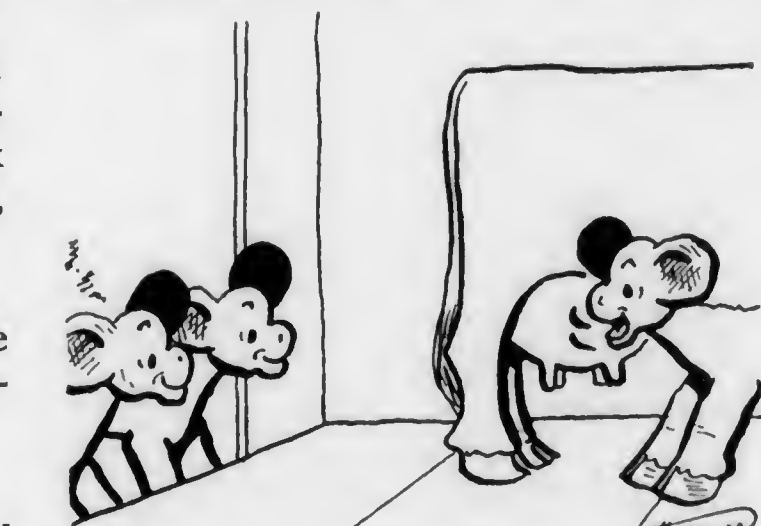


Member's Exchange

The Review is your paper. You may use its columns without cost to tell other Inter-State members what you have for sale. This offer is not open to dealers or agents even though they may be members but is designed to help members dispose of their own products.

A four-line limit (about 30 words) in this type size is permitted each member in any one issue; this space to include member's name and address. Notice must reach our office by the 10th of the month of issue.

Sale 180 registered Holsteins Oct. 21, 11:00 A.M. Bang's negative, TB accredited. 70 cows; 25 bred heifers; 30 yearlings; 30 bulls, 6 mo. to service age; 25 calves. All young cattle born on this farm. J. P. Thompson and Son, Nine Points, Pa., 18 mi. south of Lancaster, Rt. 896.



A clear conscience fears no accusation.

Supply, Demand Running Even

MILK production, although running somewhat higher than last year on a per-day-per-dairy basis, is not showing the comparative increase that prevailed earlier in the year. Daily production per farm from January to May inclusive, ranged from 8 to 11 percent higher than during corresponding months of 1941, but in June and July these increases over the comparable periods of a year earlier were between 1 and 2 percent, according to Inter-State's records. Reports made available by the USDA covering more recent periods show that during recent weeks production has ranged from 1 to 5 percent over comparable periods of 1941.

Records of milk sales in the Philadelphia market are not available for 1941 but the Class I sales of 2,127,000 pounds per day in the Philadelphia market during July were 2.7 percent over the daily consumption of 2,071,000 during June, 1942. Fluid sales in 152 United States markets during July were 14.3 percent higher than in the same period a year ago, according to the Milk Industry Foundation. Milk company payrolls, according to this same report, were up 8.04 percent, but employment showed a 1.66 percent decline from July, 1941, to July, 1942.

Farm labor conditions will probably play an increasingly important part in the milk production trends in the Philadelphia and adjoining markets. It may be the biggest single factor. Farm labor rates are showing continual increases, while the supply of farm labor is becoming constantly shorter, leaving a greater proportion of children, older and handicapped people to carry on the farm work. This situation is being reflected in the number of farms that are being sold and herds that are being dispersed, which trend is developing at an accelerated rate.

Farm labor rates range from 17 percent higher in Pennsylvania to 26 percent higher in New Jersey this July over July, 1941. From April 1 to July 1 this year the rate of increase was 7 percent in Maryland and 8 percent in Pennsylvania alone. What the situation will be this time next year is only conjecture. To a certain extent, increased dairy product prices will recompense dairymen.

Butter prices in August averaged 41.44 cents per pound for 92-score butter at New York, as compared with 35.52 cents in August, 1941, and 38.22 cents in July, 1942.

Skimmilk powder prices averaged approximately 4 cents per pound higher than a year ago, an increase of approximately 50 percent. Prices received by producers from evaporators during July, however, were 1 cent per hundredweight lower than in July, 1941, but 1 cent higher than the June, 1942, price. In all probability the Government price policy on evaporated milk and milk powder has played a part in this evaporated price situation. Cheese prices are also considerably stronger than a year ago.

Cream prices averaged about \$20.00 per can during the week ending September 12. This was about \$1.00 per can higher than in the comparable 1941 period.

The Class II price in the Philadelphia market and in other areas of Inter-State's territory has reflected the increased value of manufactured products. The Philadelphia Class II price, which is based on the cream and skimmilk powder market, was \$2.513 per hundredweight for August, nearly 19 cents higher than the July price of \$2.327. The Class II price in Wilmington, Delaware, showed a comparable increase while the Class II price in New Jersey was advanced 32 cents, to \$2.45 per hundredweight for 3.5 percent milk, on August 16. Secondary markets in Pennsylvania also showed increases.

Regular cream supplies seem quite adequate to take care of demand and, like milk, total receipts at Philadelphia are greater than last year. Since January 1, up to the week ending September 5th, 240,000 40-quart cans of 40 percent cream came into the market, nearly 6,000 cans more than in the like period of last year. During the same 1942 period milk receipts totalled 6,344,000 40-quart cans, an increase of 270,000 cans over last year.

Fluid milk prices were maintained in the Philadelphia market and there were very few changes reported throughout the United States as a whole. The Class I price was advanced 40 cents per hundredweight in New Orleans during August; 15 cents in Durham, North Carolina and 19.5 cents at Beloit, Wisconsin. July increases not previously reported were noted in Chicago, Illinois, the amount being unavailable, and in Baltimore, Maryland, where the Class I price was raised 15 cents with no change in the consumer price.

Evaporated milk production in July totalled 326 million pounds, an increase of 5 percent over July, 1941,

and 46 percent over the 5-year (1936-40) average. Dry skimmilk production in July totalled 61 million pounds, an increase of nearly 20 million pounds or 46 percent over July, 1941, and 58 percent over the 5-year average. Dry whole milk, although produced in relatively smaller quantities, totalled 51/4 million pounds in July, or 36 percent more than the production in the comparable period of last year. The July butter production this year was lower by 6 million pounds, or nearly 3 percent, from the same date last year, while cheese production was up 21 million pounds, or 21.5 percent.

Stocks of dairy products in terms of total milk equivalent amounted to 6,985 million pounds on August 1, 1942, an increase of over 630 million pounds over August 1, 1941. Storage supplies of butter, however, were 30 million pounds less on August 1, 1942, than on August 1, 1941. Of this year's August 1 holdings, nearly 7 million of the 148 million pounds were owned by the Federal Government.

Feed prices in the Philadelphia production area showed several changes from July to August, some being higher, others lower. Wheat bran was 6.5 percent lower, corn meal was down nearly 1 percent, while cottonseed meal was off nearly one-half percent. Mixed dairy rations were generally higher than in July. Gluten feed showed an increase of nearly 1 percent and linseed meal was nearly 6 percent higher. As compared with a year ago, however, all feed prices listed in the table on page 15 were from 12 to 26 percent above August, 1941.

Fill your car!

When you go to your Local Meeting. Take your Family—or your Neighbor—Member—or Both

Make it a good meeting

Meeting Calendar

September 22—Allona-Huntingdon Inter-State Milk Market Committee—Hollidaysburg, Pa.
September 24—Annual meeting and election of committeemen, Wilmington Inter-State Milk Market—Red Lion, Del.
September 29—Trenton Inter-State Milk Market Committee—19 W. State Street, Trenton, N. J.
November 17-18—Annual meeting, Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative—Philadelphia, Pa.
December 2-4—Annual meeting, National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation—Chicago, Ill.

Feed Price Summary for August, 1942

Compiled by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative, Inc. from data supplied by a selected list of feed dealers.

Ingredient	Aug. 1942 (\$ per T.)	July 1942 (\$ per T.)	Aug. 1941 (\$ per T.)	% Change Aug., 1942 compared with July, 1942	% Change Aug., 1942 compared with Aug., 1941
Wheat Bran.....	45.63	48.81	36.27	- 6.52	+25.81
Cottonseed Meal 41%.....	49.69	49.91	44.14	- .44	+12.57
Gluten Feed 23%.....	39.52	39.21	33.26	+ .79	+18.82
Linseed Meal 34%.....	44.46	42.07	36.46	+5.68	+21.94
Corn Meal.....	45.01	45.42	40.16	- .90	+12.08
Mixed Dairy Ration 16%.....	44.20	44.47	38.32	- .61	+15.34
" " 24%.....	50.17	49.89	43.23	+ .56	+16.05
" " 32%.....	51.91	51.86	46.03	+ .10	+12.77
Brewer's Grains.....	39.59	39.00	33.89	+1.51	+16.82

Don't Miss It—Your Local Meeting Needs You

Farm work is heavy and help is short. These conditions might cause some members to adopt the attitude that they will let "the other fellow" attend and run their Local meeting for them.

But that is not good business. Every member of Inter-State should, this year when so much depends upon the proper marketing of his product, make it his job to go to his Local meeting, obtain the information available there and direct his own influence to the furtherance of sound marketing programs.

Your Inter-State Local will meet within the next six or seven weeks. Make it a point to go to the meeting, take part in it and be a part of it. Watch for your personal notice by mail.

Dairy Short Courses

Three short courses are being offered by the Department of Dairy Husbandry of Pennsylvania State College the coming winter. A one week course in milk testing will be held November 30 to December 5. This will be followed by a two weeks' course in the processing and handling of fluid milk from December 7 to December 19. A Babcock tester's license examination will be given at the end of each of these courses.

From January 4 to January 16, inclusive, there will be held a two weeks' course in ice cream manufacture.

These courses are being offered to train workers for various kinds of work in the dairy industry. It is anticipated that many women will be called upon to fill many positions which were formerly held almost exclusively by men. Women are encouraged to enroll for this special training.

A short course for the training of testers for dairy herd improvement associations will be given by the Pennsylvania State College, September 23 to October 7. The course will include instruction in testing, feeding, breeding and dairy herd management.

A bulletin describing these courses in detail, together with other information, may be had by writing to Director of Short Courses, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

August, 1942, BUTTER PRICES

Date	Philadelphia	New York	Chicago
1	40 1/2	40 1/4	39 1/2
2	40 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/4
3	41 1/4	41	40 1/4
4	41 1/4	40 3/4	39 3/4
5	41 1/4	40 1/2	40
6	41 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/4
7	41 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/4
8	41 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/4
9	41 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/4
10	41 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/4
11	41 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/4
12	41 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/4
13	41 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/4
14	41 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/4
15	41 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/4
16	41 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/4
17	41 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/4
18	41 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/4
19	41 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/4
20	41 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/4
21	41 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/4
22	41 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/4
23	41 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/4
24	41 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/4
25	41 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/4
26	41 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/4
27	41 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/4
28	41 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/4
29	41 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/4
30	41 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/4
Average	41.92	41.44	40.93
July '42	38.47	38.21	37.64
Aug. '41	36.04	35.52	34.96

4-H Young Folks Engaged in War Work

Nearly 30,000 tasks relating to the nation's war effort are being carried out by the 14,000 New Jersey boys and girls who are enrolled in 4-H club work. In commenting on this, Kenneth W. Ingwalson, State 4-H Club Leader, said, "When the request came for more farm products we asked the 4-H club members already identified with the work to increase the size of their projects and take on greater responsibilities on the farm."

The range of 4-H activities extends from the care of victory gardens, the growing of crops and the production of beef, poultry, eggs and milk to the canning projects and meal preparation work among 4-H girls. In addition, many other 4-H projects are carried on that contribute directly to the war effort.

New Jersey's 4-H club folks this year are holding "Victory Days" instead of the usual county or sectional roundups. This change has been inaugurated in order to reduce mileage. They will give the club members an opportunity to measure their year's achievements.

Cash Prizes

For Winning Pictures in the

REVIEW PICTURE CONTEST

An opportunity to turn your really good snapshots into money.

Prizes . . .

\$5.00 if picture is used on front page, \$1.00 if used on inside page.

Open to . . .

Members of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative and their families.

Requirements . . .

1. Clear, sharp outlines, attractive background.
2. Farm subject that will interest others on its merits.
3. Description of Picture — Who? What? When? Where?
4. Identification of sender.

Mail to Inter-State Milk Producers Review, 401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

(Unused pictures will be returned)

Test 2817 Herds

Bang's tests were made on 2,817 Pennsylvania herds during July. These herds contained 40,569 cattle.

Infection was found in 589 herds or one herd in five, while a total of 1,513 cattle were found to be affected by the disease, which was 3.7 percent of the number tested.

The State Bureau of Animal Industry records show that at the end of July there were 74,088 herds, comprised of 645,763 cattle, under supervision in Pennsylvania for the control of this disease.

Report of the Field and Test Department, Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative

The following statistics show the operations of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative field representatives in connection with testing, weighing and general membership work, during July and August, 1942.

	July	Aug.
Farm Calls.....	1429	1141
Non-Farm Calls.....	357	284
Butterfat Tests.....	3677	3810
Plants Investigated.....	49	56
Herd Samples Tested.....	277	444
Brom Thymol Tests.....	920	548
Microscopic Tests.....	427	255
Membership Solicitations.....	358	281
New Members Signed.....	58	36
Committee Meetings.....	8	10
Attendance.....	84	108
Other Meetings.....	10	12
Attendance.....	1017	1032

New York Handlers Ask for Higher Retail Prices

Milk dealers in the New York market have petitioned Price Administrator Leon Henderson for increases in the ceiling prices for milk and cream in that market. Press reports state that the request is for a half-cent per quart increase in the retail price of milk and two cents a half-pint in the retail price of heavy cream.

In filing this petition the New York dealers asserted that the increases were necessary in order to comply with the law, which requires that the OPA Administrator "shall fix price ceilings on agricultural products that will reflect prices to producers as they may be fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture under any marketing order."

They call attention to the fact that under the order for the New York market, prices of milk advanced on September 1 by 20 cents per hundredweight for Class 1 milk and 15 cents for milk used for fluid cream on which a 15-cent advance had also occurred on August 1.

These increases, the dealers insist, amount to more than \$700,000 a month for the market, which, if borne by the dealers would, they asserted, "result in the industry operating at a loss of \$750,000 a month."

Pointers on Feeding Wheat

With wheat being used more extensively as a livestock feed under the arrangements recently authorized for releasing wheat stocks for this purpose, dairymen and other feeders are interested in comparative values.

A bushel of corn weighs 56 pounds and a bushel of wheat, 60 pounds, thus making a bushel of wheat worth \$1.07, with corn at \$1.00. But because, pound for pound, wheat is slightly more nutritious than corn, wheat is actually worth about \$1.12, with corn at \$1.00, when fed to hogs and beef cattle. Calculated on the same basis, barley would be worth \$.80 per bushel.

In the feeding of dairy cattle wheat has been successfully substituted for one-third to one-half the corn in the ration. When used in these amounts it is considered fully equal, pound for pound, to corn.

As wheat tends to form a sticky mass when chewed, it is recommended that the wheat be coarsely ground and, of course, mixing it with other feeds will help greatly in overcoming this tendency.

Missus (pettishly): "I didn't run after you—no such thing."

Mister: "Listen, honey! A trap doesn't run after a mouse but catches it, just the same."

Don't Let Your MILK PRODUCTION

SAG

this Fall!



Deverbrook Farm
(2 World's Records)
Mill Neck, L. I.



Bournedale Guernseys
Yonkers, N. Y.



Mulhacaway Farm
Clinton, N. J.



Foremost Guernsey Ass'n.
Hopewell Junction, N. Y.



Fairlawn Farms
Adelphia, N. J.



Foremost Guernsey Ass'n.
Hopewell Junction, N. Y.



KEEP YOUR HERD ON
A HIGH, STEADY LEVEL
with

BEACON TEST COW RATION

During these slack autumn months there's no better way to maintain high milk production than with this proved, reliable feed. Beacon Test Cow Ration is designed to help your cows build up and hold their body reserves . . . help them reach a steady, full production naturally, without forcing or overstimulation. It is particularly adapted to fall conditions because of its marked palatability . . . its moderate protein level . . . and because it safely builds up health and condition as well as body flesh. Let Beacon's high nutritional qualities help you get bigger milk checks and more profits during present and succeeding lactations!

SEVEN WORLD'S RECORDS MADE WITH BEACON —YET IT'S NOT A CONTEST FEED!

Although Beacon Test Cow Ration has helped establish seven world's records, made by the cows shown here, it is designed to meet the requirements of the *average* herd. And it is in no way made as a contest feed. Progressive northeastern dairymen swear by Beacon Test Cow Ration, for year after year it has supported outstandingly high production on cows of every breed. Why not start your herd now with a feed that will set new and higher standards for you? Beacon's Test Cow Ration is designed to meet your particular feeding problems and your herd's requirements. Be smart and be sure—get your supply now from your local Beacon dealer!

BEACON FITTING RATION BEFORE FRESHENING
... is the perfect companion feed for Beacon Test Cow Ration. It is of the same texture and general type. After freshening, your cows can be shifted over to Test Cow Ration with no nutritional problems . . . no feeding difficulties. For the best and safest possible results while preparing for freshening, use Beacon Fitting Ration!

THE BEACON MILLING COMPANY, INC., Cayuga, N. Y.

The BEACON System
a proved feeding plan for the entire
life cycle of the dairy cow.

Milk Producers

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE DAIRY FEDERATION

Vol. XXIII

Philadelphia, Pa., October, 1935

Libr
Dept. of Agr. Economics.
Cornell University.
Ithaca, N. Y.



Photo by Lambert

The Nation's No. 1 Health Food

Farm Labor Costs Recognized In Final "Cost of Living" Bill

FOUR MAJOR farm organizations carried the brunt of the recent fight before Congress to obtain recognition of farm labor costs as a factor in setting fair prices for farm products. These organizations were the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, of which Inter-State is a member; the National Council of Farm Cooperatives, of which Inter-State is a sub-member; the National Grange and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The officers of these national farm organizations were on the job at Washington during the entire fight in Congress. They presented Congressmen with the facts and, having these facts, it is gratifying to know that the majority of the Congressmen recognized the gravity of the situation, as shown by the vote.

During the course of this Congressional debate, it was apparent that the strength of this Congressional group, frequently called the Farm Bloc, was enough to compel recognition of the demands of these farm organizations. And, it is significant that the issue was sufficiently important that these economic facts prevailed.

The Farm Leaders' Position

The stand taken by these farm organizations and their attitude on the bill as finally enacted is reflected in a statement issued by the heads of these groups on September 30, as follows:

"The organizations represented by the undersigned did not ask for legislation amending the Emergency Price Control Act. They were forced into the struggle. They have been on the battle front in Washington for the last two weeks fighting for the rights of the farm people, and to safeguard the future food supply of the nation and our allies. In this battle both the House and Senate showed by a strong majority of votes they were sympathetic to our cause. Farmers will be grateful for the valiant fight made by their friends yesterday and today in the Senate. They were not able to obtain all that is necessary to assure adequate food production. They compromised on the best terms they could make. How well the compromise operates depends upon the spirit in which it is administered. Farmers were fighting for conditions which would insure adequate production. The Aiken amendment was a step in that direction.

"The Congress, after hearing from the country, wrote into the bill by majority of both Houses, provision to recognize the cost of farm labor in production. With such recognition a matter of record, rather than quibble over words, the farm organizations were willing to make a sacrifice for the sake of national unity in the passage of legislation to obtain that objective.

"We accepted it, as we interpreted it, as mandatory to make the necessary adjust-

ments to reflect the cost of all farm labor. If the bill as agreed upon does not accomplish the result, we are sure that our friends in Congress will enact legislation to correct injustices. Our whole purpose in supporting the Thomas-Hatch and Aiken amendments was to enable farmers to stay on the farm and produce the maximum amount of food and fibre for winning the war. Unless this is done there is grave danger of a critical food shortage next year. An additional result has been to make the country conscious of the necessity for including labor costs essential to farm production.

"Even though the legislation should be finally passed in the most acceptable form, agriculture has before it a long, hard struggle to maintain an adequate food supply. Compensatory prices will be the controlling factor in determining volume of production."

How Our Congressmen Voted

The vote on the amendment to the bill, which was supported by these farm leaders and which would have definitely included farm labor costs in determining ceiling prices of farm products, showed the following votes of Senators and Representatives from the Philadelphia Milk Shed:

Senators voting **against**—Tunnell of Delaware; Radcliffe and Tydings of Maryland; Smathers and Barbour of New Jersey and Guffey and Davis of Pennsylvania. **Not voting**—Hughes of Delaware.

In the House of Representatives, Representatives Sutphin, Wene and Wolverton of New Jersey voted for the amendment and Representa-

tives Haines, Gillette, Graham, Kinzer and Rodgers of Pennsylvania voted for it. All other Representatives from Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania are recorded as having voted **against** the amendment or **did not vote**.

The vote of the entire Senate was **48 for** the amendment and **43 against**, while in the Lower House the vote was **205 for** and **163 against**.

That vote was on an amendment and, in order to avoid a veto, a compromise was reached in the bill as passed in which the administration leaders finally recognized the real issue. This passed the Senate 82 to 0 and the House by a heavy majority.

Under the provisions of the newly enacted bill farm price ceilings cannot be set below parity or the highest market levels between January 1 and September 15, 1942, whichever is higher. **If such ceilings are too low to reflect increases in farm labor and other costs since January 1, 1941, the President is directed to raise them.**

C. C. Teague Is Elected Co-op Council President

Charles C. Teague, nationally known California farm leader, has been elected to the presidency of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, succeeding H. E. Babcock of Ithaca, N. Y., who served a single term as president of the Council.

Mr. Teague was chosen unanimously at a delegates' meeting attended by some 100 representatives of the Council's member cooperatives from all parts of the country, held in Washington late in September during the fight in Congress on farm price ceilings.

Mr. Teague is serving his 22nd year as president of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, the well known "Sunkist" organization. He is also president of the Exchange subsidiary, the Fruit Growers Supply Co., and president emeritus of the California Walnut Growers Association, which he helped to organize and served as president for 30 years. He was one of the organizers of the Agricultural Council of California, and has been president since its organization. He makes his home in Santa Paula, California.



These young folks are not worried about shortages of gasoline or tires or about the 35-mile per hour speed limit. They are, front to rear, Jay, Donald and Patricia Engle and a cousin, Bruce Towers. The picture was sent by Mrs. Lula Towers, Federalsburg, Md.

Official Notice to Delegates

Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative

The Annual Delegate Meeting will be held Tuesday and Wednesday, November 17-18, 1942, commencing at 10 o'clock A.M., at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Ninth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Board of Directors

B. H. Melty
President

H. E. Jamison
Assistant Secretary

All members of the Cooperative are welcome to attend all sessions of the meeting and take part in all discussions.

Wartime Problems Face Us At Seventh Annual Meeting, November 17-18

WARTIME problems affecting milk producers will be in the forefront in matters that will come before the seventh annual delegate meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative on Tuesday and Wednesday, November 17-18. This meeting will be held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, 9th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

As we go to press, plans for the annual meeting program are well along, but are not yet ready to be announced in detail. Members and delegates may be assured that as in the past, this meeting will be their meeting, to help them and their cooperative.

The first day's sessions will be given over to reports of the past year's work and an outline of major problems facing the Cooperative and milk producers in the near future. The second day's session will be devoted to the official actions of the delegate body, which will include, among other things, discussion and action on all resolutions brought before that body.

Meeting for All Members

The meeting is open to all members of Inter-State. Any member will be permitted the floor for discussion of any subject before the delegate body. It is necessary, however, that the voting on resolutions and motions be confined to delegates. These delegates are the men elected at the meetings of Locals of the Cooperative. Some have been held and the remainder will be held before November 10.

The Resolutions Committee has been appointed, with William Lauderdale of Lambertville, N. J., chair-

man. Other committee members are E. J. Farabaugh, Loretta, Pa.; Raymond M. Lank, Milton, Del., and M. H. Cameron, North East, Md. The Resolutions Committee meets the day before the annual meeting goes into session to study each resolution and, if they so desire, will have the resolutions mimeographed so that each delegate may have a copy to study before the resolutions come up for final action on the floor. Resolutions must be in the Inter-State office by noon of Saturday, November 14.

Fashion Show for Women

The women attending the meeting will have a special program in a separate meeting room at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel on Tuesday morning, November 17. Mrs. Rus-

sell B. Jones of Westtown, Pa., is chairman of this women's committee and serving with her are Mrs. John B. Astle, Rising Sun, Md.; Mrs. Charles R. Hires, Jr., Salem, N. J., and Mrs. Wilbur H. Jump, Houston, Del. A feature of the women's program is a fashion talk and show which will be presented by Strawbridge and Clothier.

The annual Inter-State banquet is being held on Tuesday evening, November 17, in the ball room of the Benjamin Franklin Hotel. The annual meeting committee, of which A. R. Marvel, Inter-State vice president is chairman, is working on a program for this banquet that will be instructive, and entertaining.

Knowing that our farm people are working longer and harder than ever before, it is felt that no other group in the country, except men in the armed services, are more deserving of an evening of relaxation and entertainment. To supply this need a varied program of quality entertainment will follow the guest speaker, completing the banquet program.

Make Reservations Early

As soon as the banquet speaker has been selected notice will be sent to delegates of the Locals and to Inter-State directors and fieldmen, giving full details as to his name, position and subject.

Hotels generally are crowded and any Inter-State member or friend planning to attend this meeting is urged to write to Inter-State and request that a room at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel be reserved for him. Details of room rates appear in the coupon on page 10, which can be used in making reservations.

Two Things The War Has Done

It has made your job of producing milk a lot harder than ever before,
and

It has made more important than ever that YOU go to and take part in the annual meeting of your Local of YOUR Inter-State.

Use the telephone and
FILL YOUR CAR

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' REVIEW

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Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative

Incorporated
401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICERS

F. P. Willits, Honorary President
B. H. Wely, President
A. R. Marvel, Vice-President
H. E. Jamison, Assistant Secretary
F. P. Willits, Assistant Treasurer
O. H. Hoffman, Jr., General Manager
F. P. Willits, Jr., Statistician
A. Evans Kephart, Counsel

District

- Directors 1941-42
1. Alvin K. Rothenberger, Worcester, Pa.
 2. Frederick Shangle, Trenton, N. J. R. 2
 3. Wm. H. Holloway, Newark, Md.
 4. J. W. Keith, Centerville, Md.
 5. Fred W. Bleiler, New Tripoli, Pa. R. 1
 6. H. K. Martin, Goodville, Pa.
 7. Furman H. Gyger, Kimberton, Pa.
 8. J. Leslie Ford, Newark, Del.
 9. J. Lawson Crothers, North East, Md.
 10. E. M. Crowl, Oxford, Pa.
 11. W. H. Jump, Houston, Del.
 12. H. B. Stewart, Huntingdon, Pa. R. 1
 13. Howard W. Wickersham, Kelton, Pa.
 14. M. L. Stitt, Port Royal, Pa.
 15. Jos. S. Briggs, Yardley, Pa.
 16. John Carvel Sutton, Kennedysville, Md.
 17. Kenzie S. Bagshaw, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
 18. Coy E. Mearkle, Everett, Pa. R. 3
 19. A. R. Marvel, Easton, Md.
 20. Charles R. Hires, Jr., Salem, N. J.
 21. B. H. Wely, Waynesboro, Pa. R. 4
 22. D. E. Witherspoon, Chambersburg, Pa.
 23. Honorary Life Member—F. P. Willits, Ward, Pa.
 24. Member of Executive Committee

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C. Reynolds, Denton, Md., Asst. Director
E. P. Bechtel, Collegeville, Pa.
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Clayton L. Keener, Nottingham, Pa.
H. D. Kinsey, Quakertown, Pa.
J. T. Plummer, Lewistown, Pa.
Louis F. Tomey, Easton, Md.
D. W. Winter, Glenside, Pa.

SECONDARY MARKET MANAGERS

Altoona—Huntingdon—J. J. Camp, Roaring
Spring, Pa., Phone 18-M
Lancaster—C. E. Cowan, County Extension
Office, Lancaster, Pa., Phone 2-7977
South Jersey—Floyd R. Ealy, County Extension
Office, Woodbury, N. J., Box 334, Phone 800
Trenton—Frederick Shangle, 19 W. State St.,
Trenton, N. J., Phone 3-4083
Wilmington—Floyd R. Ealy, 103 W. 7th St.,
Wilmington, Del., Phone 2-7464

Crothers Succeeds Bower as District 10 Director

The Board of Directors, at their meeting on October 5, elected J. Lawson Crothers as a member of the Board, representing producers in District 10, Cecil county, Md. Mr. Crothers, whose home is North East, Md., will serve the unexpired term of Ralph E. Bower of Chesapeake City, who resigned because of the press of work in connection with his position at Triumph Explosives, Inc. Mr. Crothers' election followed his nomination by the delegates of his district.

Mr. Crothers is a member of the Bay View Local and the delegate

from that Local. He has long been active in Inter-State affairs, having served as an officer or delegate of his Local at various times and has served on various special committees.

His milk is purchased by Abbotts Dairies, being shipped directly to Philadelphia.

Earl E. Warner Joins Inter-State Staff

On September 24, Earl E. Warner joined the staff of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative as assistant statistician. Mr. Warner comes to Inter-State with an excellent background of education and experience.

He is a native of Pendleton County, W. Va., and grew up in Ross County, Ohio. He was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1926 and continued his education at Ohio State University, where he received a Master of Arts degree in 1929 and the Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1939.

Mr. Warner taught at Ohio State University and at the University of Michigan between 1929 and 1933, following which he took a position with the Dairy Section of the USDA at Washington (this is predecessor agency to what is now known as the Dairy and Poultry Branch of the Agricultural Marketing Administration). In 1937 he rejoined the teaching staff at Ohio State University and at the same time took up advanced study leading to his Doctor's degree.

During the period from 1940 to 1942, Mr. Warner—Earl as we know him at the office—taught at the University of Mississippi, Oxford, Miss.

In his work at Inter-State he will give special attention to, among other things, the collection of market information and the analysis of that information as it affects the dairy industry, especially the cost of production of, and the returns received by, milk producers. This information is highly important in the preparation of briefs and supporting evidence to be used before milk control agencies in setting producers' prices.

Earl is not a stranger in the Philadelphia milk shed. While with the Dairy Section he spent four months working in this market. Again, in the late summer of 1941 he worked for Inter-State during four weeks of his vacation. He worked on that occasion on the preparation of the material used in briefs at State and Federal hearings held in the fall of 1941.

Friends are the most worthwhile things in life.

MILK PRODUCERS' REVIEW

Personal Glimpses

The Friendly Farmers Club, whose members live in Southern Lancaster and Chester counties, met at the home of A. E. Brown, Nottingham, late in September. All members of this club who are now actively farming are Inter-State members.

Ralph Walson, formerly vocational agriculture teacher at Bridgeville, Del., is now assistant county agent in New Castle county, with headquarters at the University of Delaware, Newark, Del.

The grand champion pig and the grand champion pen in the 4-H pig show at the Hatboro, Pa., Fair were both exhibited by Eugene Bechtel, son of Inter-State Field Representative Earl P. Bechtel of Collegeville.

Fire destroyed the barn and contents owned by John Baker of Waterside, Pa., early in September.

Mr. Albert Bowe, a member of the Trenton Inter-State Market Committee reports the recent death of his father.

Earl L. Groff, Strasburg, Pa., president of the Paradise Local, had the misfortune to undergo an appendicitis operation in September, compelling him to take a vacation from farm work in a most busy season.

We have just learned of the death, on September 28, of James A. Poorbaugh, 61, of York, Pa. Mr. Poorbaugh was a director of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association for several years, was a Master Farmer and was active in many other farm organizations. He leaves his wife, seven children and four grandchildren.

Farmers of Cumberland county, N. J. have lost, temporarily, the services of F. A. Raymaley, their dynamic county agent. He is now in the Nation's service, with the rank of a Lieutenant, Senior Grade, in the United States Navy, and it is stated that he will serve as an agricultural technician in the South Pacific.

When the Mar-Va Dairy Herd Improvement Association completed its first year's work recently, R. Newell Staggs' herd of 23 grade and purebred Guernseys led the association, with an average production of 7594 pounds of milk containing 376 pounds of butterfat.

County Agent R. T. Grant of Worcester county, Md., has been confined to his home since late September because of illness.

The teacher had lectured on the various facts of communism, facism and nazism. Then turning to the bright pupil, he said, "Johnny, what would you do with all these isms?"

"I'd make them all wasms!" came the prompt reply.



Mrs. Paul B. McCleary, Lincoln University, Pa., says that their herd, most of which is shown here, is producing 500 pounds of 4 percent milk daily and they plan to keep that up for the duration.

Farm Bloc Fight Brings Labor Problem to Front

DURING the past month there has occurred at Washington one of the bitterest fights over legislative matters that has been experienced for a long time. It centered around the so-called price ceiling bill, frequently labelled the anti-inflation bill. The fight was over the position the farm groups took to assure farmers enough income to cover their increased wage costs.

Clearing away all smoke screens thrown out, it was actually a fight for farm prices and ample production on the one hand and an attempt on the other hand to keep down the cost of living for city people, apparently without knowing this was tied in with having enough to eat.

The farm groups got a "bad press" and a "bad radio." City newspapers and radio commentators, with very few exceptions, did not or could not see the real issue.

This unreasonable attitude subtracted sadly from national unity at a time when we needed greater unity, plus an understanding that would assure enough food next year. There is now grave danger that when food prices do go up—their general rise seems inevitable—the city consumer, who was not told the truth during that Congressional fight, will use that as an excuse for what he calls "getting his because the farmers got theirs." That is the stuff of which inflations are made.

A rumor got started during this time that those farm leaders did not represent farmers. The press and radio took up the cry, but the result was a more determined drive than ever with Congressmen being informed by letter, telegram, telephone and personal calls, that what these farm leaders were asking represented the real demands of those who make their living on farms.

Now that it is over, they all (or almost all) are beginning to realize that there is a serious farm production problem, that labor has been

drained away from the farms—far more of it to the high wages of industry than to the armed services. They realize too that nature does not do all the work on the farms, that there is some—yes, a lot of—hard manual labor involved. They seem now to realize that unless some of the Nation's manpower is expended on our farms this country will fall down on its obligation of feeding its own troops, its civilian population and the countries to whom we have pledged, under lend-lease, aid in the form of food.

The "cost of living" bill as finally passed by Congress was a compromise but its terms are much closer to the demands made by the farm groups than the original bill introduced in Congress at the request of the President.

Now that the law is in effect and a "Director of Economic Stabilization" has been appointed and has started work, the responsibility for enough food is on the shoulders of the administrative branch of the government. It can't be hoped that during wartime there will be the same abundance of all foods as we had during peacetime, but we have a right to expect that serious food shortages will be avoided. The full responsibility for this is now in the hands of the President and James F. Byrnes, his Director of Economic Stabilization. Their interpretation and administration of the law will determine, largely, whether this nation will have enough food in 1943 and in 1944.

The Nation and all its fair-minded and thinking citizens now know that food production is definitely tied up with prices, labor supplies and wage rates. That knowledge is, perhaps, far more important than the exact wording of a law delegating powers over such matters.

Creditors have better memories than debtors.

When Your Check is Due

The Federal marketing order for Philadelphia specifies the date when the advance and final payments must be made to producers by handlers covered by the order. Scattered reports have come to Inter-State of checks being received late. We are giving you, therefore, the last dates on which these checks may be sent and still comply with the order.

The advance payment must be made on or before the last day of the month to which the advance payment applies. The final payment must be made on or before the 20th day of the following month.

In such matters it is generally recognized that if the envelope bearing the check carries the specified date the requirements are met. In other words, your advance check should be in your hands on or before the last day of the month if it is delivered directly by the handler. If it is mailed to you it should be post marked as of the last day of the month or earlier. This is the date which shows on the envelope and has no connection with the date on the check.

Your final check, if delivered direct, should be in your hands on or before the 20th of the month. If mailed, the date in the postmark on the envelope should be the 20th or earlier.

If you get your check later than explained above, please get in touch with Inter-State and we will make every effort to see that you get your check on time thereafter.

Welden Receives Promotion in Dairy and Poultry Branch

Wm. C. Welden has been named as assistant chief of the Dairy and Poultry Branch of the Agricultural Marketing Administration, in charge of general operations, the Department of Agriculture announced late in September. Wm. D. Termohlen was named assistant chief in charge of poultry.

Tom G. Stitts, chief of the Dairy and Poultry Branch, stated that the branch would operate under five divisions, with Roy C. Potts in charge of grading, Leon M. Davis in charge of Market News; Joseph W. Kinghorn, assistant chief in charge of poultry products. Mr. Welden will direct the Marketing Agreement Division, while Mr. Stitts will direct activities of the Dairy Products Division. Paul L. Miller will assist Mr. Welden, with Harlan J. Emery acting as assistant chief of the Dairy Products Division.

To frown at pleasure is to smile at pain.

Class Prices, Pennsylvania Markets

Area	Class I		Class IA		Class II		Class III	
	Aug-Sept	Aug-Sept	Aug-Sept	Aug-Sept	Aug-Sept	Aug-Sept	Aug-Sept	Aug-Sept
1, Zone 2	\$3.40	x	2.30	2.24	2.24	2.24	\$1.81	\$1.91
4	3.20	2.30	2.24	2.35	1.76	1.86		
9	3.24	2.30	2.29	2.40	1.81	1.91		
10, Zone 2	2.96	2.30	2.29	2.40	1.76	1.86		
11	3.08	2.40	*2.34	*2.60	1.76	1.86		
14	3.32	2.40	*2.34	*2.45	1.76	1.86		
15, Zone 1	3.27	2.40	*2.34	*2.45	1.76	1.86		
15, Zone 2	3.35	2.40	*2.34	*2.45	1.76	1.86		

*—Butterfat differential 5 cents per point (0.1%).

Classification Percentages

Pennsylvania (State Control) and Wilmington, Del.

August	I	IA	II	III	*Bonus
Bair, L. O. & Sons	61	4	35	0	—
Eachus Dairies	80	9	11	0	—
Everett Milk & Ice Cream	32.3	9	48.1	18.7	—
May's Dairy	57	2	8	33	—
Mt. Union San. Milk	1-15 90	10	0	0	—
	16-31 80	20	0	0	—
Penn Cress Ice Cream	32.6	1.7	65.7	0	—
Chas. G. Waple Dairies	77.8	7.5	0	14.7	—
Williamsburg Dairy	95	5	0	0	—

September

Blue Hen Farms	75	x	25	x	—
Clover Dairy Company	80.26	x	19.74	x	52
Eachus Dairy Co.	77	12	11	0	—
Fraim's Dairy	89.72	x	10.28	x	100
May's Dairy	63.5	1	11	24.5	—

* Percentage of production on which "A" producers were paid Grade "A" bonus.

New Jersey (Percentages of Norm)

August	Norm	Cream	Excess	Bonus
Castanea Dairies "A"	67	bBalance	94% of Ex.	—
"B"	85	bBalance	94% of Ex.	—
September				
Castanea Dairies	85.7	c Balance	0	73
Scott-Powell Dairies "A"	76.2	23.8	aBalance	62.4
"B"	100	—	aBalance	—
Supplee-Wills-Jones	100	—	Balance	—

a—11 percent of Excess at \$2.15 for 2-for-nickel school milk.
b—0.5 percent at special price for Army.
c—0.7 percent for 2-for-nickel school milk.

Prices Paid for 4% Milk

August Dealer	Location	Area	Price
Bair, L. O. & Son	Tamaqua, Pa.	4	\$2.80
Betchtel, I. Lloyd	Royersford, Pa.	1, Z 2	3.24
Eachus Dairy Co.	West Chester, Pa.	15, Z 2	3.16
Everett Milk & Ice Cream Co.	Everett, Pa.	10, Z 2	2.41
Highland Dairy Co.	Coatesville, Pa.	15, Z 2	3.18
Hoffmans	Altoona, Pa.	9	2.615
"	Bedford, Pa.	10, Z 2	2.615
"	Huntingdon, Pa.	10, Z 2	2.615
Penn Cress Ice Cream Co.	Cresson, Pa.	9	2.60
Chas. G. Waple Dairies	Tyrone, Pa.	10, Z 2	2.73
Williamsburg Dairy	Williamsbrug, Pa.	9	3.19-3.21

September

Abbotts Dairies	(N. J. Producers)	—	\$3.655
Blue Hen Farms	Wilmington, Del.	—	3.30
Centerville Producers Co-op.	Centerville, Md.	—	3.22
Clover Dairy Company	Wilmington, Del.	—	3.36
Delamore Dairy	Wilmington, Del.	—	3.33
Fraim's Dairy	Wilmington, Del.	—	3.47
New York City Buyers	201-10 mile zone	—	3.10
Sheffield Condensed Milk Co.	Rising Sun, Md.	—	3.197
Supplee-Wills-Jones	Harrington, Del.	—	3.15
"	Nassau, Del.	—	3.15
Twaddell Bros. Dairy	Wilmington, Del.	—	3.35
West End Dairy	Wilmington, Del.	—	3.35

Class Prices—f. o. b. Market
Per Cwt. of 4.0% Milk

Wilmington		
Class I	Class II	Class III
August \$3.58	\$2.393	
September 3.58	2.475	
October 3.58		

New Jersey

F. o. b. market, cwt. of 3.5% milk.		
Class I	Class II	Class III
August \$3.60	*\$2.13	\$1.99
September 3.60	2.45	2.11
October 3.60	2.45	

*—Increased to \$2.45, effective August 16.
The price of 4% milk of each class is 20 cents more per hundred pounds than the price of 3.5% milk.

Prices of *Cream +Dry Skimmilk
August \$19.7875 10.0625¢
September \$20.28125 10.3675¢
*—Per 40-quart can of 40 percent cream as used in determining the Philadelphia Class II price.
†—Per pound of roller process dry skimmilk as used in determining the Philadelphia Class II price.

Average Price New York 92-score Butter
Cents Per Pound

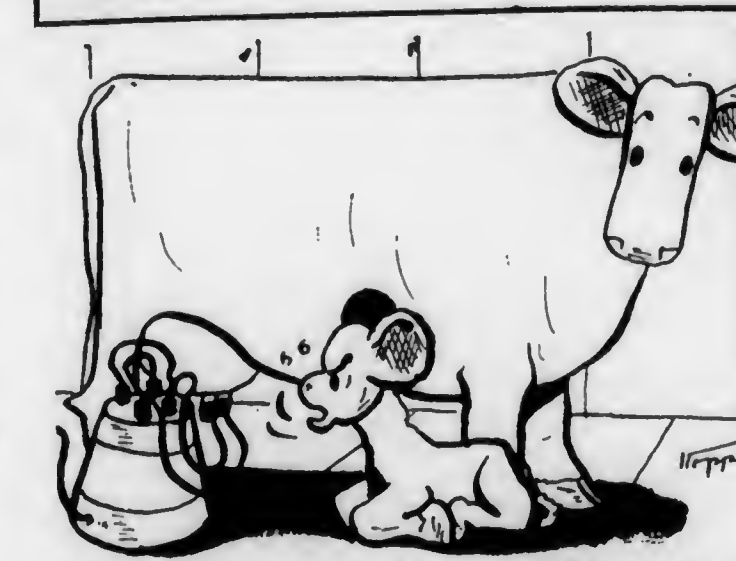
Aug. 1-15—40.80	Sept. 1-15—42.85
Aug. 16-31—42.02	Sept. 16-30—44.91
Aug. 1-31—41.44	Sept. 1-30—43.93

Prices reported as paid by handlers in markets not under Federal control are determined according to price schedules furnished by the handler or from statements furnished with milk checks and checked in the Inter-State office.

The prices quoted as the average price paid do not include any bonuses or premiums which producers may earn.

The butterfat differential is 4 cents per point in all cases except that the Class II differential in Pennsylvania areas 11, 14 and 15 is 5 cents per point and the Class III differential in Pennsylvania is one-tenth the price per pound of 92-score butter at New York for that month.

September, 1942, BUTTER PRICES			
Date	Philadelphia	New York	Chicago
1	43 1/2	43	41 1/2
2	43 1/2	43	41 1/2
3	43 1/2	43	41 1/2
4	43 1/2	43	41 1/2
5	43 1/2	42 1/4	41 1/4
6	42 1/2	42	41 1/4
7	43	42 1/2	42
8	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/4
9	43 1/2	43	42 1/4
10	44	43 1/2	42 1/4
11	44 1/4	43 1/2	43
12	44 1/4	43 1/2	43
13	44 1/4	43 1/2	43
14	44 1/4	43 1/2	43
15	44 1/4	43 1/2	43
16	44 1/4	43 1/2	43
17	44 1/4	43 1/2	43
18	44 1/4	43 1/2	43
19	44 1/4	43 1/2	43
20	44 1/4	43 1/2	43
21	44 1/4	43 1/2	43
22	44 1/4	43 1/2	43
23	44 1/4	43 1/2	43
24	44 1/4	43 1/2	43
25	44 1/4	43 1/2	43
26	44 1/4	43 1/2	43
27	44 1/4	43 1/2	43
28	44 1/4	43 1/2	43
29	44 1/4	43 1/2	43
30	44 1/4	43 1/2	43
Average	44.43	43.93	43.17
Aug. '42	41.92	41.44	40.93
Sept. '41	37.44	36.94	36.59



"Gee, Mom, isn't this thing ever gonna have enough?"

Prices 4% Milk, August and Sept.

These are the prices paid—but not less than the minimum permitted prices—at each plant location under Marketing Order No. 61 for the Philadelphia milk marketing area, as announced by Market Administrator Wm. P. Sadler, for milk purchased during August and Sept. 1942.

Handler	Plant Location	Location Differential	Aug. Price	Sept. Price	Handler	Plant Location	Location Differential	Aug. Price	Sept. Price
Market Average	f. o. b. Philadelphia		\$3.424	\$3.477	Quaker-Maid Dairy	220 Manton St.		\$3.472	\$3.580
Abbotts Dairies	31st & Chestnut St.		\$3.453	\$3.485	Quinn's Dairy	341 Master St.		3.605	3.629
"	Coudersport, Pa.	402	3.021	3.053	Richard, F. H.	139 Meehan Ave.		3.462	3.531
"	Curryville, Pa.	339	3.084	3.116	Rosenbergers Dairy	Hatfield, Pa.	13	3.207	3.450
"	Easton, Md.	283	3.140	3.172	Schillinger Bros.	1017 Thayer St.		3.614	3.587
"	Goshen, Pa.	241	3.182	3.214	Scott-Powell Dairies	45th & Parrish Sts.		3.400	3.460
"	Kelton, Pa.	227	3.196	3.228	"	Ardmore, Pa.		3.400	3.460
"	Port Allegheeny, Pa.	416	3.007	3.039	"	Clayton, Del.	241	3.129	3.189
"	Spring Creek, Pa.	451	2.972	3.004	"	Fairdale, Pa.	318	3.052	3.112
Ardmore Home Dairies	Ardmore, Pa.		3.643	3.678	"	New Holland, Pa.	234	3.136	3.192
Baldwin Dairies	4819 Duffield St.		3.364	3.454	"	Pottstown, Pa.	22	3.150	3.210
Bedminster Dairyman's Association	Bedminster, Pa.	22	3.454	3.408	"	Snow Hill, Md.	304	3.056	3.126
Bergdoll, John C.	Boothwyn, Pa.	09	3.520	3.515	Shearer, P. B., & Co.	1226 Leopard St.		2.998	3.130
Booth, Chas. T.	Chester, Pa.	07	3.630	3.630	"	Center Port, Pa.	248	2.750	2.882
Lreuninger Dairies	3015 N. 7th St.		3.546	3.597	Suburban Dairies	Manoa, Pa.		3.684	3.689
"	Richlandtown, Pa.	227	3.289	3.340	Sunny Slope Dairy	Spring City, Pa.	22	3.361	3.415
Brookmead Guernsey Dairies	Wayne, Pa.	07	3.272	3.595	Supplee-Wills-Jones	1523 N. 26th St.		3.370	3.444
Brown's Dairy	Glenside, Pa.	07	3.630	3.630	"	Bedford, Pa.	332	3.008	3.082
Buck's Co. Fm. Dairy	Morrisville, Pa.	22	3.434	3.347	"	Chambersburg, Pa.	297	3.043	3.117
Buehlers Dairies	Willow Grove, Pa.	07	3.616	3.544	"	Hagerstown, Md.	304	3.036	3.110
Clover Crest Dairy	Newtown, Pa.	13	3.327	3.457	"	Huntingdon, Pa.	332	3.008	3.082
Cooklyn Milk Co.	3228 Dickinson St.		3.233	3.391	"	Leaman Place, Pa.	234	3.106	3.180
"	Goldsboro, Md.	262	2.971	3.129	"	Lewistown, Pa.	311	3.029	3.103
Crawford, M. S.	Drexel Hill, Pa.		3.616	3.639	"	Mercersburg, Pa.	311	3.029	3.103
Crystle, W. H. & Sons	Chester, Pa.	07	3.536	3.549	"	Mt. Pleasant, Del.	227	3.113	3.187
Darlington Bros.	Darling, Pa.	09	3.596	3.595	"	Princess Anne, Md.	297	3.043	3.117
Deger's Dairy	Mont Clare, Pa.	13	3.329	3.392	"	Townsend, Del.	234	3.106	3.180
Engel Dairy	K. & Tioga Sts.		3.646	3.681	"	Worton, Md.	255	3.085	3.159
Ervin, F. C. & Sons	6046 Larchwood Ave.		3.748	3.675	Sylvan Seal Milk Inc.	612 S. 24th St.		3.481	3.441
Farmer's Dairy	Wrightstown, N. J.	22	3.267	3.308	Sypherd's Dairies	1638 Sydenham Ave.		3.663	3.560
Frankford Dairies	5817 Walker St.		3.662	3.622	Taylor's Dairies	Jenkintown, Pa.		3.590	3.642
Gailey Ice Cream Co.	Delta, Pa.	248	3.140	3.161	Thomas Dairies	Flourtown, Pa.	07	3.488	3.468
Gardenville Dairyman's Association	Gardenville, Pa.	13	3.381	3.399	Turner & Wescott	Glenroy, Pa.	234	2.979	3.139
Gaynor, Hyland L.	Boothwyn, Pa.	09	3.610	3.619	Victor Dairies	2911 Ellsworth St.		3.498	3.503
Gorman's Dairies	Newtown Sq., Pa.	07	3.630	3.412	Walnut Bank Farms	Quakertown, Pa.	227	3.260	3.319
Greentree Creamery	Obelisk, Pa.	22	3.361	3.367	Warner, C. H. & Bro.	Berwyn, Pa.	09	3.514	3.454
"	2123 Westmoreland		3.647	3.735	Wawa Dairy Farm	Wawa, Pa.	09	3.457	3.469
Gross, Charles	Media, Pa.	07	3.665	3.615	Willow Ridge Farms	Hatboro, Pa.	09	3.426	3.381
Grubbs Dairies	475 Ripka Ave.		3.608	3.702	Wilmer Dairies	Conshohocken, Pa.	07	3.235	3.297
Hamilton Dairies	5758 Keyser St.		3.489	3.518	Witchwood Dairy	Spring House, Pa.	11	3.495	3.533
Hansell, Est. of A. R.	Mainland, Pa.	11	3.379	3.408					
"	Front & Diamond		3.443	3.408					
Harbison's Dairies	Brandtsville, Pa.	276	3.137	3.205					
"	Byers, Pa.	22	3.193	3.261					
"	Carlisle, Pa.	276	3.137	3.205					
"	Hurlock, Md.	283	3.130	3.198					
"	Massey, Md.	241	3.172	3.240					
"	Millville, Pa.	332	3.081	3.149					
"	Sudlersville, Md.	248	3.165	3.233					
Hernig, Peter, Sons	135 W. Norris St.		3.358	3.456					
"	Boiling Springs, Pa.	276	3.052	3.150					
Hill Crest Farms	Eddington, Pa.	09	3.364	3.371					
Hershey	Lebanon, Pa.	248	—	2.969					
Chocolate Corp.	Norristown, Pa.	09	3.300	3.400					
Holiday Dairy	Chester Heights, Pa.	11	3.254	3.334					
Homestead Dairies	443 W. Berks St.		3.631	3.637					
Hutt's Dairies	2045 N. 2nd St.		3.668	3.698					
Individual Dairies	Hatboro, Pa.	09	3.610	3.610					
Ivy Crest Gnsy Dry	3465 Richmond St.		3.607	3.606					
Jersey Queen Dairy	Woodlyn, Pa.	07	3.538	3.563					
Johnson, J. Ward	Allentown, Pa.	234	3.400	3.430					
Lehigh Valley Farmers	Flourtown, Pa.	07	3.547	3.593					
Mainland Dairy	Bryn Mawr, Pa.		3.610	3.571					
Marmar, John	Linwood, Pa.	09	3.574	3.605					
Marshall, T. Forest	Lansdale, Pa.	11	3.404	3.414					
Marthin Century Fms.	Amber, Pa.	09	3.532	3.360					
Meyers Dairies	Chester, Pa.	07	3.550	3.601					
Miller-Flounders Dry									
Missimer-Wood-Nar-			3.536	3.650					
cissa Dairies	362 Delmar St.	227	3.335	3.215					
Mont-Berk Dairy Co.	Boyetown, Pa.	09	3.328	3.344					
Nelson's Dairies	Norristown, Pa.	11	3.431	3.271					
Oakland Farms	Fairview Village, Pa.		3.400	3.443					
Pennbrook Milk Co.	500 S. 27th St.	318	\$2.735	2.896					
Penn-Reed Milk Co.	Belleville, Pa.	07		3.589					
Pinkerton, S. D.	Media, Pa.								

*—The location differentials set forth in this column are as provided in paragraphs 961.8d and 961.8e of the marketing order. The location differential as set forth in paragraph 961.8d is 22 cents per hundredweight of milk delivered at plants located 31 to 40 miles from City Hall in Philadelphia and an additional 0.7 cent for each additional 10 miles (33.9 cents in 201-10 mile zone). Under paragraph 961.8e an additional deduction of 3 cents per hundredweight is permitted at such plants. (This additional deduction is not included in this listing of the prices shown allow for it.) Paragraph 961.8c to have been taken the prices shown allow for it.) Paragraph 961.8c permits deductions of 7 to 13 cents per hundredweight, as listed in the tabulation, on milk delivered at plants 11 to 30 miles from Philadelphia City Hall.

†—August prices of 29 handlers include adjustments on payments for April milk based on detailed audits of reports for that month. Twenty-one adjustments were upward, ranging from 0.1 to 21.9 cents per cwt.—eight were downward, ranging from 0.1 to 23.2 cents per cwt. Ten adjustments were of one-half cent or less. In addition, 12 handlers are being required to make audit adjustments to one or more individual producers. It is reported that audits of April reports of several handlers have not yet been completed.

‡The September prices of 17 handlers include adjustments in payments for milk based on audits of previous months' records. Eleven adjustments were upward, ranging from 0.1 cent to 7.2 cents per hundredweight; six were downward, ranging from 0.7 cent to 13 cents per hundredweight. In addition, eight handlers are being required to make audit adjustments to one or more individual producers.

MARKET SUMMARY			
	JULY	AUGUST	SEPT.
Class I price, 4% milk	\$3.700	\$3.700	\$3.700
Class II price, 4% milk	\$2.327	\$2.513	\$2.595
Class I, percent	81.92	79.86	83.50
Class II, percent	18.08	20.14	16.50
Class I, pounds	65,941,595	65,148,145	64,943,570
Class II, pounds	14,549,190	16,425,128	12,803,453
Total pounds	80,490,785	81,573,273	77,747,162
Average butterfat test, %	3.828	3.86457	3.92586
Value, 4% basis, f.o.b. Philadelphia	\$2,749,718.36	\$2,793,050.48	\$2,703,654.03

Secondary Markets

WILMINGTON

The annual dinner meeting of the Wilmington Secondary Market was held at Red Lion, Del., on September 24, with 134 persons present. At this meeting the members elected the Wilmington Inter-State Milk Market Committee for the ensuing year, as follows:

Fred Martenis, Elkton, Md.
H. C. Milliken, Newark, Del.
W. L. Phipps, Wilmington, Del.
John R. Butler, Middletown, Del.
H. B. McDowell, Jr., Middletown, Del.
Chas. B. Moore, Bear, Del.
Irvin G. Klair, Marshallton, Del.
J. L. Ford, Newark, Del.
D. A. McMullen, Newark, Del.

The committee then met and elected Fred Martenis, chairman; H. C. Milliken, vice chairman and W. L. Phipps, secretary.

The supply of milk in the Wilmington market has become very short during recent weeks, compelling many of the dealers to buy milk and cream from outside sources, frequently having to pay a premium to get it. Producers are urged to turn out every pound of milk possible, so as to supply their market.

This situation has resulted in increasing the Class I percentage of milk sold and in turn raising the blended prices, the price of two of the larger buyers going up 4 cents and the third one 5 cents per hundredweight.

Members are urged to attend the Local meetings, which will be held during the next few weeks, where the work of the Cooperative will be discussed, including its activities and accomplishments of the past year and its financial report.

SOUTH JERSEY

The Locals of District 23 are arranging a combined meeting, to be held at Daretown School on October 29, at which all members of the District—Bridgeton, Deerfield Street, Mullica Hill, Salem and Woodstown Locals—are urged to attend. At this meeting will be discussed the accomplishments of Inter-State during the past year, its policies and plans and the financial report. The Burlington County Local will meet at the Mount Holly Court House, Oct. 23.

Market Manager Floyd R. Ealy presented a brief at the hearing at Trenton on October 13, requesting the entire elimination of Class III milk while present market conditions exist. He also requested that when milk is bought outside, the Class II

percentage be controlled on a basis which will give producers in the market at least as high a Class I percentage as would be applied to the outside milk.

No order has yet been issued on producer prices for milk sold under the two-for-a-nickel school milk plan, although the hearing on this was held on September 10. A new price order provides a 1-cent differential under the retail price on milk sold through stores at the shore.

Inspections by the Newark Board of Health have been made recently among producers shipping to one buyer. Some producers lost their markets as a result of this inspection. It is urged that producers exert every effort, in spite of labor conditions, to continue to meet the sanitary requirements of their markets.

LANCASTER

The Lancaster market is extremely short of milk for supplying local needs and army contracts of dealers. Producers in the area are urged to do everything they can to obtain maximum production from their herds, considering the shortage of dairy farm labor.

The Lancaster Inter-State Market committee has requested the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission to hold a hearing in the Lancaster market for the consideration of producer prices, but as yet no date for the hearing has been announced.

Local meetings in the area are being held during the next few weeks and every member is urged to attend, in order to get first-hand the reports of the work his Cooperative is doing and to take part in the election of Local officers, delegates and members of the Lancaster Market committee.

The blended price for milk in the Lancaster market of those dealers shipping to the New York market has been announced as \$2.935 for 3.5 percent milk in September. This is an increase of 20 cents over the August price.

TRENTON

The supply situation in the Trenton market has changed during the past few weeks and, instead of a slight excess over the needs for the fluid trade, most dealers are now looking for additional milk supplies. This has resulted in a lot of changes by producers from one dealer to another.

The Trenton Inter-State Milk Market Committee has reached an

agreement with the largest buyer in Trenton to eliminate Class III milk in September and until further notice.

This Committee was represented at the New Jersey Milk Control Board hearing on October 13 by Frederick Shangle, market manager, it being requested that Class III be eliminated by the Control Board as soon as possible and that Class II be limited to 10 percent of norms.

More and more milk producers are becoming discouraged and unless they obtain prices to cover the expenses of the present next-to-impossible production conditions it is expected that the number of dairy farm sales will increase rapidly in the near future.



Producers Get \$3,370,000 Increase in Five Months

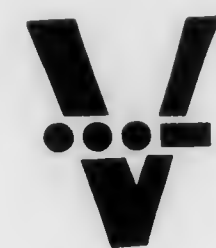
The 420 million pounds of milk sold in the Philadelphia market between April 1 and August 31 brought the producers who shipped it an extra \$3,370,000 from what it would have brought under the prices which prevailed during the corresponding months of 1941, according to records kept by Inter-State. The price for each of these five months of 1942 averaged from 61.4 cts. to 76.6 cts. higher than for the corresponding months of 1941, the simple average being 68.76 cents higher this year.

These higher prices were written first into State orders, then into the Federal milk marketing order for Philadelphia and all these orders are direct results of the determined drives made by Inter-State to obtain higher milk prices.

Doubtless competition would eventually have brought about increases during this period but the amount of them would almost certainly be less than the total already obtained. Furthermore, in checking back over the record it was found that in every instance where an increase was obtained Inter-State was in the forefront in getting that increase. It is quite clear that the increases were obtained earlier and in larger amounts than would have been the case had there not been this organized presentation of the facts and demands for action.



"Three Versions of Victory"



The Dairy Council Program Keeps In Step With 1942

AMERICA is at war. We have fought before and we have always won. These victories have not been accidental nor are they likely to be reversed because success is the inevitable result of decent methods and motives. War is not a nice subject. To adults it represents everything bestial and destructive. To children it is a vague source of inconvenience—a nuisance that prevents their driving to the seashore or having steel toys.

Our protective instincts would have us withhold these unpleasant facts from our children but this is impossible. Even they must share in the effort. They help collect scrap materials; they purchase defense stamps; they learn about air raid drills. We hope that they will never have to fight but they must be conditioned for some of the hardships ahead. This is not a war of weaklings. We must be strong and, to survive, each subsequent generation must be stronger.

No, we have never lost a war because fundamentally we are tough (despite enemy claims to the contrary). Anyone who doubts this had better digest a little information about Bataan or Midway or Dieppe. We are tough because we are healthy and we are healthy because we are the best fed nation in the world. Still, more information must be broadcast about food and health if we are to get the most and best from everyone. That is why, this year, the Dairy Council story is more timely, more vital, more convincing than ever before. The theories that we have expounded for some twenty-odd years are now being proved and accepted. Children must be constantly reminded of these facts. The mere telling of a story is simple; to tell it in an inter-

esting and attractive way is another problem.

Louise Everts of the Dairy Council staff has written a new play, "Victory Paths" which, through the medium of puppets, will be dramatized for thousands of school children this year. Under the guidance of our dramatic experts, these dolls will come to life to unfold some of the outstanding episodes in America's struggles for freedom.

Take Valley Forge for instance—the setting for our first scene; that wasn't exactly a set-up. Washington and his ragged, hungry troops were fighting against terrific odds. A last minute act of Congress supplied them with a wagon train of food and a cause was saved. At the close of the scene we see General Washington and his wife, Martha, hopefully contemplating victory. That war wasn't won through super-



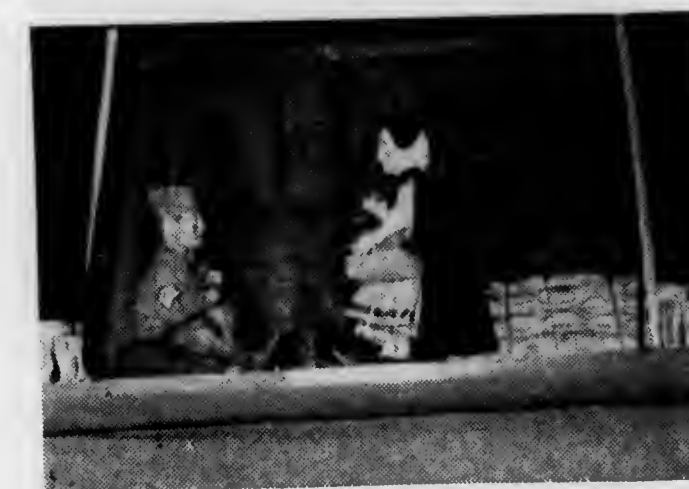
"They were ready."

will tell it again and again and the children will listen because it is told in a language they understand. We believe that in this way the dairy industry can best serve the cause of nutrition and health—two great determining factors in the final victory.

Watch Your Speedometer 35 Mile Limit Means 35

If you travel the highways in a rubber tired vehicle, be sure that you keep its speed down to 35 miles per hour. This limit has been placed upon all rubber tired vehicles over the entire country by Joseph B. Eastman, Director of ODT, and its purpose is to save rubber and tires. The only exceptions are vehicles operated by or under direction of the armed forces or in certain specified emergencies, when special conditions warrant higher speeds.

The teeth in this speed limit order will be felt when a person violating it applies for gasoline, tire or tube allotments. In other words, if you wish to continue to drive your car, truck or motorcycle, stay within that 35-mile limit.



"They were hungry."

ior weapons or uniforms but because of the stamina of a group of rugged and determined men.

In the second scene one hundred and forty years have rolled by. The year—1918; the setting—a Yankee dug-out somewhere in France. More hungry soldiers; no food for two days and they are sorry looking warriors. Everything is brought to a cheerful conclusion with milk and food and the signing of the Armistice.

From 1776 to 1942 the success of American soldiering has always hinged on one thing—food! The final scene of our play takes place in the office of an Air Corps General. Now it is World War number Two and once again the vital part that food plays is portrayed; this time the importance of physical pre-conditioning for air cadets weaves itself into the dialogue.

This is our story of the year. We



"They were worried."

"ALL responsibility in the future for food shortages will rest upon the shoulders of those who support an inadequate price policy for farm products, and no amount of recrimination or name-calling will lift this responsibility in the public mind, when as a result of mistakes which may occur today, food shortages of the future are experienced by the consumers of this land."

—National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation.

John Pew, Jr. American Farmer Candidate

AN OUTSTANDING candidate for the American Farmer degree, which will be awarded at the annual convention of the Future Farmers of America in Kansas City, October 25-29, is John Pew, Jr., of Mount Holly, N. J., son of Inter-State member John Pew.

John is a real farmer who combines modern farming methods with modern business methods. He really started farming when he enrolled in the vocational agriculture department at the Mount Holly High School, under the supervision of C. B. Davenport.

But, going back to the accomplishments on which he has been nominated for the American Farmer degree, we find the following.

He has one purebred Guernsey cow and two heifers. He also has two bull calves won as prizes in showmanship. Incidentally, his dairy herd would be much larger except for misfortunes which were enough to discourage older and established dairymen.

He has raised 88 purebred Duroc Jersey pigs, starting from a foundation of a sow and boar secured from Lauxmont Farm.

He has raised 8955 crossbred chicks, from which he has sold over eight tons of poultry meat. He now has 1300 fall chicks.

He raised 11.5 acres of corn in four years of high school corn projects in the State corn contest for vocational agriculture students.

He has raised 255 turkeys and now has 200 turkeys being prepared for the Fall and Winter market.

He grew 14 acres of string beans

one year, a project which gave him valuable experience in growing commercial truck crops.

He owns five acres of blueberry land, bought with his own earnings, and is now clearing it and raising plants.

He has kept records of all his projects and also soil fertility records. During his four years he has done \$10,500 worth of business, with a labor income of \$3,400.

He is now out of high school and last Spring he rented 80 acres of land on which he is growing seven acres of corn, 13 acres of wheat and 49 acres of soy beans, plus 11 acres of hybrid corn, raised under the supervision of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station for supplying hybrid seed corn to growers of the State. This project was started when he was a Junior in high school and he is, perhaps, the youngest farmer in New Jersey to cooperate with the Experiment Station in growing hybrid seed corn.

Last Spring John bought a tractor and combine, with which he is harvesting his own crops, his father's and some neighbors' crops and has had more requests for custom harvesting of soy beans this Fall than he can possibly handle. This machine was purchased, he said, because it is the kind of equipment with which he wants to operate a farm and which he feels is necessary for successful farming operations in this mechanical age.

"Cows are like people," says an association cow tester. "It takes some of them to keep the others."

ROOM RESERVATION

AT THE

Benjamin Franklin Hotel

Reservations should be made early and, if possible, through the offices of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative. Advance reservations will assure all delegates and members of securing accommodations at headquarters hotel.

Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative
401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Please reserve room accommodations at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel for the annual meeting, \$5.00 room with double bed ☐ \$6.00 room with twin beds ☐ \$3.50 single room ☐.

Check day of arrival—Nov. 16th ☐ Nov. 17th ☐.

Number in party..... Number rooms desired.....

Name.....

Address.....

WPB Order Says "Fewer and Lighter Cans"

Our milk cans are going to be different. They will be lighter and they are going to go without their umbrella type covers hereafter. A new WPB order (M-200) provides that the number of types of cans manufactured is being cut from 125 to 17. Sizes are confined to seven, ranging from one to ten gallon capacity.

Thinner steel plate will be used in the containers but the rims and bottoms, it is said, will still be of adequate thickness. Handles will be modified so as to use less steel. The ten-gallon can will be about six pounds lighter, two to three pounds of which will be a result of the elimination of the umbrella type cover.

The program will lower production to 855,000 milk cans in the 12 months ending next June 30. Last year the production totaled 2 million containers. It is estimated that 15,700 additional tons of steel will be saved, while last year 27,500 tons were used.

Milk Hauling Changes Not Yet Worked Out

Plans have not been completed for the re-arrangement of milk hauling routes in line with the ODT orders, which require that mileage reduction be effected by November 1. As announced previously, such changes as may be necessary can only be worked out fairly after all interested parties have had a chance to consider every detail involved.

It is hoped that preliminary arrangements can be completed in time to work out the necessary details before the deadline.

In the meantime, many rumors are circulating and a few unapproved changes have actually been made. Rumors are circulating that all milk must go to the nearest plant, that producers will be shifted from market to market, that some country plants will be closed, that some city plants will be consolidated, and other rumors too numerous to mention.

Instances have been brought to the attention of Inter-State of some haulers making changes in their routes despite the lack of organized or approved plans for such changes. Should any Inter-State member be adversely affected by such changes, please get in touch with the Inter-State fieldman or Inter-State office and we will endeavor to get to the bottom of the matter and see whether these changes were put into effect in proper form.

Inter-State directors, fieldmen and delegates will be informed of any definite developments as soon as they occur.

West Virginia Boy Wins FFA Speaking Contest

The outstanding public speakers in the Future Farmers of America Clubs of ten northeastern states met at New Brunswick, N. J. on September 11 in the North Atlantic Regional Public Speaking Contest. These boys presented their views on farm subjects of their choice and, naturally, under present conditions, related their talks to various phases of the war effort.

First place in the contest was won by Gerald Billups of the Buffalo Valley, W. Va., High School, his subject being "Farm for Defense."

Second honors went to John Metz of the Union County Regional High School, Springfield, N. J., who spoke on "Agriculture in our War Effort," while Richard Howman, Ashland, Ohio, High School placed third with his talk on "The Farmer's Role in our National Emergency."

Gerald Billups is a 17-year-old boy who has lived all his life on a 75-acre farm, and was graduated from high school last Spring. He has been an outstanding leader in his local chapter of FFA and is now third vice president of the West Virginia FFA Association.

The boys who took part in this contest have made a real study of various phases of agriculture's part in our war program, exhibiting a keen and sound knowledge of today's farm problems. It is upon boys like these that our next generation of farmers will depend for their leaders, and, with such leadership, our farm organizations will continue to serve their members soundly and sanely.

Rationing Boards Set Up for Farm Machinery

Plans are being developed in most farming areas right now to set up the machinery for rationing farm equipment.

Equipment such as tractors, milking machines, milk coolers, combines, potato diggers, fertilizer spreaders and other scarce items can be purchased hereafter only with the approval of the proper rationing authorities. Such farm equipment is classified in Group A. Group B, comprised of less scarce equipment, can be purchased upon certification of its current need.

Group C includes, principally, light farm machinery and hand tools and is covered by less strict regulations.

There are no regulations on the sale or transfer of used farm machinery, equipment or repair parts.

A man who attains his ideal never had one.



Rosalie and Mary Connell are in the scrap to lick the Japs, as evidenced by the scrap they are collecting. The picture was sent by their grandmother, Mrs. J. Y. Warner of West Grove, Pa.

Pennsylvania Commission Holding Price Hearings

Inter-State has requested of the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission that hearings be held in the several areas of the state in which Inter-State members sell their milk. These include Area 9, which is in and near Altoona; Area 10, including Huntingdon, Tyrone and Bedford; Area 14, which includes Lancaster, and Zone 2 of Area 1 and Zone 2 of Area 15, which include the area in Bucks, Montgomery and Chester counties adjacent to the Philadelphia market now covered by a Federal order.

Hearings have already been held by the Commission in several marketing areas, including Area 2 at Pittsburgh, Area 6 at Allentown and others. The calls of these hearings included the subjects of prices to be paid producers and to be charged consumers, the boundaries of the areas and other features concerning the price structure within the areas.

These are the first hearings held by the Commission for a complete consideration of price adjustments within the respective areas since the OPA price freezing orders became effective last May.

Competition in many of these areas is becoming so severe that, unless prices to producers are raised, supplies of milk in those markets may become dangerously short. Neighboring higher price markets are drawing milk from the areas ordinarily supplying many of these markets.

Little Girl: "I know something I won't tell."

Daddy: "Never mind, child. You will get over that when you're a little older."

CALENDAR OF LOCAL MEETINGS

Watch for Notice by Letter

District 2

Burlington County—Mount Holly Court House—8:00 P.M., October 23.

District 9

Kirkwood—Kirkwood School House—8:00 P.M., November 4.
Middletown—Middletown Fire House—8:00 P.M., October 26.
Newark—Administration Bldg., University of Delaware, Newark, Del., 8:00 P.M., October 27.

District 10

Providence—Providence High School 8:00 P.M., October 21.

District 11

Cochranville—Cochranville High School—8:00 P.M., October 23.
Kemblesville—Kemblesville M. E. Church, 8:00 P.M., October 27.
Oxford—Oxford Grange Hall—8:00 P.M., October 26.
Quarryville—Quarryville High School, Room 6—8:00 P.M., October 20.

District 12

Nassau—Cool Spring Community Hall—8:00 P.M., October 19.

District 13

Allensville—Calvin—Mill Creek School—8:00 P.M., November 2.
Marklesburg—Marklesburg School House—7:30 P.M., November 4.
McConnellstown—McConnellstown School—8:00 P.M., November 6.
Shavers Creek—(place to be announced)—8:00 P.M., November 9.
Shirleysburg—Shirleysburg Grange Hall—8:00 P.M., October 26.

District 15

Avon Grove—London Grove Grange Hall, Avondale, Pa.,—8:00 P.M., October 21.

District 20

Claysburg—Claysburg High School—8:00 P.M., October 19.
Cresson—Munster Grange Hall—8:00 P.M., October 22.
Curryville—Martinsburg Grange Hall—8:00 P.M., October 20.
Hollidaysburg—Harpster School Building—8:00 P.M., October 21.
Sinking Valley—Sinking Valley Grange Hall—8:00 P.M., October 26.
Williamsburg—Wilts Hotel—8:00 P.M., October 23.

District 23

Combined meeting of Bridgeton, Deerfield Street, Mullica Hill, Salem and Woodstown Locals—Daretown School—8:00 P.M., October 29.

Plans are under way for a nationwide "Hospitality Week." The simple aim of this program is this: Invite a service man as guest of honor to your Thanksgiving dinner. "Hospitality Week" extends from November 22 to November 29. The campaign will be centered around the theme of "Open your heart and home to our boys and girls in the service during Thanksgiving week."

CALL TO MEETING Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council will be held Wednesday, November 18th, at 2:00 P.M., in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., for the purpose of electing officers and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

(Signed) E. G. LECHNER, Secretary

Send Resolutions Early

The plan of handling resolutions at Inter-State's annual meetings in 1940 and 1941 worked so successfully that it will be in effect again this year. This plan requires that the resolutions to be presented for the action of the delegates be turned over to the Resolutions Committee early enough so they can be studied carefully and sound recommendations be made on them. This is a great aid to the delegates. The four rules governing these resolutions follow:

1. All resolutions must be in the hands of the committee by noon, Saturday, November 14.

2. Each resolution must be signed (a) if from a District or Local, by the president and secretary of that group; (b) if sponsored individually, by that individual.

3. Resolutions received on time will, at the direction of the Resolutions Committee, be mimeographed and copies given all delegates. They will take precedence over other resolutions.

4. Resolutions received after the deadline will not be mimeographed and will be presented from the floor by the sponsor only after other resolutions are disposed of.

The cooperation of members, delegates and Local officers on these points will insure smooth handling of all resolutions and will expedite and speed up the work of the delegate body.

Must Register to Get Any Fuel Oils

Not only oil that is used in oil burners is to be rationed, but also kerosene, distillate and other fuel oil used by farmers in their tractors and oil stoves or for any other purpose. Farmers and others who use these petroleum products for any purpose are required to register with their local war price and rationing boards, in order to obtain the coupons needed to purchase all fuel oils (except gasoline, which is already rationed).

The National Council of Farm Cooperatives has gone into this mat-

ter thoroughly and has received the assurance of OPA that there will be no attempt on the part of that agency to restrict the amount of fuel oils used in farm tractors or for other farm production purposes. Registration and purchase by the use of coupons is necessary, however, in order to complete the program and to permit OPA officials to control the consumption of heating fuels.

These restrictions cover all sales of fuel oils to farmers and others, whether the sale be made by an old line dealer or by a farm supply cooperative.

Under the regulations it is necessary for all sellers of such oils to obtain "coupon notes" from their customers to cover all sales made after October 1.

Milk Shortage Brings Slight Change In Order

Because of a severe shortage of milk in the Philadelphia market in late September, one provision of Order No. 61, regulating the handling of milk in the market, was suspended for the remainder of the month. This particular provision released those dealers who supply milk to the market during not more than 19 days of the month from being required to pay their producers the prices specified in the order. The order carries a provision to the same effect on milk sent into the market by outside dealers during the months of October, November, December and January.

Through this suspension such dealers could sell milk in the market in September as well as in those other months without being defined as a handler under the terms of the order, provided they did not sell milk in the market as many as 20 days of the month.

Office boy, nervously: "Sir, I think you are wanted on the phone."

Boss: "You think! Don't you know?"

Boy: "Well, sir, the man on the line said, 'Hello, is that you, you old billygoat?'"

7 Directors to Be Elected

Delegates in seven Districts of Inter-State will be called upon to meet following their election by their respective Locals and elect Directors to represent their Districts for 3-year terms on Inter-State's Board of Directors. These District delegate meetings are to be scheduled not later than November 10.

The names of the Directors whose terms expire and the Districts they represent, in which an election of a Director is to be held, follow:

District 2—Frederick Shangle
District 11—Eben M. Crowl
District 16—M. L. Stitt
District 17—Jos. S. Briggs
District 20—Kenzie S. Bagshaw
District 22—A. R. Marvel
District 26—D. E. Witherspoon

The directors elected by the delegates of these respective Districts will take office as of the first day of the annual delegate meeting, November 17.

Keep Your Milk Statements For Income Tax Records

The income tax law now before the National Congress will "pack a punch" as no other tax law in this country has ever done. That law will make it necessary for more American citizens to file an income tax return than ever before.

For a farmer to file an accurate income tax return, he must know in detail two important things: (1) his income and (2) the expenses chargeable to his farm business.

To the milk producer an important part of income is from his milk and the only accurate source of information on that is the statement which accompanies his milk check. Preserve these carefully. Having them on hand will eliminate guess work when you come to fill out that complicated set of blanks known as the income tax return.

As for expenses of operating the farm business, receipted bills and sales slips will be your biggest source of accurate information. Keep them, file them away so that you will have them when you want them, sometime between January 1 and March 15, when you will fill out that income tax return.

Preserve them after that, too, so they may be used as first hand evidence should there ever be a question raised about the correctness of your return.

The most serviceable of all assets is good will. When once you have it, it works for you automatically.

The emptier the pot the quicker it boils. So watch your temper.

Butterfat Tests Going Up

The State creamery inspector of New Jersey reports that the usual seasonal increase in the butterfat test of milk is now taking place. This has been especially noticeable since September 1, he reports.

During a recent period checks were made by that department on the butterfat tests of 38 dairies, the tests being correct in 32, while corrections were required for one or more producers in each of six dairies.

Fight Corn Borer Now

Corn harvest is the best time to fight corn borers, according to H. E. Hodgkiss of Pennsylvania State College. He says that by cutting corn stalks so as to leave not more than a six-inch stubble most of the borers will be taken off in the stalks and the other stubble will make possible a better plowing job, which will help destroy the few remaining.

All borers that may be in the stalks put in the silo are killed, but stalks that are not put into the silo should be shredded before being used for either feed or bedding. It is advisable to gather all waste stalks, cobs and thick stemmed weeds and destroy them, as such materials provide winter quarters for borers.

The spread of borers from corn grown on low land can be controlled by moving the stalks to higher ground, thus preventing the borers being carried down stream to new locations.

Home Made Strip Cup Beats Purchased Types

A very efficient and inexpensive way to detect udder infection in the individual cows of a herd is by the use of a piece of black metal or black composition material, such as the smooth side of an old phonograph record, says E. J. Perry, extension dairyman at Rutgers University.

Mr. Perry suggests using an old phonograph record, cutting it down to a size of 4 x 8 1/2 inches and fitting it, sloping fashion, into a 10-cent baking pan. The fore milk from each quarter is then milked onto this device which, says Perry, is superior to the use of the better-known wire strainer strip cup.

A watery type of milk can easily be distinguished from normal milk. Milk with a bloody tinge shows up plainly as pinkish on the black background, while flaky or ropy milk can be seen as easily as on a wire screen.

Milk from the four quarters can be put on the plate at one time and any differences in the type of milk will be readily apparent.

OUTSTANDING RECORD

Made By
This Farmer
with

BEACON
TEST COW
RATION

Oscar Twitchell of Bryants Pond, Maine, with his highest producer, FAIRY PRIDE GOLDIE. She produced 703 pounds of butterfat in the D. H. I. A. year ending June 30, 1942 (2X milking).

★ These Production Figures are Proof of Good Management and Good Feeding

For Month of July, 1942

Figures from Records of Local D. H. I. A. of which Oscar E. Twitchell & Sons are members:	Average Herd	Twitchell Herd
Number of cows.....	12.7	23
Number of dry cows.....	1.3	3
Pounds of milk per cow.....	695	740
Average Test.....	4.5	5.9
Pounds of fat per cow.....	31.2	44.3
Value of product per cow.....	\$17.85	\$25.91
Cost of feed per cow.....	6.34	6.80
Value of product above all feed costs per cow.....	11.51	19.11
Return per dollar feed cost.....	2.82	3.81

(Number of milkings daily—2)
For the past year the Twitchell Herd has returned \$154.75 per cow above all feed costs.
(Milk shipped to Boston market, 20c per cwt. deducted for hauling to shipping station.)

Oscar Twitchell is a dairyman whose livelihood depends on getting the best production from his cows. For that reason he's an enthusiastic user of the long-term Beacon Feeding Plan that really pays off in big dividends. For the year ending June 30, 1942—the third on Beacon Test Cow Ration—his fine herd of 22 Jerseys averaged 8900 pounds of milk and 477 pounds of fat, topping last year's high record. This was done on twice a day milking.

Year after year Beacon Test Cow Ration has supported outstandingly high production on cows of every breed. It builds up the cow's flesh, body reserves and health so that she naturally reaches and maintains a higher production level both in present and succeeding lactations. There is no forcing or over-stimulation with Beacon Test Cow Ration. Why not start your cows on this highly nutritional, high-quality feeding program? See your nearest Beacon Dealer.

THE BEACON MILLING CO., Inc., Cayuga, N. Y.

FEED
THE

BEACON SYSTEM

A proved feeding plan for the entire life cycle of the dairy cow.

If you must sell some cows, get rid of the lowest producers first. The good cows will give you the best return on both feed and labor.

War's Effects Hit Milk Industry

PRODUCTION of milk in several important fluid milk areas is showing a tendency to lag. Impending shortages have been reported in Pittsburgh, Chicago, Boston and Washington, D. C., and certain Philadelphia dealers have experienced shortages in recent weeks. In the Philadelphia milk shed daily production per dairy ran, early this year, from 7 to 11 percent ahead of the corresponding months of 1941—until June, when it dropped to approximately 2 percent above June, 1941. Production in July and August were only 1.4 and 3.2 percent, respectively, over the corresponding months a year earlier. These increases, as indicated by Inter-State records, were small in spite of comparatively good weather and crop conditions and in spite of milk prices considerably higher than a year earlier.

Feed supplies appear adequate so far as current needs are concerned but it is pointed out in the "Dairy Situation," published by USDA, that shortages of certain feeds may develop later in this area if transportation difficulties should arise.

Feed prices in Philadelphia have continued their upward trend, with increases for various feeds in September of as much as 2.2 percent over August, bran being the only one of nine listed feeds that showed a decrease. Compared with September, 1941, prices ranged as much as 12.7 percent higher, cottonseed meal alone being lower. See table on page 15.

Milk consumption has continued to gain, the Milk Industry Foundation reporting that September sales of 152 leading distributors throughout the country had increased 17.6 percent over September, 1941. Although accurate market-wide figures for Philadelphia have been available only since April of this year, information published by the Market Administrator indicates that the daily average sales of 2,101,553 pounds in August were 3.7 percent above the daily average for April, May and June.

Industrial payrolls in the Philadelphia area, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, have continued their marked upward trend. In the October issue of its "Business Review," this bank reports that weekly income from wage payments is now higher than at any other time in records extending back through 1923. The average hourly wage paid in all manufacturing industries in the 5-county area around Philadelphia was reported at 95.2 cents in August,

1942, as compared with 80.7 cents in August, 1941.

Fluid milk markets continued firm in spite of continued high production. The Class I price at Boston was increased 22 cents to \$3.75 and the Class I price in New York was raised 20 cents, to \$3.30 in the 201-210 mile zone. These prices were 48 cents and 42 cents, respectively, higher than a year earlier. In Indianapolis the Class I price was increased 16 cents, to \$2.72 per hundredweight. Retail prices on the other hand remained fairly constant during recent weeks, due to OPA orders.

The price of 92-score butter at New York was 42.75 cents on September 12, 6 cents higher than a year earlier and only 3 cents below the 1929 price of that date. The price continued upward during the past month until the enactment of the Economic Stabilization act, when it was stabilized at 46.5 cents.

Cream prices in the major markets at the close of September were \$1.00 to \$1.50 higher than a month earlier. Prices for cream approved for Pennsylvania and Lower Merion Township ranged from \$20.75 to \$22.00 per 40-quart can of 40 percent cream during the week ending October 10. Production in some areas was reported decreasing, but supplies on hand seemed adequate to meet the demand.

Cheese prices experienced sharp advances recently on the Plymouth, Wisconsin, Cheese Exchange. The price of 23.25 cents per pound for Twins was the same as during early October last year. An abnormal storage situation has existed with respect to cheese, in that the total storage stocks amounted to 245 million pounds on September 1, compared with 152 million pounds on September 1, 1941, and a 5-year average of 123 million pounds. Although storage stocks of cheese are large, there has been an exceedingly heavy reduction of stocks in recent weeks.

Stocks of evaporated milk held on September 1, 1942, totalling 211,000,000 pounds, were 27 percent less than on September 1, 1941, and 29 percent under the 5-year (1936-40) average for that date. A very rapid decline in stocks has occurred recently, in spite of smaller purchases for lend-lease.

Government purchases of evaporated milk during the first two weeks of September totalled only 11,800 cases. During August approximately 10 percent less evaporated milk was packed than

during August, 1941, although prior to August, monthly production had been somewhat higher than last year.

Evaporated milk prices have recovered somewhat as compared with the past summer, which had been lower than during 1941, when government purchases for shipment abroad were heavy. The price situation for milk for evaporating purposes reflects the government's policy in attempting to encourage a shift to dry milk production. The latter product has gained preference for shipment abroad in view of the shortage of shipping space.

Dry milk prices, consequently, have shown the effect of the government policy and are at present substantially higher than a year ago. The government has urged production of spray process dry milk, a fact reflected in the late September price of 15 to 15.5 cents per pound in car lots at New York.

Production of American or Cheddar cheese increased 25 percent during 1941 and, according to USDA estimates, it is expected to increase another 25 percent during 1942. The USDA reported that commercial stocks of cheese on September 1, 1942, totalled 281,629,000 pounds, which was only 4 percent larger than on September 1, a year ago. This was, however, 135 million pounds above the previous 5-year average for that date. Heavy government purchases occurred during July, causing a large out-of-storage movement in August. The government holdings of cheese on September 1 amounted to about 95 million pounds.

Butter stocks on September 1, however, were considerably lower than the 1937-41 average, the 152,037,000 pounds in storage also being 24 percent less than on September 1, 1941. It was emphasized by the USDA in the "Dairy Situation" that such stocks would be sufficient to meet military needs and normal civilian requirements, but it was suggested that civilian demand for dairy products may be well above normal. This is expected, due to the 3 billion pound shortage of meats and to a generally tight supply situation with respect to other fats and oils.

One of the questions in an examination on the subject of stock-raising was, "Name four different kinds of sheep."

An inspiring youth gave this for the answer: "Black sheep, white sheep, Mary's little lamb, and the hydraulic ram."

Feed Price Summary for September, 1942

Compiled by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative Inc. from data supplied by a selected list of feed dealers.

Ingredient	Sept. 1942 (\$ per T.)	Aug. 1942 (\$ per T.)	Sept. 1941 (\$ per T.)	% Change Sept., 1942 compared with Sept., '41
Wheat Bran.....	45.14	45.63	40.12	+12.51
Cottonseed Meal 41%.....	49.79	49.69	52.51	-5.18
Gluten Feed 23%.....	40.40	39.52	35.85	+12.69
Linseed Meal 34%.....	45.07	44.46	41.30	+9.13
Corn Meal.....	45.06	45.01	41.68	+8.11
Mixed Dairy Ration 16%.....	44.64	44.20	41.24	+8.24
" " 24%.....	50.38	50.17	46.83	+7.58
" " 32%.....	52.94	51.91	51.33	+3.14
Brewer's Grains.....	40.14	39.59	37.18	+7.96

All Trucks Must Have Certificate of Necessity

Every truck travelling the streets and highways of America on and after November 15, 1942, must carry a "Certificate of War Necessity." This order covers all motor vehicles except private passenger cars, motor cycles, and equipment of the armed forces.

This includes trucks owned by farmers and used for a farmer's own hauling, as well as trucks operating for hire.

The issuance of gasoline rationing books and the right to buy tires and tubes or to have tires recapped will depend upon the information supplied in obtaining the Certificate.

It is each truck owner's or operator's responsibility to see that his truck is properly registered and the proper records kept.

Meeting Calendar

- October 20—South Jersey Inter-State Milk Market Committee—Woodbury, N. J.
- October 27—Altoona-Huntingdon Inter-State Milk Market Committee—Holidaysburg, Pa.
- October 27—Trenton Inter-State Milk Market Committee—19 W. State Street, Trenton, N. J.
- November 17-18—Annual meeting, Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative—Philadelphia, Pa.
- December 2-4—Annual meeting, National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation—Chicago, Ill.

"You know, I think that new recruit used to be a bookkeeper."
"Why?"
"Well, every time he stands at ease he tries to put his rifle behind his ear."



The question in the physiology examination read: "How may one obtain a good posture?"

The country boy wrote: "Keep the cows off it and let it grow up awhile."

Our Inter-State is just as strong as we (you and I) make it. Attend and take part in all meetings.

Report of the Field and Test Department, Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative

The following statistics show the operations of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative field representatives in connection with testing, weighing and general membership work, during September, 1942.

Farm Calls.....	1012
Non-Farm Calls.....	313
Butterfat Tests.....	2405
Plants Investigated.....	34
Herd Samples Tested.....	206
Brom Thymol Tests.....	363
Microscopic Tests.....	225
Membership Solicitations.....	282
New Members Signed.....	41
District Meetings.....	3
Attendance.....	156
Committee Meetings.....	4
Attendance.....	33
Other Meetings.....	4
Attendance.....	190



STEWART CLIPMASTER

New anti-friction tension control assures perfect tension between blades for cooler, lighter running—faster, easier clipping. Makes blades stay sharp longer. Exclusive Stewart design ball-bearing motor is air cooled and entirely enclosed in the insulated EASY-GRIP handle that is barely two inches in diameter. Completely insulated—no ground wire required. The fastest clipping, smoothest running, easiest-to-use clipper for cows, horses, dogs, mules, etc. A \$25 value for \$21.95 complete. 100-120 volts. Special voltages slightly higher. At your dealer's. Send for FREE catalog of Stewart electric and hand-power clipping and shearing machines. Made and guaranteed by Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, Dept. 46, 5600 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois. Over Half a Century Making Quality Products.

Member's Exchange

The Review is your paper. You may use its columns without cost to tell other Inter-State members what you have for sale. This offer is not open to dealers or agents even though they may be members but is designed to help members dispose of their own products.

A four-line limit (about 30 words) in this type size is permitted each member in any one issue, this space to include member's name and address. Notice must reach our office by the 10th of the month of issue.

Sale 180 registered Holsteins Oct. 21, 11:00 A.M. Bang's negative, TB accredited. 70 cows; 25 bred heifers; 30 yearlings; 30 bulls, 6 mo. to service age; 25 calves. All young cattle born on this farm. J. P. Thompson and Son, Nine Points, Pa., 18 mi. south of Lancaster, Rt. 896.

Sale 35 registered Holsteins, October 20, 12:00 noon. One of Penna's best Holstein herds; yearly averages up to 495 pounds fat; twice-a-day milking. Bang's certified, TB accredited. H. R. Metzler, Paradise, Pa., 1 mi. south of Rt. 30.

Inter-State's job now more than ever is to take care of your milk marketing problems.

CASH PRIZES

For Winning Pictures in the

REVIEW PICTURE CONTEST

An opportunity to turn your really good snapshots into money.

Prizes . . .

\$5.00 if picture is used on front page, \$1.00 if used on inside page.

Open to . . .

Members of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative and their families.

Requirements . . .

1. Clear, sharp outlines, attractive background.
2. Farm subject that will interest others on its merits.
3. Description of Picture—Who? What? When? Where?
4. Identification of sender.

Mail to Inter-State Milk Producers Review, 401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

(Unused pictures will be returned)



MR. DAIRY FARMER:

Who Will Take Up Your Surplus This Year?

... and next year? ... and every year?

The big question every dairy farmer asks himself is being answered by the Ice Cream Industry in a manner that makes this industry one of the best friends the dairy farmer has.

Why? ... Because each year Ice Cream manufacturers buy more and more of your surplus milk and improve the price you receive for all your milk.

This year the dairy farmers will sell the Ice Cream Industry over 6 billion pounds of fluid milk as a source of cream and milk solids for Ice Cream.

The Ice Cream Industry appreciates the cooperation of American Dairy Farmers who make possible this ever-increasing production ... and you farmers realize that this growing demand makes The Ice Cream Industry an important contributor to your farm's cash income.

**THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF ICE CREAM MANUFACTURERS**
BARR BUILDING WASHINGTON, D. C.

Ice Cream is the "Balance Wheel" of the Dairy Industry

Facts Worth Knowing:

- The largest demand for milk for the Ice Cream Industry comes during your period of greatest production.
- The Ice Cream Industry aids in price stabilization by using 4 BILLION pounds of milk and cream during the heaviest milk production months.
- The Ice Cream Industry uses large quantities of other farm products, such as: Fruits, Nuts, Sugar, Honey, Corn Sugar, Eggs, etc.
- The Ice Cream Industry pays favorable prices for surplus milk.
- The National Nutrition Program calls for the use of milk and milk products and fruits in the diet of the nation.
- Ice Cream is a nutritious dairy food. More than One and one-half Billion Quarts will be eaten this year.

• Send for Free Booklet, "Ice Cream Industry and The Dairy War Economy"—Write 1110 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

INTER-STATE Milk Producers Review

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY

Vol. XXIII

Philadelphia, Pa., No

Warren Hall, College of Agr.,
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The "Axis" After Turkey

Class III Out in New Jersey, Army Milk Price Raised

TWO MILK price hearings were held in New Jersey within the past month. A hearing on October 13 considered the matter of eliminating Class III milk and also limiting the amount that could be classified in Class II. Another subject of the same hearing was the establishment of a container deposit.

As a result of this hearing an order was issued, effective November 1, which suspends, until further notice, the classification known as Class III, or excess, milk. This is for milk in excess of fluid milk and fluid cream requirements.

In issuing this order Director Arthur F. Foran has put into effect a sound plan in keeping with the supply and demand situation. It puts New Jersey on a basis similar to the Philadelphia market, which has only two classes, and is generally considered a realistic approach to the current milk marketing situation in a fluid milk area. The short supplies and the local demand for dairy products is such that fluid milk and only the highest valued manufactured products should be recognized in the pricing of milk.

Another hearing was held on October 22, to consider prices to be charged for and paid to producers for milk sold to the United States Government for use in fluid form by the armed forces. As a result of

this hearing, Director Foran issued an order which becomes effective on November 16, restoring the price of milk used for this purpose to the regular prices for milk of similar grade. From May until November 16 the price of milk used for the armed forces was \$3.37 per hundred pounds of 3.5 percent milk, or for Grade "A" with the bacteria bonus included was \$3.77. The regular prices are \$3.60 for "B" milk, and \$4.00 for "A" milk, including bacteria bonus.

Inter-State appeared at both of these hearings. In the hearing on elimination of Class III it was strongly urged that, due to the supply situation, there is now no justification for such a classification.

In the testimony presented concerning prices to be paid producers for milk supplied to the armed forces, Inter-State presented statistical data showing the production and supply situation, emphasized that production costs were the same regardless of the ultimate purchasers of this milk and that milk producers should not be paid a lower price than set by the Control Board for other than army use.

Emphasis was given to the supply situation, indicating a possible shortage of milk which may bring rationing or "stretching" in order to cover total demand.

Penna. Holds Price Hearings, Three in One Week

THE PENNSYLVANIA Milk Control Commission has held or scheduled several hearings during recent weeks. A hearing was held at Scranton several weeks ago, covering producer prices, area boundaries and related subjects. Another was held at Allentown on October 6, covering the same subjects as they apply to the Lehigh marketing area and at which Inter-State, through F. P. Willits, Jr., informed the Commission that Inter-State was urging an adjustment of the boundaries of that area so as to transfer those parts of Bucks and Montgomery counties now in Area 6 over to Zone 2 of Area 1. No data was presented by Inter-State at that hearing as to prices.

Another hearing held at Pittsburgh on October 13-14 covered the entire matter of prices to producers and consumers, area boundaries and

related subjects as they would apply to the Pittsburgh area. The Dairy-men's Cooperative Sales Association carried the heavy load for producers at that hearing, presenting practically all the statistical information in addition to that given by Professor



Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Collins of Federalburg, Md., assure us that this is no ordinary hedge. It is a kudzu vine, very rank and fast growing, and is highly satisfactory as a live-stock feed.

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

W. L. Barr, of Pennsylvania State College. He placed on the record data concerning the cost of production as obtained in cost studies and surveys made by the Farm Economics Department of the College.

Inter-State had requested of the Milk Control Commission that hearings be held by the Commission in Zone 2 of Area 1, Zone 2 of Area 15 and in Areas 9, 10 and 14, these requests having been filed with the Commission on September 9. The first hearing was scheduled at Ebensburg on November 12, to cover the Johnstown - Altoona area and at Huntingdon on November 13, to cover Zone 2 of Area 10.

The third hearing, also in compliance with Inter-State's request of September 9, has been scheduled to be held at Norristown on November 19. This hearing will cover, among other subjects, prices to be paid producers in Zone 2 of Area 1 and Zone 2 of Area 15 and the boundaries of these areas.

This is a total of three hearings within eight days and during which eight-day period is also being held the Inter-State annual meeting, which had been scheduled and announced months before.

Although formal written request for these hearings was sent to the Milk Control Commission on September 9, following the appointment of H. N. Cobb as a second member of the Commission, the matter of holding hearings had been discussed informally well in advance of that date.

The testimony presented by Inter-State at the Ebensburg and Huntingdon hearings covers not only the cost of production situation as it now exists but also the serious labor problem which milk producers are facing.

When a man is no longer anxious to do better than well, he is done for.
—Benj. Robert Haydon.

"Dearest, your stockings are wrinkled."
"You brute! I haven't any on."

Some Recent Correspondence

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS COOPERATIVE
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

November 2, 1942

Mr. P. C. Turner, President
Interstate Farmers Council, Inc.
Baltimore, Maryland.

Dear Mr. Turner:

You have asked me as to the situation obtaining in this territory with respect to the production of milk. All I can say is that this production is declining daily and has reached a figure per herd which is practically identical with the production last year, although we are faced with a demand for from 12 to 15 percent more fluid milk than was required a year ago. During the earlier part of this season we were able to meet this demand, but as a result of the terribly acute labor shortage in this section, farmers are going out of business at a rate, if which not shortly stopped, is going to put us in actual want as far as milk is concerned. The worst of this is that this deficiency is one which will take years to remedy. Being a milk producer yourself you know as well as I that no efficiency engineer yet has been smart enough to grow a heifer to breeding age in less than about 18 months nor get her bred and normally freshened in less than 9 months more, nor put her up to her point of maximum efficiency until she has come through three 12-month gestation cycles. This is one job that not even Mr. Kaiser of West Coast ship building fame could speed.

Less than two weeks ago we started keeping a record of cases, as reported to us by our eleven fieldmen, of milk producers, members of this Cooperative, who have gone out of business very recently and who are about to quit the production of milk as the result of their impossibility to secure farm labor. Of these eleven fieldmen only one, to my knowledge, knew that we were keeping any such record. This morning, however, this particular file contains the names of 29 such member producers.

Last Friday evening I attended a meeting in one of our producing areas and found that, in the last 12 months, the number of member producers in this territory had dropped from 264 to 227. This particular area is being heavily drawn on by defense industries.

You recall last winter that the principal subject of discussion at the Annual Meeting of the Northeastern Dairy Conference was the anticipated drain on farm labor by the Selective Service Act, and you remember how a committee was appointed to discuss this matter with the National Draft authorities.

We have just recently made an analysis of what is happening to the farm labor which is leaving the farms and among other things, have discovered that where 14 skilled farm employees have entered the armed services, 74 more have left the farm, attracted by the higher pay and shorter hours held out as inducements to them by industry. I am convinced that if the agricultural population had only the problem of furnishing its fair quota for the armed forces, it could supply them and continue to grow the foods necessary for the war effort.

Up to the present time our farmers have been turning in large numbers to the use of the milking machine. I received, a few days ago, a report that one of our largest milking machine companies, the De Laval Separator Company, is having its milking machine output entirely stopped, this by governmental order. This edict is going to add a further burden to our already harassed producers.

On top of this, too, some truck drivers are notifying farmers in various parts of our milk shed, that effective November 1st all milk must be delivered by the farmers

to the main roads and that no more barn or milk-house pickups will be made. This is in anticipation of ODT rubber conservation orders.

Since I started to dictate this letter I have received a call from one of the largest and most responsible milk producers in this area. He is beside himself and does not know where to turn. Where this business is going to end, I do not know but of this I am sure;—the average farmer in this territory is so short of labor, so overworked and so discouraged that unless something concrete, adequate, and above all things, sensible, is done and done very quickly, we are going to face a shortage of milk which will not only be extremely serious but which will take several years to overcome.

The purely physical aspects of the situation are the worst I have ever seen in my experience. In addition, I am quite as worried as to the morale of the average milk producer with whom we come in contact. As you well know he has put in a season of toil utterly incomprehensible to the average man. He took seriously the country's request for increased production last year and grew the stuff. As a man of rural background, you know as well as I that the average farmer is considerably more sensitive than people realize. The mauling which he has taken at the hands of practically everybody this season, when he was working harder than he has ever worked in his life to grow food for what he felt was a national need, has left him bruised and sore and completely discouraged.

The whole business is very disheartening to me.

Very truly yours,

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' COOPERATIVE
(Signed) O. H. HOFFMAN, JR.,
General Manager.

INTER-STATE FARMERS COUNCIL, INC.
BALTIMORE, MD.

November 3, 1942.

Mr. O. H. Hoffman, Jr., Gen. Mgr.
Inter-State Milk Producers' Coop.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Mr. Hoffman:

Your letter on the labor situation of November 2nd is a "masterpiece."

I am sending a copy of it to the local Man Power Board, having already sent them letters on the same subject from Mr. Derrick and Dr. Shermantine.

I am asked to attend a meeting of the Federal Man Power Commission in Washington this coming Friday and at that time will read your letter to them, as it is the most forceful letter on the subject I have received.

Best wishes.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) P. C. TURNER, President
INTER-STATE FARMERS COUNCIL, INC.

TELEGRAM

P. C. TURNER

11-5-42.

REFERENCE PARAGRAPH TWO MY LETTER NOVEMBER TWO, FIGURE OF TWENTY-NINE GIVEN AS PRODUCERS GOING OR GONE OUT OF BUSINESS NOW INCREASED TO FORTY-THREE.

O. H. HOFFMAN, JR.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

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Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative Incorporated 401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICERS

F. P. Willits, Honorary President
B. H. Welty, President
A. R. Marvel, Vice-President
H. E. Jamison, Assistant Secretary
F. P. Willits, Assistant Treasurer
O. H. Hoffman, Jr., General Manager
F. P. Willits, Jr., Statistician
A. Evans Kephart, Counsel

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2. Frederick Shangle, Trenton, N. J. R. 2
3. Wm. H. Holloway, Newark, Md.
4. J. W. Keith, Centerville, Md.
5. Fred W. Bleiler, New Tripoli, Pa. R. 1
6. H. K. Martin, Goodville, Pa.
7. Furman H. Gyger, Kimberton, Pa.
8. J. Leslie Ford, Newark, Del.
9. J. Lawson Crothers, North East, Md.
10. E. M. Crowl, Oxford, Pa.
11. W. H. Jump, Houston, Del.
12. H. B. Stewart, Huntingdon, Pa. R. 1
13. *Howard W. Wickersham, Kelton, Pa.
14. *M. L. Stitt, Port Royal, Pa.
15. John Carvel Sutton, Kennedyville, Md.
16. *Kenzie S. Bagshaw, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
17. Coy E. Meakle, Everett, Pa. R. 3
18. *Charles R. Hires, Jr., Salem, N. J.
19. *B. H. Welty, Waynesboro, Pa. R. 4
20. D. E. Witherspoon, Chambersburg, Pa.
21. Honorary Life Member—F. P. Willits, Ward, Pa.
*Member of Executive Committee

FIELD DEPARTMENT

F. P. Willits, Jr., Director
C. E. Cowan, Lancaster, Pa., Asst. Director
C. Reynolds, Denton, Md., Asst. Director
E. P. Bechtel, Collegeville, Pa.
J. J. Camp, Roaring Spring, Pa.
E. C. Dunning, Chambersburg, Pa.
Floyd R. Ealy, Bloomall, Pa.
Clayton L. Keener, Nottingham, Pa.
H. D. Kinsey, Quakertown, Pa.
J. T. Plummer, Lewistown, Pa.
Louis F. Tomey, Easton, Md.
D. W. Winter, Glenside, Pa.

SECONDARY MARKET MANAGERS

Altonna - Huntingdon—J. J. Camp, Roaring
Spring, Pa., Phone 118-M.
Lancaster—C. E. Cowan, County Extension
Office, Lancaster, Pa., Phone 2-7977.
South Jersey—Floyd R. Ealy, County Extension
Office, Woodbury, N. J., Box 334, Phone 800.
Trenton—Frederick Shangle, 19 W. State St.,
Trenton, N. J., Phone 3-4083.
Wilmington—Floyd R. Ealy, 103 W. 7th St.,
Wilmington, Del., Phone 2-7464.

The Axis leaders were playing
contract bridge in Hitler's mountain
retreat.

"Three diamonds," said Herr
Goering.

"No bid," said Goebels.

"Five diamonds," said Von Rib-
bentrop.

"One club," said Schickelgruber.

"Pass."

"Pass."

"Pass."

There are two things you should
give your children—a good example
and a good education.

Now They Really Know

One of the unfounded charges that
emanated from the fight on the price
ceiling bill in Washington during
September was that the farm leaders
at Washington did not represent the
farmers. This charge was disproved
by the barrage of letters, telegrams
and personal calls from farmers to
their Senators and Representatives,
these messages being in homespun
language that had the ring of 100
percent sincerity.

Now further proof has been pro-
vided, showing the real temper of
the farmers on this matter. That
was provided on November 3, when
some of the most out-spoken critics
of the farm groups and their leaders
at Washington were notified by a
majority of the voters in their respec-
tive areas that their services were no
longer needed at Washington.

Personal Glimpses

Lancaster county's corn husking
king is **Paul Van Cleve** of R. 4,
Lancaster. For the second straight
year he topped all other contes-
tants in the county corn husking con-
test, which took place near Mt.
Joy in mid-October. In 80 minutes
of work he husked 25.08 bushels.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Oyler of
Fayetteville learned recently that
their sons, **Private Ralph L. Oyler**
and **Private Glenn W. Oyler**, who
enlisted in the Army Air Corps in
September, are at McClellan Field,
California.

Wm. Lauderdale, who is chair-
man of the Trenton Inter-State Milk
Market Committee, was recently
elected a member of the Board of
Directors of the Flemington Auction
Market Cooperative Association, to
serve for a three-year term.

One of Maryland's representatives
to attend the National 4-H Club
Congress, to be held in Chicago in
December, will be **Nell Waddell** of
Conowingo, Cecil county. **Gertrude
Davidson** of Queenstown will be
another Maryland representative.

The 34 purebred Holsteins sold by
H. R. Metzler of Paradise, at
auction in October, brought an
average of \$286.84 per head, the top
price being \$475.00.

In spite of his service with the
U. S. Army some place in the South
Seas, **Lt. Col. H. Wallace Cook's**
Holstein herd continues to be among
the leaders in the New Castle
County, Del., Dairy Herd Improve-
ment Association. In September
their average production was 34.6
pounds of butterfat and 1068 pounds
of milk. **Mrs. Cook** now supervises
the operation of the farm and herd.

Two prominent Inter-State mem-
bers have been elected to the Dela-
ware Legislature, **Harris B. Mc-**

Dowell, Jr., being elected State
Senator and **E. Leland Pleasanton**
a member of the Delaware House of
Representatives. Both of these men
are from Middletown.

Norman Wood, Peach Bottom,
Pa., a veteran member of the Penn-
sylvania House of Representatives,
was re-elected to that position by a
three to one majority. **Furman
Gyger** of Chester county was also
re-elected to the same body by a
majority of five to two.

The farms of the late **Dr. Wm. J.
Stewart**, former delegate of South-
ern Lancaster Local, have been pur-
chased by **John Kreider**, Quarry-
ville, Pa.

In an unopposed election, the
voters of Talbot county, Md., re-
turned **A. R. Marvel** to the Mary-
land State Senate for his second
consecutive term.

Miss Anne H. Ranck, daughter
of **Mr. and Mrs. Wenger Ranck**,
West Lampeter, Pa., was sworn in as
a WAAC on Oct. 30 and reports
soon to the WAAC training center
at Daytona Beach, Fla.

Walter Kirby, early treasurer of
Inter-State Milk Producers' As-
sociation, died late in October at his
home in Columbus, N. J.

Heaven never helps the man who
will not act. —*Shakespeare.*

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MAN-
AGEMENT, CIRCULATION, etc., required by
the Acts of Congress of August 24, 1912, and March
3, 1933, of INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS
REVIEW, published monthly at Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania, for October 1, 1942.

State of Pennsylvania—
County of Philadelphia—

Before me, a notary public in and for the State
and county aforesaid, personally appeared **H. E.
Jamison**, who, having been duly sworn according to
law, deposes and says that he is the Editor and
Business Manager of the Inter-State Milk Producers'
Review and that the following is, to the best of his
knowledge and belief, a true statement of the own-
ership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication
for the date shown in the above caption, required by
the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the
Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537,
Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse
of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher,
editor, managing editor, and business managers
are: Publisher—Inter-State Milk Producers' Co-
operative, Inc., 401 North Broad St., Philadelphia,
Pa. Editor—H. E. Jamison, 401 North Broad St.,
Philadelphia, Pa. Managing Editor—None. Busi-
ness Manager—H. E. Jamison, 401 North Broad St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

2. That the owner is Inter-State Milk Producers'
Cooperative, Inc., 401 North Broad St., Philadelphia,
Pa. No stockholder owns as much as one percent
of the total amount of stock. President—B. H.
Welty, Waynesboro, Pa. R. 4. Vice-President—
A. R. Marvel, Easton, Md. Assistant Secretary—
H. E. Jamison, 401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and
other security holders owning or holding 1 percent
or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or
other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving
the names of the owners, stockholders, and security
holders, if any, contain not only the list of stock-
holders and security holders as they appear upon
the books of the company but also, in cases where
the stockholder or security holder appears upon the
books of the company as trustee or in any other
fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corpora-
tion for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also
that the said two paragraphs contain statements
embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to
the circumstances and conditions under which stock-
holders and security holders who do not appear upon
the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and
bonds in a capacity other than that of a bona
fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe
that any other person, associations, or corporation
has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock,
bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

H. E. JAMISON, Editor.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day
of September, 1942. Ruth N. Shires,
(My commission expires May 6, 1944)

See December Review for Annual Meeting Report

The annual meeting will have just
about finished its sessions when this
issue of the Review is delivered to
readers. We are sending this issue
out on schedule in order that the
prices and related data will be
received at its regular time.

The December Review will carry
a full report of the annual delegate
meeting and will be placed in the
mails as promptly after December
15 as possible. We regret the delay
in getting this report to members,
but to carry it in the November
Review would require a postpone-
ment of about ten days in going to
press and in delivery.

We can report informally at this
time, however, that the secretaries
of those Districts where directors
are being elected report the follow-
ing directors re-elected for three-
year terms: District 2, Frederick
Shangle, Trenton, N. J.; District
11, E. M. Crowl, Oxford, Pa.;
District 17, Jos. S. Briggs, Yardley,
Pa.; District 20, Kenzie S. Bagshaw,
Hollidaysburg, Pa.; and District
22, A. R. Marvel, Easton, Md.

In addition, C. G. Niesley, Me-
chanicsburg, Pa., has been elected to
succeed M. L. Stitt, Port Royal, as
director from District 16 and H.
Lester Oyler, Chambersburg, Pa.,
has been elected to succeed D. E.
Witherspoon, Chambersburg, as di-
rector from District 26. Both Mr.
Stitt and Mr. Witherspoon declined
nominations in their respective
Districts.

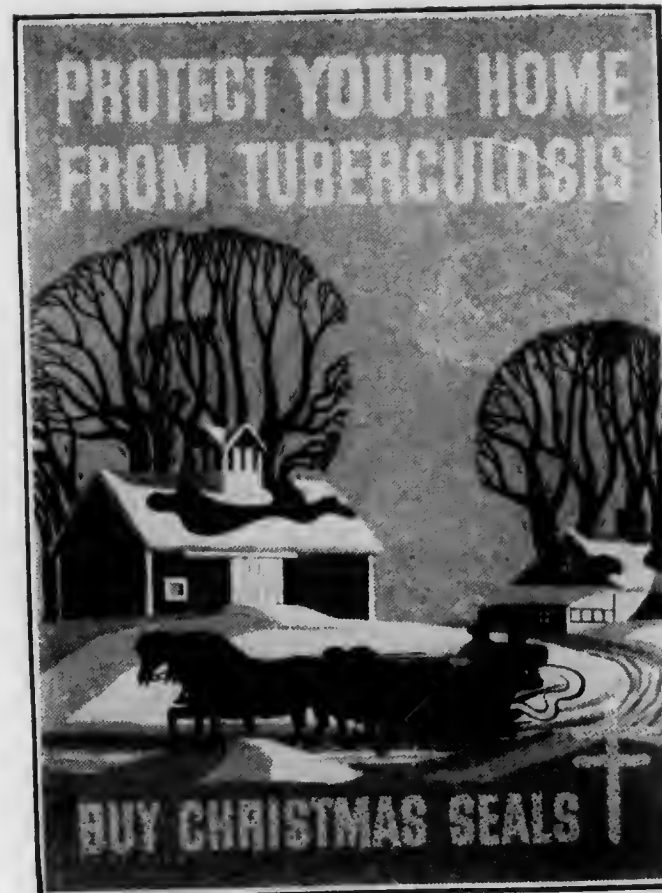
Bomberger Rejoins U. of Maryland Staff

The appointment of **Dr. F. B.
Bomberger** as Professor of Market-
ing and Coordinator of Marketing
Work in the Extension Service of the
University of Maryland has been
announced by President **H. C.
Byrd**. The appointment was effec-
tive October 1.

Dr. Bomberger is well known in
Maryland, having been graduated
from the University of Maryland in
1894 and was connected officially
with that institution until 1930,
when he resigned to take a position
with the Federal Farm Board. In
November, 1933, he was appointed
President of the Baltimore Bank for
Cooperatives, which position he held
until a few weeks ago.

In his previous work in Maryland
he was active in the organization
of the Maryland State Dairymen's
Association and the Maryland and
Virginia Milk Producers' Associa-
tion, as well as other marketing
cooperatives.

Buy U. S. War Bonds & Stamps



Farm Leadership Shows Its Mettle

This world war is a tremendous
undertaking, requiring gigantic ef-
forts by every segment of our
population if we are to bring it to a
successful conclusion at the earliest
possible date. That means sacri-
fice by all, with no favored few
escaping.

Farmers have made sacrifices, are
still making them and will continue
to do so. But while farmers are
making these sacrifices their farm
organizations face a bigger job
than ever before. The leaders of
these organizations must be alert
and vigilant to every new develop-
ment. They must see that agricul-
ture's relation to the national all-out
effort is kept balanced, that agricul-
ture is given the material and labor
for doing this job and a cash return
that will enable it to carry on.

Our farm leaders know the real
problems. In fact, they know them
better than a large proportion of the
Washington officials who, in the
final word, make and enforce the
regulations. These farm leaders
have done a splendid job during
recent months. Their thinking is
entirely independent and is tied up
directly with plans for helping
agriculture do its biggest possible
part in winning the war.

We may count on them continu-
ing to play this vital role, keeping
a vigilant eye on every development
and on every new regulation as it
may affect agriculture. In fact,
they will doubtless forestall many
moves which could easily prove ill-
advised after trial—proposals about
which most of us may never know.

Inter-State is proud to be a mem-
ber of the National Cooperative
Milk Producers' Federation, which
is in the forefront in this work, and
also, through the Federation, a
member of the National Council of
Farmer Cooperatives which shares
this position of real leadership at
Washington.

N. Y. Consumers Subsidized Tax Payers Foot Bill

We have heard a lot recently
about subsidies to milk dealers in
the New York market. These
dealers are squeezed between pro-
ducer prices established under the
Federal Marketing Order for that
market and the retail prices frozen
by OPA.

To relieve this squeeze it has been
proposed that a government agency
buy this milk from the dealers at
the Federal Marketing Order prices
and resell it to the dealers at a figure
somewhat less. This, in effect,
gives the milk dealers a subsidy.

This whole development appears
to be an experiment in subsidizing
food costs. It is similar to the pro-
posed so-called subsidies to pro-
ducers. We can not reconcile the
word "subsidy" with such payments
unless it is labeled as a subsidy to
consumers.

It is generally recognized that
consumers can and will buy all of
these products they need, or at
least as much as the market has
available for them. They have the
purchasing power to do it. The
whole scheme is a means of keeping
their food costs down when, with
a few exceptions, they are able, in
paying for this food, to pay com-
petitive prices which would fully
cover costs of production and dis-
tribution. In other words, the only
one who is benefited through such a
program is the consumer.

That benefit, too, is doubtful,
because as tax payers the consumer
will eventually have to pay this
extra cost but, of course, will be
helped in doing so by producers and
distributors, who, likewise, will be
taxed to pay this government ex-
penditure plus all the accumulations
of interest on the additional debt
thus created.

The extra debt and its interest
load caused by this scheme is far
more inflationary than could pos-
sibly be a modest rise in milk costs
taken care of on a "pay as you go"
basis by consumers.

No Penna. Farm Show But Meetings Will Be Held

As previously announced, there
will be no Pennsylvania Farm Pro-
ducts Show in 1943. The Farm Show
Commission announces, however,
that the usual agricultural and farm
group meetings will be held in
Harrisburg. The dates scheduled
for these meetings are January 12,
13 and 14, and the meetings will
be held in the Capitol buildings and
in nearby convention halls.

The Pennsylvania Farm Show
building is now being used by the
Pennsylvania State School of Aero-
nautics in training for the air corps.

Class Prices, Pennsylvania Markets

Area	Class I		Class IA		Class II		Class III	
	Sept-Oct	Sept-Oct	Sept-Oct	Sept-Oct	Sept-Oct	Sept-Oct	Sept-Oct	Sept-Oct
Area 1, Zone 2	\$3.40	x	\$2.61	\$2.73	\$1.91	\$2.01		
" 4	3.20	2.30	2.35	2.45	1.86	1.96		
" 9	3.24	2.30	2.40	2.50	1.91	2.01		
" 10, Zone 2	2.96	2.30	2.40	2.50	1.86	1.96		
" 11	3.08	2.40	*2.60	*2.70	1.86	1.96		
" 14	3.32	2.40	*2.45	*2.55	1.86	1.96		
" 15, Zone 1	3.27	2.40	*2.45	*2.55	1.86	1.96		
" 15, Zone 2	3.35	2.40	*2.45	*2.55	1.86	1.96		

*—Butterfat differential 5 cents per point (0.1%).

Classification Percentages

Pennsylvania (State Control) and Wilmington, Del.

September					
	I	IA	II	III	*Bonus
Bair, L. O. & Sons	72	4	24	0	—
Cream Top Dairy	95	3	0	2	—
Everett Milk & Ice Cream	35.3	1.2	40.9	22.6	—
Penn Cress Ice Cream	32.04	1.7	66.26	0	—
Chas. G. Waple Dairies	80.3	7	0	12.7	—
Williamsburg Dairy	1-15 97	3	0	0	—
" 16-31 96	4	0	0	—	—

October					
	I	IA	II	III	*Bonus
Blue Hen Farms	81	x	19	x	—
Clover Dairy Co.	80.82	x	19.18	x	62
Eachus Dairy Co.	83	10	7	0	—
Fram's Dairy	88.78	x	11.22	x	84
Hoffmans	33	67	0	0	—
May's Dairy	70	1.5	12.5	16	—

*—Percentage of production on which "A" producers were paid Grade "A" bonus.

New Jersey (Percentages of Norm)				
	Norm	Cream	Excess	Bonus
Arrowhead Shoemaker Dairies	87	13	Balance	—

October				
	I	IA	II	III
Castanea Dairies "A"	92.8	a6.4	—	79.8
" "B"	92.8	a4.2	—	—
Supplee-Wills-Jones	100	—	Balance	—

a—8% of A, "army" milk at \$3.37 and 3.0% of B, 2-for-nickel school milk at \$2.15.

Prices Paid for 4% Milk

September				
Dealer	Location	Area	Price	
Bair, L. O. & Son	Tamaqua, Pa.	4	\$2.94	
Bechtel, I. Loyd	Royersford, Pa.	1, Z 2	3.24	
Cream Top Dairy	Lancaster, Pa.	14	3.1675	
Eachus Dairy Co.	West Chester, Pa.	15, Z 2	3.14	
Everett Milk & Ice Cream Co.	Everett, Pa.	10, Z 2	2.47	
Hershey Creamery Co.	Greencastle, Pa.	11	3.05	
Highland Dairy Co.	Coatesville, Pa.	15, Z 2	3.18	
Hoffmans	Altoona, Pa.	9	2.70	
"	Bedford, Pa.	10, Z 2	2.70	
"	Huntingdon, Pa.	10, Z 2	2.70	
Mt. Union San. Milk Co.	Mt. Union, Pa.	10	2.85-2.88	
Penn Cress Ice Cream Co.	Cresson, Pa.	9	2.667	
Chas. G. Waple Dairies	Tyrone, Pa.	10, Z 2	2.77	
Williamsburg Dairy	Williamsburg, Pa.	9	3.21-3.20	

October				
Abbotts Dairies	(N. J. Producers)	—	3.625	
Blue Hen Farms	Wilmington, Del.	—	3.40	
Centerville Producers Co-op.	Centerville, Md.	—	3.36	
Clover Dairy Company	Wilmington, Del.	—	3.40	
Delamore Dairy	Wilmington, Del.	—	3.40	
Fram's Dairy	Wilmington, Del.	—	3.47	
Sheffield Condensed Milk Co.	Rising Sun, Md.	—	3.285	
Supplee-Wills-Jones	Nassau, Del.	—	3.25	
Toddell Bros. Dairy	Wilmington, Del.	—	3.40	
West End Dairy	Wilmington, Del.	—	3.40	

Class Prices

Wilmington		
F. o. b. market, cwt. of 4% milk		
Class I	Class II	
September \$3.58	\$2.475	
October 3.58	2.62	
November 3.58	—	

New Jersey		
F. o. b. market, cwt. of 3.5% milk.		
Class I	Class II	Class III
Sept. \$3.60	\$2.45	\$2.11
October 3.60	2.45	2.23
November 3.60	2.45	x

The price of 4% milk of each class is 20 cents more per hundred pounds than the price of 3.5% milk.

Prices of		
*Cream	†Dry Skim milk	
September \$20.28125	10.3675¢	
October \$21.3480	10.6031¢	

*—Per 40-quart can of 40 percent cream as used in determining the Philadelphia Class II price.

†—Per pound of roller process dry skim-milk as used in determining the Philadelphia Class II price.

Average Price New York 92-Score Butter		
Cents Per Pound		
Sept. 1-15—42.85	Oct. 1-15—46.5	
Sept. 16-30—44.91	Oct. 16-31—46.5	
Sept. 1-30—43.93	Oct. 1-31—46.5	

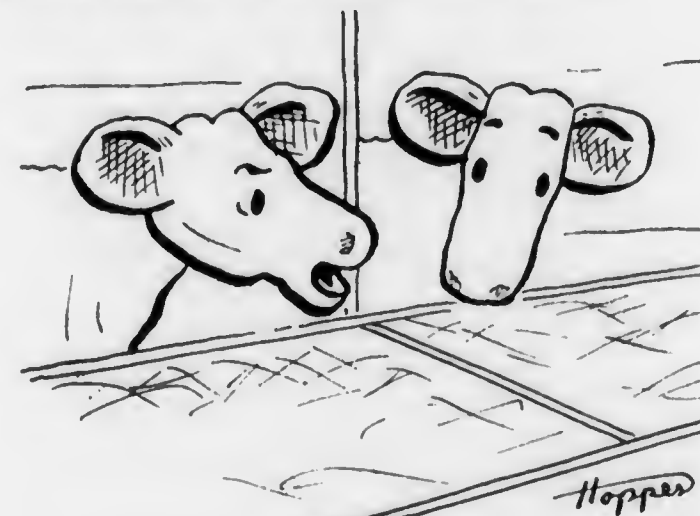
Prices reported as paid by handlers in markets not under Federal control are determined according to price schedules furnished by the handler or from statements furnished with milk checks and checked in the Inter-State office.

The prices quoted as the average price paid do not include any bonuses or premiums which producers may earn.

The butterfat differential is 4 cents per point in all cases except that the Class II differential in Pennsylvania areas 11, 14 and 15 is 5 cents per point and the Class III differential in Pennsylvania is one-tenth the price per pound of 92-score butter at New York for that month.

The first shipment of powdered whole milk sent abroad by the Agricultural Marketing Administration is helping to sustain allied soldiers fighting for freedom at Malta. Enough powdered whole milk was delivered in June to supply that garrison with more than 2 1/4 million quarts of milk—a vital food that means better health and steadier nerves for people bombed relentlessly.

When folks bring stories to you
About Thomas, Dick and Harry,—
Be careful what you tell them
For those who fetch will carry.



"Some people make a good living in the milk business, — but, goodness, the best I can earn is room and board!"

Prices 4% Milk, Sept. and Oct.

These are the prices paid—but not less than the minimum permitted prices—at each plant location under Marketing Order No. 61 for the Philadelphia milk marketing area, as announced by Market Administrator Wm. P. Sadler, for milk purchased during Sept. and Oct. 1942.

Handler	Plant Location	Sept. Price	Oct. Price	Handler	Plant Location	Sept. Price	Oct. Price
Market Average	f. o. b. Philadelphia	\$ 3.477	\$3.553	Pinkerton, S. D.	Media, Pa.	.07	3.589
Abbotts Dairies	31st & Chestnut St.	3.485	3.549	Quaker-Maid Dairy	220 Manton St.	—	\$3.580
"	Coudersport, Pa.	.402	3.053	Products	341 Master St.	—	3.629
"	Curryville, Pa.	.339	3.116	Quinn's Dairy	139 Meehan Ave.	.73	3.531
"	Easton, Md.	.283	3.172	Richard, F. H.	1017 Thayer St.	—	3.450
"	Goshen, Pa.	.241	3.214	Rosenbergers Dairy	Hatfield, Pa.	—	3.587
"	Kelton, Pa.	.227	3.228	Schillinger Bros.	45th & Parrish Sts.	—	3.460
"	Port Alleghe, Pa.	.416	3.039	Scott-Powell Dairies	Ardmore, Pa.	.241	3.189
"	Spring Creek, Pa.	.451	3.004	"	Clayton, Del.	.318	3.112
Ardmore Home Dairies	Ardmore, Pa.	—	3.678	"	Fairdale, Pa.	.234	3.186
Baldwin Dairies	4319 Duffield St.	—	3.454	"	New Holland, Pa.	.22	3.210
Bedminster Dairymen's Association	Bedminster, Pa.	.22	3.408	"	Pottstown, Pa.	.304	3.226
Bergdoll, John C.	Boothwyn, Pa.	.09	3.515	"	Snow Hill, Md.	—	3.130
Booth, Chas. T.	Chester, Pa.	.07	3.630	Shearer, P. B. & Co.	1226 Leopard St.	.248	2.882
Breuninger Dairies	3015 N. 7th St.	—	3.597	Suburban Dairies	Manoa, Pa.	—	3.689
"	Richlandtown, Pa.	.227	3.340	Sunny Slope Dairy	Spring City, Pa.	.22	3.415
Brookmead Guernsey Dairies	Wayne, Pa.	.07	3.595	Supplee-Wills-Jones	1523 N. 26th St.	.332	3.444
Brown's Dairy	Glenside, Pa.	.07	3.630	"	Bedford, Pa.	.332	3.402
Buck's Co. Fm. Dairy	Morrisville, Pa.	.22	3.347	"	Chambersburg, Pa.	.297	3.117
Buehlers Dairies	Willow Grove, Pa.	.07	3.544	"	Hagerstown, Md.	.304	3.110
Clover Crest Dairy	Newtown, Pa.	.13	3.457	"	Harrington, Del.	.262	3.258
Cooklyn Milk Co.	3228 Dickinson St.	—	3.391	"	Huntingdon, Pa.	.332	3.092
"	Goldsboro, Md.	.262	3.129	"	Leaman Place, Pa.	.234	3.180
"	Drexel Hill, Pa.	—	3.639	"	Lewistown, Pa.	.311	3.103
Crawford, M. S.	Chester, Pa.	.07	3.549	"	Mercersburg, Pa.	.311	3.103
Crystle, W. H. & Sons	Darling, Pa.	.09	3.596	"	Mt. Pleasant, Del.	.227	3.187
Darlington Bros.	Mont Clare, Pa.	.13	3.392	"	Princess Anne, Md.	.297	3.117
Deger's Dairy	K. & Tioga Sts.	—	3.681	"	Townsend, Del.	.234	3.180
Engel Dairy	6046 Larchwood Ave.	—	3.675	"	Worton, Md.	.255	3.159
Ervin, F. C. & Sons	Wrightstown, N. J.	.22	3.368	"	612 S. 24th St.	—	3.441
Farmer's Dairy	5817 Walker St.	—	3.622	Sylvan Seal Milk Inc.	1638 Sydenham Ave.	—	3.550
Frankford Dairies	Delta, Pa.	.248	3.161	Sypherd's Dairies	Jenkintown, Pa.	—	3.642
Gailey Ice Cream Co.	Gardenville, Pa.	.13	3.399	Taylor's Dairies	Flourtown, Pa.	.07	3.468
Gardenville Dairymen's Association	Hatboro, Pa.	.13	3.625	Thomas Dairies	Glenroy, Pa.	.234	3.139
Gardenville Fm. Dry	Boothwyn, Pa.	.09	3.619	Turner & Wescott	2911 Ellsworth St.	—	3.503
Gaynor, Hyland L.	Newtown Sq., Pa.	.07	3.412	Victor Dairies	Quakertown, Pa.	.227	3.319
Gorman's Dairies	Obelisk, Pa.	.22	3.367	Walnut Bank Farms	Berwyn, Pa.	.09	3.454
Greentree Creamery Association	2123 Westmoreland	—	3.735	Warner, C. H. & Bro.	Wawa, Pa.	.09	3.469
Gross, Charles	Media, Pa.	.07	3.615	Wawa Dairy Farm	Hatboro, Pa.	.09	3.381
Grubbs Dairies	475 Ripka Ave.	—	3.702	Willow Ridge Farms	Conshohocken, Pa.	.07	3.297
Hamilton Dairies	5758 Keyser St.	—	3.518	Wilmer Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.700
Hansell, Est. of A. R.	Mainland, Pa.	.11	3.408	Wissahickon Dairies	Spring House, Pa.	.11	3.533
"	Front & Diamond	—	3.511	Witchwood Dairy	—	—	—
Harbison's Dairies	Brandtsville, Pa.	.276	3.205				
"	Byers, Pa.	.276	3.261				
"	Carlisle, Pa.	.283	3.198				
"	Hurlock, Md.	.241	3.240				
"	Massey, Md.	.332	3.149				
"	Millville, Pa.	.248	3.233				
"	Sudlersville, Md.	—	3.456				
Hernig, Peter, Sons	135 W. Norris St.	.276	3.150				
"	Boiling Springs, Pa.	.248	3.269				
Hershey Chocolate Co.	Lebanon, Pa.	.248	3.107				
Hershey Chocolate Co.	Meyersdale, Pa.	.248	3.107				
Hill Crest Farms	Eddington, Pa.	.09	3.371				
Holiday Dairy	Norristown, Pa.	.09	3.400				
Homestead Dairies	Chester Heights, Pa.	.11	3.334				
Hutt's Dairies	443 W. Berks St.	—	3.637				
Individual Dairies	2045 N. 2nd St.	—	3.698				
Ivy Crest Gnsy. Dry	Hatboro, Pa.	.09	3.610				
Jersey Queen Dairy	3465 Richmond St.	—	3.606				
Johnson, J. Ward	Woodlyn, Pa.	.07	3.563				
Lehigh Valley Farmers	Allentown, Pa.	.234	3.430				
Mainland Dairy	Flourtown, Pa.	.07	3.593				
Marmar, John	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	—	3.571				
Marshall, T. Forest	Linwood, Pa.	.09	3.605				
Martin Century Fms.	Lansdale, Pa.	.11	3.414				
Meyers Dairies	Amble, Pa.	.09	3.360				
Miller-Flounders Dry	Chester, Pa.	.07	3.601				
Missimer-Wood-Nar-	—	—	—				
cissa Dairies	362 Delmar St.	—	3.650				
Mont-Berk Dairy Co.	Boyetown, Pa.	.227	3.215				
Nelson's Dairies	Norristown, Pa.	.09	3.344				
Oakland Farms	Fairview Village, Pa.	.11	3.271				
Pennbrook Milk Co.	500 S. 27th St.	—	3.443				
Penn-Reed Milk Co.	Belleville, Pa.	.318	2.896				

*—The location differentials set forth in this column are as provided in paragraphs 961.8d and 961.8e of the marketing order. The location differential as set forth in paragraph 961.8d is 22 cents per hundredweight of milk delivered at plants located 31 to 40 miles from City Hall in Philadelphia and an additional 0.7 cent for each additional 10 miles (33.9 cents in 201-10 mile zone). Under paragraph 961.8e an additional deduction of 3 cents per hundredweight graph 961.8e an additional deduction of 3 cents per hundredweight is permitted at such plants. (This additional deduction is not included in this listing of location differentials but where it is known to have been taken the prices shown allow for it.) Paragraph 961.8e permits deductions of 7 to 13 cents per hundredweight, as listed in the tabulation, on milk delivered at plants 11 to 30 miles from Philadelphia City Hall.

†—The announced prices of 11 handlers include audit adjustments of which six are upward from 0.1 cent to 2.9 cents and five are downward from 0.3 cent to 4.6 cents per hundredweight. Eleven handlers have been requested to make audit adjustments on one or more individual producers.

‡—The September prices of 17 handlers include adjustments in payments for milk based on audits of previous months' records. Eleven adjustments were upward, ranging from 0.1 cent to 7.2 cents per hundredweight; six were downward, ranging from 0.7 cent to 13 cents per hundredweight. In addition, eight handlers are being required to make audit adjustments to one or more individual producers.

MARKET SUMMARY

	AUGUST	SEPT.	OCT.
Class I price, 4% milk	\$3.700	\$3.700	\$3.70
Class II price, 4% milk	\$2.513	\$2.595	\$2.74
Class I, percent	79.86	83.50	87.77
Class II, percent	20.14	16.50	12.23
Class I, pounds	65,148,145	64,943,709	64,799,852
Class II, pounds	16,425,128	12,803,453	9,708,641
Total pounds	81,573,273	77,747,162	73,878,493
Average butterfat test, %	3.86457	3.92586	4.084
Value, 4% basis	—	—	—
f. o. b. Philadelphia	\$2,793,050.48	\$2,703,654.03	\$2,624,707.82

Secondary Markets

WILMINGTON

The milk supply in this area is very short, with every indication of it continuing so. During the past three weeks 19 shippers in the area, selling to Wilmington and Philadelphia markets, have sold their herds and the past week four more public sales were published.

Officers and delegates of Locals in District 9 are:

Kirkwood Local
Pres.—Norman E. Ford, Bear
V. Pres.—Charles Diehl, Bear
Sec.-Treas.—Chas. B. Moore, Bear
Delegate—Norman E. Ford, Bear

Middletown Local
Pres.—Chas. S. Ellison, Jr., Middletown
V. Pres.—Herbert R. Price, Middletown
Sec.-Treas.—B. Irvin Armstrong, Middletown
Delegates—John R. Butler, Middletown
Geo. H. Shaw, Middletown

Newark Local
Pres.—H. C. Milliken, Newark
V. Pres.—Calvin Ball, Marshallton
Sec.-Treas.—W. L. Phipps, Wilmington
Delegates—Fred B. Martenis, Elkton, Md.
Henry C. Mitchell, Hockessin

Townsend Local
Pres.—William Price III, Middletown
V. Pres.—Olin S. Davis, Golts, Md.
Sec.-Treas.—H. B. McDowell, Jr., Middletown
Delegate—Olin S. Davis, Golts, Md.

SOUTH JERSEY

An order issued by Director of Milk Control Arthur F. Foran, eliminating Class III milk in New Jersey, became effective November 1. This was requested by Floyd R. Ealy, manager of the South Jersey market at the hearing on the subject on October 13.

Director Foran has also issued an order re-establishing the regular price of Grade A or B milk that is destined for army use. The price for milk sold for army use was formerly 23 cents lower. This matter was discussed at a hearing on October 22, the change becoming effective on November 16.

The next meeting of the Advisory Committee and Executive Committee of the South Jersey market will be held at Woodbury on November 24, a week later than usual because of the annual delegate meeting on November 17-18.

Officers of Locals in this marketing area follow:

Bridgeton Local
Pres.—Edw. B. Hepner, Bridgeton
V. Pres.—Lynn Dare, Cedarville
Sec.-Treas.—Chester S. Bonham, Bridgeton
Delegate—Chester S. Bonham, Bridgeton

Burlington County Local—(Dist. 2)
Pres.—E. B. Phillips, Jobstown
V. Pres.—David Croshaw, Wrightstown
Sec'y.—Clarence Adams, Vincentown
Treas.—Lynam Hornor, New Lisbon
Delegate—C. Harold Joyce, Medford

Deerfield Street Local
Pres.—Allen D. Ackley, Deerfield Street
V. Pres.—Belford P. Moore, Elmer
Sec.-Treas.—John M. Johnson, Elmer
Delegate—Carl Coleman, Elmer

Mullica Hill Local
Pres.—Henry Edwards, Mullica Hill
V. Pres.—H. W. Kincaid, Mullica Hill
Sec.-Treas.—Robt. P. Duffield, Mullica Hill
Delegate—Walter Davis, Mullica Hill

Salem Local
Pres.—Ed. Fogg, Canton
V. Pres.—Everett Garwood, Salem
Sec.-Treas.—Lester Harris, Hancock's Bridge
Delegate—Thomas L. Peterson, Quinton

Woodstown Local
Pres.—E. Russell Hiles, Woodstown
V. Pres.—Joseph C. Pettit, Harrisonville
Sec.-Treas.—Alvin String, Harrisonville
Delegates—Joseph C. Pettit, Harrisonville
J. Kirk Horner, Harrisonville

The delegates of District 23 organized and elected as president, Jos. Pettit, Harrisonville; vice-president, J. Kirk Horner, Harrisonville and secretary-treasurer, Carl Coleman of Elmer.

TRENTON

The production situation in the Trenton area is now at its lowest point of the season, with buyers looking for new dairies and, as a rule unable to find satisfactory ones. Many dairymen are selling their herds because of the scarcity of labor caused by the drafting of men and the drain of labor from the farm by war industries. A serious production problem is developing because of this and drastic action must be taken on farm labor in order to avoid a bad drop in milk supplies.

Local meetings in the area have been held and, in several instances, new Local officers have been elected. Interest at the meetings was high and in some cases attendance was cut by the labor, tire and gas situations. This District is being represented by 30 to 40 members and their wives at the Inter-State annual meeting.

Market Manager Frederick Shangle presented briefs at the two Milk Control Board hearings held in October and on which recent price orders have been issued.

LANCASTER

Milk production in the Lancaster area has declined sharply the past month, making it difficult for buyers to supply their civilian plus army needs. Producers are urged to maintain their production at the highest practicable level.

Market Manager C. E. Cowan has found, also, that considerable milk is being rejected because of failure

to meet sanitary regulations. With the labor shortage and the use of inexperienced help, he points out a greater need than ever for careful checkup on methods of producing and handling milk.

The Advisory Committeemen elected at the recent Local meetings to serve on the Lancaster Inter-State Milk Market Committee for the ensuing year, are:

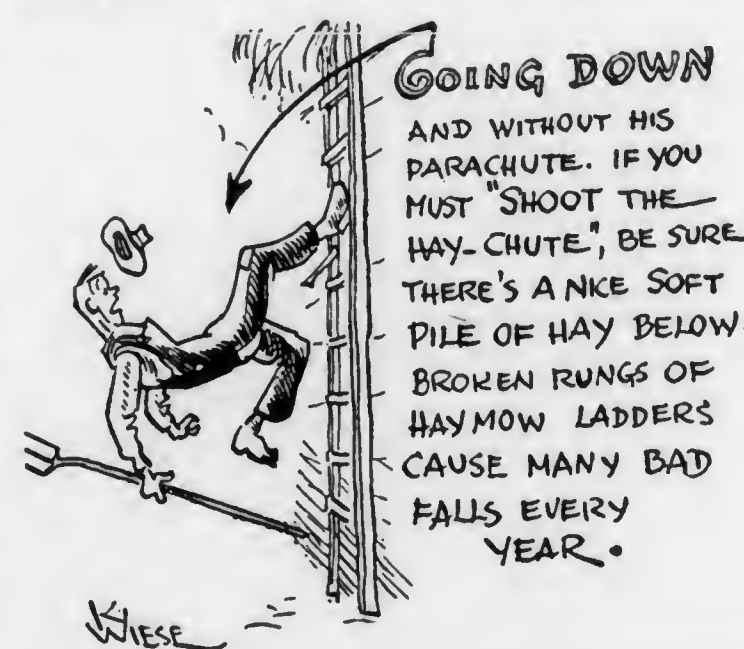
W. B. Rosenberry, Lancaster
John E. Forry, Lancaster
Judson Wagner, Quarryville
Charles Groff, Quarryville
Walter L. Shank, Lancaster
Walter E. Herr, Millersville
Rudy R. Herr, Lititz
Walter Binkley, Lititz
LeRoy Kreider, Gordonville

The blended price to producers for milk shipped to the New York approved plant of the Lancaster Milk Company was \$3.135 per hundred pounds of 4 percent milk in September, the company paying a bonus and making the price \$3.20.

"That is a falsehood!" said the teacher severely. "Do you know what will happen to you if you tell lies?"

"Yes'm," said Jimmy nonchalantly. "I'll go to hell and burn."

"Worse than that," said the teacher. "You'll be expelled from school."



Report of the Field and Test Department, Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative

The following statistics show the operations of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative field representatives in connection with testing, weighing and general membership work, during October, 1942.

Farm Calls.....	1382
Non-Farm Calls.....	410
Butterfat Tests.....	3358
Plants Investigated.....	41
Herd Samples Tested.....	192
Brom Thymol Tests.....	645
Microscopic Tests.....	46
Membership Solicitations.....	287
New Members Signed.....	26
Local Meetings.....	54
Attendance.....	929
District Meetings.....	9
Attendance.....	139
Committee Meetings.....	7
Attendance.....	66
Other Meetings.....	6
Attendance.....	296

We Are On the Home Front, Too

School children look forward eagerly to the visits of Dairy Council workers—the lessons they learn (without effort or consciousness on their part) go far in developing them into lifelong customers of the milk industry.

THERE ARE many people fighting on America's home front to-day; industrial and civilian defense workers, grocers, farmers, housewives, milkmen, doctors, and—us. When we say us we mean the Dairy Council staff, for we have our part in the defense program, too. We are fighting for the future, helping to keep alive America's aims toward health and happiness.

Some defense workers are on the job all night long, some get up in the dark hours of early morning to go back to the job. We usually get up before it is light for we, too, must be on the job early; and when we are travelling by street cars and buses, as we do so much now to save our tires and gas, we must start early so we can reach a school in time to set up our equipment.

We arrive at a school at eight-thirty and are immediately lost in a confusion of puppet theatre, electric cords, puppets, and boys who are trying to help. When the classes come in at a quarter to nine there is much excitement and we are greeted with exclamations of surprised delight.

Arrival Anticipated

"Hey, look, the puppet lady!" Just as many of our surnames were derived from the trades of our ancestors, we are known by our "trade-mark," the puppet theatre. We are usually called, "The Puppet Lady," but sometimes we are known as, "Mrs. Dairy Council." For there are few of these children who know us by our own names, but all of them know that we represent the Dairy Council.

The classes assemble, the bible is read, the salute to the flag is given and we introduce our puppet show. It is difficult to say whether the children are more delighted with Penny of the circus and his puppet friends, or whether we are more entertained by the whole hearted reaction to our show. For the boys and girls are as much a part of the play as the puppets. They give the answers to the questions the puppets ask one another and they lend their vocal support when we talk of drinking milk, going to bed early, and all the other health rules. They enjoy their part in our performance and when they return to their individual classes

the teachers usually review the story of our play and develop it into a lesson on health. This lesson includes some activity concerning the puppet show, drawing pictures of favorite puppet characters is a popular activity—like the picture drawn by a nine year old of Penny standing on his head, that was sent to Mrs. Dorothy Lingenfelter of the Dairy Council by his teacher. The older children frequently write letters explaining what they liked best and thanking us for the show. One sixth grade girl wrote to Miss Bertha Lawrence, "I think every child in the United States should see your show!"

Children Put On Shows

Dramatizations of the story are popular, too. Mrs. Adeline Harman was invited last week to watch a first grade class present their version of the show, the children playing the parts of our puppets. A boy from the class who was playing Penny was telling his classmates, "You have to drink your milk to be strong like me."

We rarely have time to stay and watch these activities because we have to pack up and usually must hurry to another school to choose children for parts in one of our plays. Here, too, we find an enthusiastic response and often have many more applicants than we have parts.

These children always have questions to ask. Most frequently these questions are about the Dairy Council and how it "works."

"Who owns the Dairy Council?" "Doesn't it cost a lot of money to run it?"

"Do you get paid?" Here is an opportunity for us to explain once more, what the Dairy Council is and why a group of milk producers and dealers should be interested in supporting a program to promote better health habits among the children.

In the afternoon we have more puppet shows and rehearsals for our plays. Here, again, we work with these children personally and here, too, we answer many questions. Once during a rehearsal a boy asked me,

"Do you sell milk?"

Fundamentally, we are selling milk; we are using the art of subtle

persuasion to urge the school boys and girls to drink more milk. But in a larger sense I like to believe we are a "construction gang," too. To quote Miss Louise Everts of the Dairy Council staff, who writes almost all of our plays and puppet shows, "We are building for the future, working together side by side (with the school children) in a spirit of friendship and of helpfulness." So, brick by brick or show by show, we are laying the foundation for an America that is healthy and happy and our work takes on dignity and importance. Yes, we are on the home front, too.



"Flicka" and Florence Coates (now Mrs. Hubert MacDow). Flicka is hand raised, being fed a formula of 1 quart warm milk, 2 table-spoonfuls of corn syrup and lime water every four hours. Picture sent by Mrs. H. Bennet Coates, Nottingham, Pa.

The fact is, that to do anything in this world worth doing, we must not stand back shivering and thinking of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble through as well as we can. —Sydney Smith.

A bishop attended a banquet and a clumsy waiter dropped a plate of hot soup in his lap. The clergyman glanced with a look of agony and exclaimed:

"Will some layman please say something appropriate."

The grooves that lead to the heights are not made between nine and five. They are burned in by midnight oil.—Owen D. Young.

East, West, North, South— Farm Help Picture Is Same

(As reprinted from the Dairy Co-op Bulletin, Portland, Oregon.)

All over the nation the farm labor situation is serious and the worst is yet to come. Some dairymen already have sold entire herds. Others, when they lost the hired man or a son in the draft or to defense industries, sold out half the cows. Listen to some of these statements taken at random from press reports received from all over the nation.

New York. 33 counties report 1,400 farmers out of business. Price and labor problems vex producers to the extent that thousands of dairymen are forced to reduce herds because they can't get help. An extensive survey made throughout the state reveals a real threat to the food supply as a result of these conditions.

East. A drastic reduction in (milk) production is about to begin if some of the farm boys, who have been deferred to get in this year's crops, are taken by the draft. We have had no hired men to speak of for some time who know how to handle cows. So far dairymen have held on, hoping against hope for better prices and a break on labor.

West. Farm labor shortage is serious. There are practically no dairy farm hands to be hired, unless they are pirated from other farmers. This continued moving of farm help is going on. Many dairymen have put in milking machines and purchased other equipment to save labor as much as possible. We look for a decrease in the number of dairy farmers operating to full capacity next year.

South. Lack of labor is a main reason farmers are (going out of business and selling cattle) with the fact that prices for dairy cattle have been much more desirable than during the past two or three years. Last year was a drouth year and at that time many farmers were forced to reduce the size of their herds because they could not pay \$25 to \$30 per ton for hay. The fact that defense plants and construction pay high wages naturally attracted many farm laborers and in many cases the farm owners themselves. One of the larger groups who have stopped farming are the older men, who are unable to work and in the past have been able to hire help, but now that they cannot get help, they have sold the cattle and the farms are either idle or being worked to a certain extent in combination with some adjoining farm.

Rover: "I haven't seen a bone in an age. Wonder what's up!"
Fido: "Meat prices, you boob."

The Farm Labor Plan

ESSENTIAL help on dairy, livestock and poultry farms is to be deferred and given special consideration hereafter, according to a program developed by the War Manpower Commission. This program includes the recommendation for deferment under the Selective Service Act of farmers and workers on such farms; an Army and Navy agreement not to accept enlistment by such individuals; government directives to war contractors not to hire them, and assistance wherever possible in increasing production and in putting additional farm land to production of these commodities.

The program is to apply to farm operators as well as to hired hands, provided the most of the time of the year is spent at work in dairy, poultry or livestock production.

The size of farm will be a determining factor, it being planned that one skilled operator will be exempted for each 12 dairy cows. Size of farm operators for other types of livestock and poultry production will be on the basis of units requiring corresponding amounts of work. For example, 8.5 hogs raised, 3.2 beef cows kept, 4.8 yearling beef animals, 3.5 feedlot cattle, 16.5 ewes or 80 feedlot lambs will each be considered equivalent to one cow. Seventy-four hens, 250 chickens raised, 40 turkeys raised or 500 broilers will also be considered as equivalent to one cow. These may be used in combination to determine the total manpower required.

Farms which at present have smaller herds or the equivalent in other animal units will be given a short period in which to build up to the required sized establishment in order to qualify.

The Selective Service system has instructed the draft boards to consider occupational deferment for such workers on such farms, to re-classify as III-B those now in III-A on grounds of dependency, and to give skilled workers on farms which do not qualify as essential by the foregoing yard stick a chance to locate on essential farms.

Local boards will not automatically defer all workers on essential farms but will consider whether

their leaving will hurt production on the farms to a material degree. It is stated, also, that both the Army and Navy have agreed not to accept for voluntary enlistment any man without a certificate from his draft board showing he is not in a classification as an essential dairy, livestock or poultry producer or worker. Employers doing work for the government are to be instructed not to employ farm workers skilled in these types of production without approval of the U. S. Employment Service.

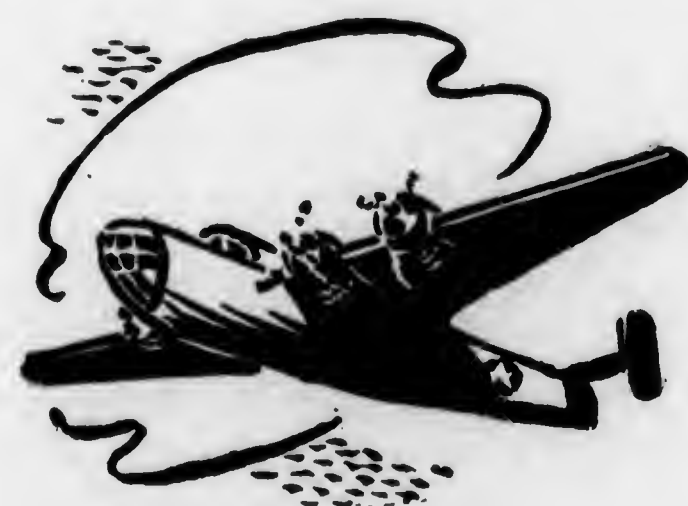
"Frozen" Labor Will Not Solve Production Job

Forced labor won't solve the nation's agricultural problem, declares John Brandt, president of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, as he insists that proposals to freeze farm workers in their jobs "overlook the human element."

"Farmers are skeptical of any real benefits in solving the farm labor problem that can be expected from labor freezing," said Mr. Brandt. "No one questions that the government can freeze farm labor in their present jobs and freeze their wages too. But, those proposing this scheme ignore the discontent and dissatisfaction that would exist among the hired hands."

"Knowing what labor is making in war industries for short hours of work, and knowing that the farmer had lost the normal power of an employer, farm labor frozen into its job would soon be taking advantage of the situation. Men forced to stay in farm jobs at fixed wages, while industrial labor enjoys high wages, short hours and luxury living, can be expected to become resentful and to shirk their work. In the armed forces where strict discipline can be enforced men can be made to obey their officers, but in civilian life such suggestions are too much like regimentation for the American people—too much like the very things we are fighting to keep out of the United States."

"If American farmers are going to be able to produce enough food to win this war it is time that Washington began to take a realistic attitude toward agriculture—adopt a program that will be practical, workable and really helpful to the farm men and women who ask for only two things: (1) the same consideration that labor receives; and, (2) an opportunity to do their part in winning the war by cessation of bureaucratic theorizing, regimentation and interference."



Farm Machinery Sales Stopped, Rationing Starts Soon

NO sales may be made of 144 different items of farm machinery and equipment during November. This freezing order has been issued to provide an opportunity for manufacturers, distributors and dealers to take inventories and for the WPB to develop farm machinery rationing plans, which are to become effective in December.

A second list of equipment generally requiring less metal in manufacture can not be sold by or transferred between manufacturers or distributors during this period, but dealers may sell them for farm use if they are already in stock.

State and county quotas will be established for all items of rationed farm machinery and equipment. This work will, for the most part, be in the hands of state and county War Boards.

The 1943 manufacturing program shows many drastic reductions in output. In planning this production program WPB has developed a plan which will transfer production of most items from the larger to the smaller companies. It is believed that this was due to the fact that plants and equipment of the larger firms are better adapted to production of direct war equipment.

Typical comparisons of permitted output in 1943 as compared with 1942 show that tractor production will be reduced from 170,000 to 37,000; horse-drawn mowing machines from 45,000 to 14,000; 2-bottom tractor plows from 78,000 to 16,200; and small combines from 38,000 to 14,385, while side delivery rakes will be reduced from 20,300 to 12,900, hay loaders from 19,600 to 10,000 and milking machines from 70,000 to 50,000. The last three items find heavy demand on dairy and livestock farms, in which lines efforts are being made to maintain production at as high as possible a level.

The WPB estimates that the new limitation order will save approximately 500,000 tons of steel and other critical materials.

Agricultural leaders and farm equipment men have expressed concern over one phase of this program, pointing out that the larger manufacturers generally have wide distribution, while the smaller manufacturers are frequently local in character. It is feared that this situation may leave some communities without any normal outlets for farm equipment.

Another possible difficulty may result in the repair part situation as

production of new equipment and repair parts frequently go hand in hand.

Farmers are urged to check over their farm machinery very carefully and place their orders for spare parts just as early as possible, putting the machines in the best operating condition when needed.



Daddy's farmerettes, Patricia and Carol, like to help Eber Baney with his milking. Mrs. Eber Baney, Warrior's Mark, Pa., sent this picture to the Review picture contest.

Milking Machine Lasts Longer with Good Care

Farmers who are using milking machines must operate them for what they are—a valuable machine made of scarce war materials, reports I. E. Parkin, Dairy Extension Specialist at Pennsylvania State College. Milking machines need the same careful washing and sterilizing as other dairy equipment.

The four major steps in the care of the milking machine are:

1. Rinse with lukewarm water, using the vacuum to get a thorough rinsing.
2. Dismantle and wash in an alkaline solution, using properly designed brushes.
3. Rinse thoroughly with hot water, using enough to rinse the wash water from the equipment. Store, keeping the rubber parts immersed in either a chlorine or lye solution.

4. The most important step is to sterilize with a chemical chlorine solution just before milking, do not rinse, but proceed to milk.

To conserve the rubber parts of the milking machine, Professor Parkin offers these suggestions: Keep them clean; do not bend, hammer, or pull the rubber; keep them out of the sunlight; do not boil or sterilize by steam or boiling water; rinse thoroughly; store in a crock or solution rack; and use storage solutions according to the manufacturer's directions.

Farm Situation Serious Council Tells Byrnes

The Inter-State Farmers Council, through its president, P. C. Turner, recently sent to James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization and to Secretary of Agriculture Wickard a resolution adopted by the Council calling on the Board of Economic Stabilization to "take immediate steps to insure an adequate food supply by establishing a sound price structure that is adequate to take care of the cost of food production and services."

The Council, representing more than 375,000 farmers in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware and Pennsylvania, went on record at a recent meeting as being opposed to any farm price subsidy.

"The government," said the resolution, "has been directed by Congress to consider the increasing cost of farm labor in arriving at a price structure that will enable the farmer to produce the needed food supply. Such consideration is both right and in the interest of national well-being and must be done either in the form of a fair price policy or else in some form of subsidy."

The resolution objected to any form of subsidy on the grounds that it "would cost countless dollars in expense of administration, would involve red tape, delay, confusion and, more important, would have a serious demoralizing effect upon the people."

Pointing out that because of the concentration of war industries in the five-state area the average farmer is being called upon to produce the essential protein foods including eggs, milk and meat for 60 people, the resolution said farmers were "finding this demand increasingly hard to meet because of the drain of farm labor by the draft and more especially by war industries and government projects that are paying salaries of three or more times what the farmer can afford to pay on his present income."

The Council has recently announced the following new member organizations: Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association, Pennsylvania State Poultry Association, Chester-Delaware Poultry Association and the county Farm Bureaus of Union, Mercer, Somerset, Lancaster and Chester-Delaware. In addition to the above Pennsylvania organizations the West Virginia Dairymen's Association also recently joined the Council.

"These eggs aren't fresh."
"Why, lady, the boy just brought them from the country this morning."

"Yeh, but what country?"

Control Agencies Offer Aid To Washington

Following the recent convention of the International Association of Milk Control Agencies, held at Richmond, Va., a committee of milk control officials, headed by Arthur F. Foran, New Jersey's Director of Milk Control, went to Washington and presented to the proper Federal agencies a resolution pointing out the serious production situation facing the nation's dairymen.

Copies of this comprehensive resolution were sent to the President, the War Manpower Commission, the War Labor Board, the Selective Service System, OPA, ODT, the War Production Board, the Department of Agriculture and to all Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The association offered its assistance to the officers and personnel of the various Federal agencies in the solution of the many problems of fluid milk production and distribution.

Farm Labor Problem Will Hit "With Sickening Thud"

Labor is a problem on dairy farms from coast to coast. This situation as it exists in California is summarized so well in the October 2 issue of the *"California Milk News"* that we are quoting from it for the benefit of our Review readers, as follows:

"Washington and the nation has a right to be alarmed about the food shortage that threatens. But something more than expressing alarm has got to be done.

"The man behind the man in the fighting line and in the war plant is just as important as the man with the gun or riveting machine in his hand and that man is the farmer. The food producer.

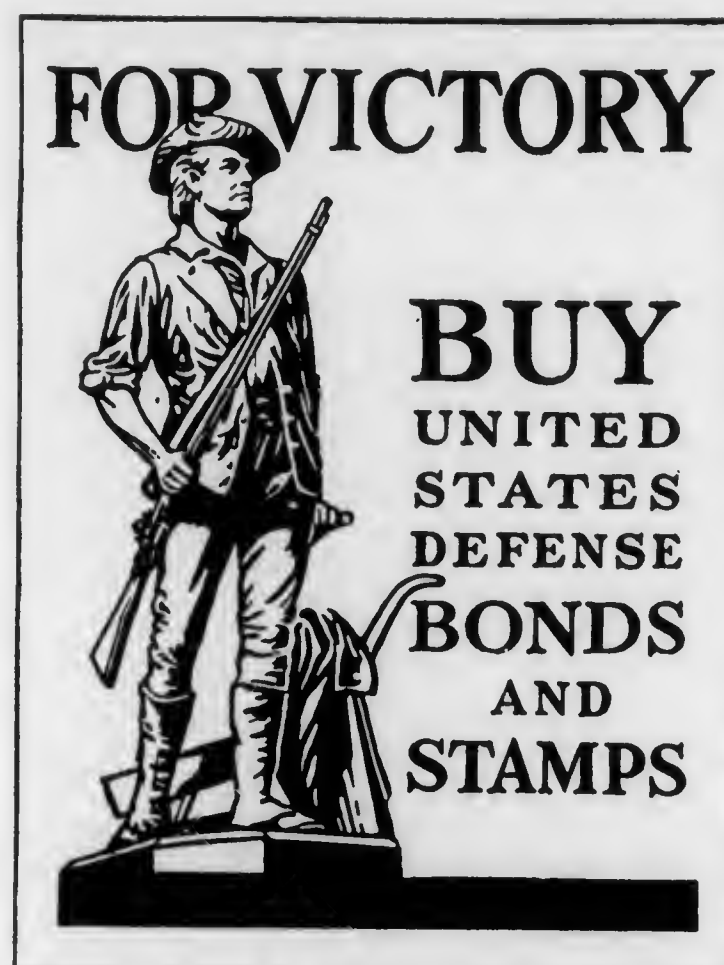
"The sooner agriculture is honestly recognized as a vital war industry the better our chances of winning this fight.

"It's not a question of profits with the farmer. Industry may have its 'cost plus' for doing war work. Labor its fixed hours and fixed wages with extra pay for overtime. Your farmer would like a similar set-up but most of your farmers, being rugged individualists, have been content to 'get by.'

"But he can't get by today without the labor needed to harvest his crop and help him milk and feed his cows.

"This fact is just about to fall with a dull, sickening thud on the heads of a lot of people.

"The big-shots in the milk industry—the processors and distributors, continue to hold meetings



and argue and fight with one another on selling problems. What they should be doing is to spend some time thinking of ways and means of helping the man who produces what the big-shot must have to keep going!

"They'll wake up, the same as a lot of other people but it may be too late."

Dairy Short Courses at Penn State College

A special short course open to young men and women who wish to train themselves for the position of tester in dairy herd improvement associations will be given at Pennsylvania State College from December 7 to 19, inclusive. There are now 125 testers employed in Pennsylvania, of whom ten are girls who recently took training in a similar course.

The fifty-second annual ice cream short course will be given by the Dairy Department of Pennsylvania State College, January 4-16, 1943. This course will provide intensive training in important phases of ice cream manufacture. This will include testing of milk and ice cream and the ingredients used in its manufacture; the processing of ice cream and technical training in this work.

A four weeks' short course in general agriculture opens at the same institution on January 6, which will be followed by one-month courses in animal husbandry and dairy farming. Women, especially, are urged to avail themselves of the instruction available in this course.

Buy the best insurance policy of all—War Stamps and Bonds—from the best company on earth, the United States.

Raise Own Replacements

"Sterility among dairy cows results in one of the great economic losses to dairymen," says Dr. John W. Bartlett, head of the Dairy Department at Rutgers University, who adds that "sterility could be greatly reduced if more dairymen would grow their own replacements.

"Every month that a cow is out of normal lactation she is lowering the herd average and ten unproductive cow-months is the equivalent of the loss of one cow for an entire lactation," says Dr. Bartlett.

The extensive purchasing of replacements, according to Dr. Bartlett, is a frequent source of trouble of this kind in the dairy herd. He points out that dairymen who follow good herd management practices and raise most of their replacements can greatly reduce losses from cows taking these unscheduled and expensive vacations from active production.

National Dairy Council Meets In Chicago

Today's problems confronting the dairy industry will highlight the discussion at the annual meeting of the National Dairy Council, which will be held in Chicago on December 2. The key speaker will be Chas. W. Holman, secretary of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation.

Numerous other nationally known leaders will take part in the program and discussions which will include problems of production, consumption and other wartime developments confronting the fluid milk, butter, cheese and ice cream industries.

The National Dairy Council was born 24 years ago, out of war emergencies which confronted all phases of the dairy industry in 1918. The educational and research work of the Council went far in enabling the industry to emerge from the doubts and confusion of that period and establish itself in its present position of respect, confidence and prestige.

Members of all branches of the dairy industry are invited to attend the sessions of this annual meeting.

The average high school student usually classifies his parents among the simpler things of life.

General: "Confound you, sir, why don't you be careful. Here instead of addressing this letter to the intelligence officer you have addressed it to the intelligent officer. You should know there is no such person in the army!"

Four-Point Farm Labor Plan Presented by Farm Leaders

FAILURE to plan a workable program at the outset of our war activities, has led inevitably to the present manpower crisis, leaders of the three major farm organizations asserted in Washington on November 4. In a joint statement, Albert S. Goss, master of the National Grange, Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Ezra T. Benson, executive secretary of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, made specific recommendations which they declared would go far toward preventing a "future disastrous food shortage, as a result of the farm labor situation."

They said: "The failure to plan for a workable, well balanced manpower program at the outset of our war activities has led to an inevitable crisis which demands immediate and drastic adjustment. Wage levels in every war industry, including agriculture, must be brought into a free balance, then stabilized to prevent further sky-rocketing. Any attempts to freeze labor on the farm at lower than free competitive levels will not succeed"

"Organized agriculture has no representative on the War Manpower Commission, notwithstanding the fact that the Commission is continually dealing with problems that have a vital bearing on this essential war industry.

"As representatives of the rank and file of American farmers, we are prepared to aid in every legitimate effort to solve this farm manpower crisis. We must have a practical approach to the whole farm production problem so that agriculture can make its maximum contribution to victory.

"We recommend:

(1) That agriculture be recognized as an essential war industry by all branches of government, and treated as such.

(2) That the Selective Service instruct its local boards to defer all essential farm workers and operators until satisfactory replacements can be found, as long as they remain in an essential agricultural occupation; and that suitable recognition for their contribution to the war effort be given to farmers and farm workers engaged in essential production, in line with that given to other war workers.

(3) That price ceilings on farm commodities be adjusted to carry out the intent and purpose of the Price Control Act of October 2, 1942, providing adequate allowance for farmers' increased costs, including

farm labor, thus enabling agriculture to keep a supply of labor to maintain adequate production;

(4) That all bureaucratic, unworkable regulations and controls, including fixing of minimum wages and regulating maximum hours and conditions of employment of agricultural workers, be eliminated, and that such restrictions on employment of farm labor as have been rejected by Congress be eliminated.

"If the above recommendations are carried out, we believe we can meet the farm manpower problem adequately through democratic methods, without resort to bureaucratic regimentation and compulsion."

Extension Service Surveys N. J. Farm Labor

An intensive survey of the farm labor situation in New Jersey was started late in October, according to L. A. Bevan, director of the Agricultural Extension Service of Rutgers University.

Bevan said that the Extension Service is undertaking the survey at the request of leading farm organizations and in cooperation with state governmental agencies. Results of the survey will be tabulated by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

The survey is expected to reveal what type of farming is most seriously affected by the labor situation, why workers are leaving the farm, and the kind and numbers of workers that will be needed in 1943 if farm production is to be maintained.

The survey will also furnish information on the relative importance of fertilizer, trucks, labor, machinery, equipment and feed supplies in keeping New Jersey food production up to its wartime goals.

Government Takes 90% of Spray Skimmilk Powder

A conservation order which became effective on November 5, directs manufacturers of spray process dry skimmilk to set aside each month 90 percent of their production for direct war uses. This order was issued by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, following a directive issued by Donald Nelson of the War Production Board, authorizing that dry milk be set aside for armed forces and for lend-lease.

The actual administration of the

order will be carried out by the Agricultural Marketing Administration. Dr. T. G. Stitts has announced that Paul E. Quintus will have direct charge of administering the order.

The order was issued following a study of the food requirements committee of WPB, showing that 90 percent of this country's estimated 300 million pounds annual production of this product was needed for direct war uses. Offers of this product by the industry and AMA purchases have, up to date, been less than lend-lease requirements.

ODT Offers Program For Farm Trucking Economy

The Office of Defense Transportation announced in October a program designed to keep farm products and supplies moving to market with the least wear and tear on the approximately 1,500,000 motor trucks now engaged in such transportation. This program provides for joint action by the three big groups which are primarily concerned—the producers, truckers and processors.

Joseph B. Eastman, Director of ODT, recommends that industry transportation committees be set up, comprised of representatives of each of these groups, and that these committees assume responsibility for the development of transportation plans which will accomplish this purpose. It was recognized that persons thoroughly acquainted with farm transportation problems should have the responsibility of developing these programs.

Each conservation plan should include: (1) A description of the area affected; (2) the number and locations of plants involved in the plan; (3) the number of producers; (4) the number of carriers and locations of their existing routes; (5) the proposed relocation of routes; and (6) the mileage reduction to be accomplished, and also consideration of state regulations of such carriers.

It is also suggested that the plan should contain: (1) Detailed information concerning the proposed zoning of producing areas or markets or both; (2) effects on prices of commodities, if any; and (3) detailed information concerning producers, truckers and processors not participating in the plan.

Sandy McTavish and his wife paused thoughtfully in front of the restaurant bearing a sign: "Dinner Here From 12 to 3—50c."

"Coom, Annie," Sandy said approvingly, "Three hours eatin' for fifty cents is veera reasonable."

It is what we learn after we think we know it all that counts.

Demand Heavy, Prices Held Down

THE FLUID milk shortage which was beginning to appear a month ago has now reached alarming proportions. A number of buyers in this area have found difficulty in meeting their day-to-day needs. According to a recent report of the Agricultural Marketing Administration, seven market administrators had reported that production has dropped below last year, and the excess over last year was reported to be declining in almost all of the markets under Federal administration.

There were surface indications that adequate supplies would be available but there have been certain obstacles to heavy production, such as a shortage of labor, which could not be overcome by the favorable pasture conditions and good supplies of hay and other feeds. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics Crop Reporting Board estimated the total U. S. milk production for September to be 3 percent above the previous September, but this high production was due to a larger number of cows. Production per cow was reported as somewhat lower than last year in all sections of the country.

Average deliveries per shipper per day, as indicated by data compiled from Inter-State records of shipments to three dealers in the Philadelphia market, show a serious slackening of production. During September, 1941, such deliveries were 11.9 percent greater than during September, 1940, whereas during September, 1942, they exceeded September, 1941, by only 1.8 percent.

Feed supplies, although nine percent more plentiful for 1942-43 than for 1941-42, have given evidence recently of a sharp upward trend in price. The average retail price per ton of nine feeds, reported to Inter-State by feed dealers, showed increases in October over September for gluten feed, linseed meal, brewer's grains and all mixed dairy rations, while reductions of less than 1.3 percent occurred in the prices of wheat bran, cotton seed meal and corn meal. Increases occurred in all these feed prices in October of this year as compared with a year ago, ranging from 1.56 percent for 24 percent mixed dairy ration to 13.5 percent for corn meal. Feed prices are also increasing in their relation to butterfat prices.

Comparatively high prices for hogs and beef cattle furnish stiff competition from that quarter for the feed supplies available for livestock and milk products. The most recent weekly price reports of the

USDA indicate that a very steep rise in feed prices is taking place and that increased demand for livestock products is expected to cause further advances in feed prices in 1943.

The strong demand for milk is, of course, a major factor in the existing shortage. Milk Industry Foundation figures show a gain in milk consumption in 152 markets from which reports are received of 15.3 percent during September this year over September of last year.

Production of butter and other manufactured dairy products has felt the effect of an unusual seasonal decline of milk production due to labor shortages, sales of herds, and better remuneration from other agricultural enterprises, as well as to an unusually heavy demand for milk for fluid consumption. According to the USDA Monthly Domestic Dairy Markets Review, butter production in September was 4 percent under September a year ago, and the production for the week ending October 29, 1942, was 5 percent less than during the corresponding week a year earlier. Stocks of butter on October 1 had declined to 123,529,000 pounds, a decrease of 18.7 percent under September 1, and 39.2 percent under the 202,957,000-pound supply on hand October 1, 1941. The 5-year average for that date was 163,008,000 pounds.

Butter prices, used in the compilation of various class prices for milk, have remained fixed during October and will continue at the same level until December 3, under the temporary price stabilization order issued by OPA. The price of 92-score butter at New York continues to be 46.5 cents per pound.

Evaporated and condensed milk supplies gave further evidence of impending shortages of manufactured dairy products, stocks held by wholesale grocers being almost one-third smaller on September 30, 1942, than a year earlier. Production during September was reported to be 22 percent under September, 1941. Condensed and evaporated milk in manufacturers' hands October 1 this year were 59.4 percent less than on October 1, 1941.

American cheese production, according to the weekly report of the USDA, declined 12 percent during the week ending October 29, 1942, in comparison with the same week a year ago. The decline took place in all sections of the country. Cheese prices, like butter, were affected by the 60-day temporary order of OPA. These prices were: No. 1 cheddars, 23 1/4 cents; single daisies and long-horns, 24 1/2 cents; and square prints,

24 3/4 cents. American cheese in cold storage amounted to 221,344,000 pounds on October 1, 1942, as compared with 156,746,000 on October 1, 1941.

Dry skimmilk has continued to hold the limelight among manufactured dairy products because it falls in line with the dehydration program which seems so necessary to meet lend-lease requirements. Purchases, according to the Agricultural Marketing Administration, have been below requirements for lend-lease purposes.

The AMA reports purchases of dry skimmilk (roller and spray process) as follows: August, 15.5 million pounds; September, 14.5 million pounds; and October, 5.5 million pounds. An additional 44 million pounds are wanted by December 31. Prices for carlots of spray process powder were priced at 15-15 1/2 cents per pound, and smaller lots at 15 1/4 to 16 1/2 cents.

Fluid milk prices paid producers showed a limited upward movement in a few markets. Among the markets reporting increases to the USDA, during September, were Jacksonville and Tampa Florida; Buffalo, N. Y.; and Seattle, Washington. In October producer prices were raised at Memphis, Tenn.; Lexington, Ky.; Duluth, Minn.; Lincoln, Nebraska; Lawrence and Lowell, Mass.; Spokane, Wash.; Beloit, Wis.; and Paducah, Ky. The increases varied from 9 cents in Lincoln, Nebraska, to 24 cents in Tampa, Fla.

Retail price ceilings for fluid milk were lifted during September and October in Albuquerque, N. M.; Portland, Oregon; Nashua, N. H.; and Minneapolis, Minn.; and steps were taken toward such action in a few other places.

Cream prices in the Philadelphia market for "Pennsylvania only" approval averaged \$22.00 per 40-quart can of 40 percent cream during the first week in November, the same price prevailing for cream meeting Pennsylvania, Newark and Lower Merion Township approvals.

Want ad in a British newspaper: "Wanted, as many defense workers as possible to talk about government secrets when off duty. A. Hitler & Co., Berlin, Tokio, and Rome."

We learn through "Believe It or Not," Robert Ripley's column in the Philadelphia Bulletin, that Ima Jersey married B. A. Guernsey in Holstein, Iowa.

Feed Price Summary for October, 1942

Compiled by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative Inc. from data supplied by a selected list of feed dealers.

Ingredient	Oct. 1942 (\$ per T.)	Sept. 1942 (\$ per T.)	Oct. 1941 (\$ per T.)	% Change Sept. 1942 compared with Oct. 1941	Oct. 1942 compared with Oct. 1941
Wheat Bran	44.56	45.14	41.14	-1.29	+ 8.31
Cottonseed Meal 41%	49.50	49.79	51.83	-.58	- 4.50
Gluten Feed 23%	41.20	40.40	38.73	+1.98	+ 6.38
Linseed Meal 34%	45.71	45.07	42.56	+1.42	+ 7.40
Corn Meal	44.99	45.06	39.64	-.16	+13.50
Mixed Dairy Ration 16%	45.26	44.64	41.14	+1.39	+10.01
" " 24%	50.72	50.38	49.94	+.67	+ 1.56
" " 32%	53.20	52.94	53.83	+.49	- 1.17
Brewers Grains	40.43	40.14	38.51	+.72	+ 4.99

Meeting Calendar

November 17-18—Annual meeting, Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative—Philadelphia, Pa.

November 23—Lancaster Market Advisory Committee meeting—Farm Bureau Building, Lancaster, 7:30 P.M.

November 24—Altoona-Huntingdon Inter-State Milk Market Committee—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

November 24—South Jersey Inter-State Milk Market Committee—Woodbury, N.J.

November 24—Trenton Inter-State Milk Market Committee—19 W. State Street, Trenton, N. J.

December 2-4—Annual meeting, National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation—Chicago, Ill.

December 8-10—Annual Meeting, Pennsylvania State Grange—Harrisburg, Pa.

Mark Your Milk Cans

Those milk cans are precious these days. Take every precaution to protect your rights to each and every one of your cans and can covers.

It is especially important that every can and can lid carry your patron number so that when your milk goes to the plant you will get your cans and lids back.

Another advantage in having your cans properly numbered is the reduction of errors in dumping and weighing milk. We must remember that, tough as the labor situation is on farms, there are others having similar difficulties and that once in a while a new hand has to handle our

milk when it goes to the plant. Putting a new hand on such a job increases the possibility of mistakes.

Make it easier for him to do the right thing by having your cans plainly numbered.

Farm wage rates on July 1 were highest in 22 years. Farmers were paying hired help more than double 1910-14 average wages, and, at 202, the index was 42 points above that of July 1, 1941.

Farm wage rates have shown an upward trend since January 1, 1940, with marked increases in 1941 and thus far in 1942.

Nip: "Can I borrow your sport-coat?"

Tuck: "Why all the formality?"

Nip: "I couldn't find it."

"If a man could have half his wishes he would double his troubles" said Benjamin Franklin.

The Pennsylvania milk control law provides that a license may be denied to any dealer who might reject milk of a producer because such producer may have testified before a court or at a Commission hearing.



Over 90% of the world's clipper users own and prefer Stewart clipper. New anti-friction tension control assures perfect tension between blades for cooler, lighter running—faster, easier clipping. Makes blades stay sharp longer. The most powerful clipper of its kind ever made. Lasts longer. Fan-cooled, ball-bearing motor exclusive Stewart design. Completely insulated in the special EASY-GRIP handle barely 2 inches in diameter. The finest, most enduring clipper ever made for cows, horses, dogs, mules, etc. A \$25.00 value for only \$21.95 complete. 100-120 volts. Special voltages slightly higher. At your dealer's. Send for FREE catalog of Stewart electric and hand-power clipping and shearing machines. Made and guaranteed by Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, Dept. 46, 5500 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois. Over Half a Century Making Quality Products.

Classified Exchange

Classified advertisements will be carried in the Inter-State Milk Producers' Review at the rate of 4 cents a word. \$1.00 minimum per insertion. Each initial and abbreviation counts as one word. Cash with order.

CLIPPER BLADES SHARPENED COW AND HORSE CLIPPERS SHARPENED. Enclose 50 cents per set. Returned same day. Factory equipped Stewart Service Station. Satisfaction guaranteed. Established 1852. George F. Creutzburg & Son, Dept. 4, 119 N. Sixth, Philadelphia, Pa.

Terracing has been said to make water "walk, not run, from a field." And because this slowing down of the flow prevents water from washing away valuable topsoil, Lindley G. Cook, extension soil conservationist at Rutgers University, believes terracing is highly valuable for saving the soil fertility which is usually lost after every heavy rain.

Life's sovereign moment is a battle won.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

CASH PRIZES

For Winning Pictures in the

REVIEW PICTURE CONTEST

An opportunity to turn your really good snapshots into money.

Prizes . . .

\$5.00 if picture is used on front page, \$1.00 if used on inside page.

Open to . . .

Members of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative and their families.

Requirements . . .

1. Clear, sharp outlines, attractive background.
2. Farm subject that will interest others on its merits.
3. Description of Picture—Who? What? When? Where?
4. Identification of sender.

Mail to Inter-State Milk Producers Review, 401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

(Unused pictures will be returned)

October, 1942, BUTTER PRICES			
Date	Philadelphia	New York	Chicago
1	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
2	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
3	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
4	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
5	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
6	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
7	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
8	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
9	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
10	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
11	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
12	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
13	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
14	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
15	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
16	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
17	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
18	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
19	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
20	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
21	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
22	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
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24	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
25	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
26	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
27	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
28	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
29	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
30	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
31	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
Average	47.00	46.50	45.75
Sept. 42	44.43	43.93	43.17
Oct. 41	36.27	35.65	35.16

Boys Eat Ice Cream as Lexington Sinks

Naval engagements in the South Seas usually bring to mind dive bombers, torpedo planes, submarines and other instruments of death, but when the aircraft carrier Lexington was sinking the American sailors, as they left the ship, faced their fate by eating ice cream.

Ice cream is one of the standard foods for the men of our Navy, and these boys were not going to see the ice cream wasted when their ship went down. There was still enough "boy" in them that, regardless of the danger confronting them, they would and did have their ice cream.

This Is a Cow

Ernest Brown, England's Minister of Health, recently read the following essay he received from a ten-year old London East End boy, who had been evacuated to the country:

"The cow is a mammal. It has six sides, right, left, and upper and below. At the back it has a tail on which hangs a brush. With this he sends flies away so they don't fall into the milk. The head is for the purpose of growing horns and so the mouth can be somewhere. The horns are to butt with and the mouth to moo with. Under the cow hangs milk. It is arranged for milking. When people milk, milk comes and there never is an end to the supply. How the cow does it I have not yet realized but it makes more and more. The cow has a fine sense of smell and one can smell it far away. This is the reason for fresh air in the country.

"A man cow is called an ox. The cow does not eat much but what it eats, it eats twice so that it gets enough. When it is hungry it moos and when it says nothing at all it's because its insides are full up with grass."

A Good Combination

"Cheese with pie" has long been a standard American dish and is a usual combination in the better restaurants. Dr. Conrad Elvehjem, University of Wisconsin scientist, says there is more to this practice than a matter of taste.

Nutritionally speaking, cheese and pie supplement each other perfectly. Pie is made with flour, sugar and fillings, most or all of which are low in calcium, vitamin A and other protective qualities. Cheese is rich in these substances and, in addition, provides a blend of animal proteins to go with the vegetable protein of the pie. Altogether, cheese with pie makes a very nutritious dessert.

HOW TO GET MORE MILK

THROUGHOUT THE
ENTIRE LACTATION—SWITCH TO
BEACON
TEST COW RATION

Beacon Test Cow Ration has already helped establish Seven World's Records for high production . . . not by forcing, or by over-stimulation, but by scientifically balanced, highly nutritious feed elements that *safely* produce a steady high milk production. If you want better milk checks, together with a continuously producing herd, change over *now* to Beacon Test Cow Ration. It helps to build up the cow's body reserves and flesh so that she can *naturally* reach and *hold* an increased production level . . . it's the safe feed that *first* safeguards the herd and *then* gets you bigger milk checks!

Make Beacon Test Cow Ration the standard feed for your cows, as thousands of enthusiastic Beacon users have already done. The Beacon name is your guarantee of high quality and real satisfaction. See your local Beacon Dealer today!

THE BEACON MILLING COMPANY, INC.
Cayuga, New York



The
BEACON SYSTEM

A Proved Feeding Plan for the Entire
Life Cycle of the Dairy Cow

The December Review will carry a full report of the annual delegate meeting of Inter-State. Watch for your copy on or about Dec. 19.

Milk Produce

INTER-STATE

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE

Vol. XXIII

Philadelphia, Pa., December, 1942

No. 8

ANNUAL
MEETING
SPECIAL
NUMBER



PROFESSOR J. A. SCOTT WATSON
Agricultural Attache, British Embassy, Washington, D. C.

(See page 17)

Library,
Dept. of Agr. Economics,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Inter-State's Seventh Annual Meeting Sees Food as Today's Problem

FOOD PRODUCTION is obviously uppermost in the minds of Inter-State members, judging from the temper of the delegates and members at the annual meeting on November 17-18. This was the seventh annual meeting of the Cooperative—the 27th of the organized producers in the Philadelphia milk shed, the first twenty having been held by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association which was superseded in 1936 by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative.

It was obviously a matter of "getting on with the war" in the minds of these men. They expressed a considerable degree of impatience with certain government actions and regulations which hamper their efforts, yet seemed to recognize that perhaps such fumbling can not be entirely eliminated during times of stress as we are now experiencing.

Excellent Attendance

Of the 125 delegates qualified to attend and participate in the meeting, 100 were actually present and 14 others were represented by their duly elected alternates, while two locals were represented through the action of the body in voting to seat members from those locals who had not been elected as either delegate or alternate delegate.

Total registration at the meeting was approximately 400, which included not only the delegates, but about 70 women and numerous other members and friends of Inter-State from neighboring farm organizations and the agricultural extension services of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey. The banquet was attended by approximately 500 guests.

The Tuesday morning program included the report of Inter-State's president, B. H. Welty. Incidentally, Mr. Welty was quoted the next day by H. V. Kaltenborn, one of the country's leading radio commentators, whose broadcast is carried over a large number of stations of the National Broadcasting Company.

Other reports heard at the same session included that of the Secretary, the Field and Test Department, the Inter-State Milk Producers' Review and the Market Information Department and a summary of the legal activities of the Cooperative.

Headlining the afternoon program was a report by General Manager O. H. Hoffman, Jr. This report was so well received that at the closing sessions the delegates unanimously passed a resolution asking that this

report be sent to all members of Congress and several other high government officials. The complete list will be found in the resolution, which appears on page 23.

Some observations and information covering the operation of the Federal Milk Marketing order in the Philadelphia market were discussed by Wm. P. Sadler, market administrator. Next,

the work of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council was outlined to the members by C. I. Cohee, president of the Council. All these reports are carried in full on other pages of this issue of the Review.

In addition to these reports, which were of direct and immediate interest to Inter-State members, there was a brief talk on the work of the American Red Cross by Benjamin Rush, Jr., representing the Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter of the American Red Cross.

Farmers Council Work

Another brief talk, which was unscheduled, was given by Mr. P. C. Turner, president of the Interstate Farmers Council, who told about the work of that organization. He stressed the need of all agricultural organizations working together in order to be most effective. He emphasized, also, that it is the job of each organization to see that its members know about the other bona-fide agricultural organizations which are working on different phases of agricultural work. Whole-hearted support of our present farm organizations, he declared, was the first essential in agricultural progress and, having such support, there will be no reason nor excuse for any outside organizers coming in and "organizing" the farmers.

The highlight of the banquet, which was attended by approximately 500 persons, was

the talk by Professor J. A. Scott Watson, who is now the Agricultural Attache of the British Embassy, Washington, D. C. Professor Watson was active in food planning for Britain since the early days of the war and last May was sent to Washington to represent his government in its food project program. His talk, carried in full on pages 17 and 26, was very well received, an unusually large number of the banquet guests making a special point to speak to him personally and thank him for his message.

The board of directors met before the delegate meeting on Wednesday morning, November 18, and elected

Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative Officers 1942-43

F. P. Willits, Honorary President
B. H. Welty, President
A. R. Marvel, Vice-President
H. E. Jamison, Secretary-Treasurer
Earl E. Warner, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer
O. H. Hoffman, Jr., General Manager
F. P. Willits, Jr., Assistant Manager
A. Evans Kephart, Counsel

District

Directors 1942-43

1. A. K. Rothenberger, Worcester, Pa.
2. †Frederick Shangle, Trenton, N. J., R. 2
4. Wm. H. Holloway, Newark, Md.
5. *J. W. Keith, Centerville, Md.
7. H. K. Martin, Goodville, Pa.
8. Furman H. Gyger, Kimberton, Pa.
9. J. Leslie Ford, Newark, Del.
10. J. Lawson Crothers, North East, Md.
11. †E. M. Cowl, Oxford, Pa.
12. *W. H. Jump, Houston, Del.
13. H. B. Stewart, Huntingdon, Pa., R. 4
15. *Howard W. Wickersham, Kelton, Pa.
16. †C. G. Niesley, Mechanicsburg, Pa., R.D.
17. †Jos. S. Briggs, Yardley, Pa.
19. *John Carvel Sutton, Kennedyville, Md.
20. *†Kenzie S. Bagshaw, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
21. Coy E. Mearkle, Everett, Pa., R. 3
22. †A. R. Marvel, Easton, Md.
23. *Charles R. Hires, Jr., Salem, N. J.
25. *B. H. Welty, Waynesboro, Pa., R. 4
26. †H. Lester Oyler, Chambersburg, Pa.

Honorary Life Member-F. P. Willits, Ward, Pa.

†Re-elected to Board †New member of Board

*Member of Executive Committee

Inter-State Asking for Price Increase

INTER-STATE has requested that a hearing be held to consider an increase in prices paid in the Philadelphia Milk Marketing Area. This was a major subject of discussion at the meeting of the Board of Directors on Friday, December 11, at which the entire problem was outlined. This resulted in the prompt and enthusiastic passage of a resolution authorizing that a telegram be sent to the Agricultural Marketing Administration, asking for a hearing. The telegram follows in full:

*Dr. Thomas G. Stitts, Chief
Dairy and Poultry Branch, U.S.D.A.*

The directors of Inter-State Milk Producers Cooperative in session today have instructed me immediately to petition you promptly to call a hearing to consider an increase in the price to be paid producers subject to Federal order No. 61.

O. H. Hoffman, Jr.

The status of marketing orders and the authority of the Department of Agriculture over matters affecting food production were considerably clarified when, on December 6, the country was informed that Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, had also been named Food Administrator. It is his responsibility to determine the amounts of foods which will be needed by this country, including the armed and civilian forces and for lend-lease, and to develop plans which will, as nearly as possible, assure the production of those quantities of food.

With this background and knowing the interrelation of prices with farm wages and total food production, Inter-State proceeded with its request. An increased price, it is believed, will enable producers to balance the inevitable losses which are unpredictable but are traceable to the disruption of our economy due to conditions born of the war, with special emphasis on the labor situation.

A preliminary request for the hearing has been made. The formal request will be in the

form of a proposal, asking for changes in the present Marketing Order 61, under which the market now operates. These changes may involve price, classifications, area boundaries, zone differentials or related subjects.

Inter-State is at work developing its specific recommendations and these will be presented to Dr. T. G. Stitts, Chief of the Dairy and Poultry Branch of the Agricultural Marketing Administration at an early date. Procedure from there on will be for the Secretary of Agriculture, or his authorized representative, to pass upon the request and issue the call for the hearing. The testimony at the hearing will be confined to the proposals made by Inter-State and other interested parties, following which a tentative proposed order will be drafted, on which exceptions may be filed.

A final proposal will then be prepared, presented to producers for their approval, and if it receives the required 75 percent majority, will be declared effective as a marketing agreement or order.

These steps will require time and Inter-State will use every power and influence at its command to expedite the holding of the hearing and the issuance of an order at the earliest possible date. Members will be kept informed of these steps through the Review.

Recognizing the importance of keeping prices in the Philadelphia market and outlying areas in line with each other, Inter-State is working also with the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission toward the development of a price program which will assure such uniformity.

The attention of Inter-State members is called to the need of going out among all producers whose prices are influenced through the work of Inter-State and informing them of these plans. It is important that producers work together on these matters and members who feel the need for these prices can do a good turn for themselves by enlisting the help of their non-member neighbors, by encouraging them to become Inter-State members.

officers and the executive committee. B. H. Welty and A. R. Marvel were re-elected president and vice-president, respectively. H. E. Jamison was elected secretary-treasurer and Earl E. Warner was elected assistant secretary-treasurer, while O. H. Hoffman, Jr., was continued as manager and F. P. Willits, Jr., was appointed assistant manager. The names of the seven directors who were elected to the executive committee follow: Kenzie S. Bagshaw, Charles R. Hires, Jr., W. H. Jump, J. W. Keith, John Carvel Sutton, B. H. Welty and Howard W. Wickersham, Mr. Wickersham having been chosen chairman of the committee.

The results of these elections were announced to the delegate body immediately after roll call at the Wednesday session and the delegate body elected the seven members of the executive committee and also F. P. "Daddy" Willits as Inter-State's members of the board of directors of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

The resolutions were read to the delegates at the end of the Tuesday session and on Wednesday morning they were presented to the delegates for action. This work was handled by Wm. J. Lauderdale, Lambertville, N. J., who was chairman of the Resolutions Committee and was assisted by M. H. Cameron, North East, Md.; Englebert J. Farabaugh, Loretto, Pa.; and Raymond M. Lank, Milton, Del.

The committee had met Monday afternoon and studied the resolutions carefully. Those meeting the unqualified approval of the Resolutions Committee were recommended immediately for adoption by the delegates, while the other resolutions were submitted to the delegate body on their merits. The delegates attacked this problem with intelligence and fairness. The resolutions approved by them are carried in full on page 23.

In the Holy Bible there are more than fifty references to milk and milk products.

Unlike the poet, the successful man is not born. —John Wanamaker

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Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative Incorporated

401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Names of Officers and Directors
will be found on page 2.

FIELD DEPARTMENT

F. P. Willits, Jr., Director
C. E. Cowan, Lancaster, Pa., Ass't Director
C. Reynolds, Denton, Md., Ass't Director
E. P. Bechtel, Collegeville, Pa.
J. J. Camp, Roaring Spring, Pa.
E. C. Dunning, Chambersburg, Pa.
Floyd R. Ealy, Broomall, Pa.
Clayton L. Keener, Nottingham, Pa.
H. D. Kinsey, Quakertown, Pa.
J. T. Plummer, Lewistown, Pa.
Louis F. Tomey, Easton, Md.
D. W. Winter, Glenaside, Pa.

SECONDARY MARKET MANAGERS

Altoona - Huntingdon - J. J. Camp, Roaring
Spring, Pa., Phone 118-M.
Lancaster - C. E. Cowan, County Extension
Office, Lancaster, Pa., Phone 2-7977.
South Jersey - Floyd R. Ealy, County Extension
Office, Woodbury, N. J., Box 334, Phone 800.
Trenton - Frederick Shangle, 19 W. State St.,
Trenton, N. J., Phone 3-4083.
Wilmington - Floyd R. Ealy, 103 W. 7th St.,
Wilmington, Del., Phone 2-7464.

New Parity Bill Would Include Farm Labor Costs

Ten weeks ago the country was in the throes of a congressional battle over parity prices for farm products. As a result, a compromise arrangement was finally passed, which provided no new definition of parity and no change in the relation of prices to parity, except that in setting prices on farm products the increased costs of farm labor were to be considered.

This has not worked out very well for agriculture and Congress knows it. It would appear that in order to make amends they have gotten behind the Pace bill wholeheartedly, the House passing this bill on unanimous consent. This bill definitely provides that farm labor costs must be included in any calculation of parity.

The bill then went to the Senate, where it was given unanimous approval by the Senate Committee on Agriculture, with no change whatever. It has not yet come up before the Senate for a vote but its passage is expected.

It is generally believed that should the bill be vetoed by the President both Houses will have enough strength behind the bill to override the veto. It is known that the

President has been opposed to considering farm labor costs as a part of the calculations of parity.

Several observers have pointed out that the usual legislative obstacles were not placed in the way of this bill, indicating possible Administration approval, which in their opinion would constitute a change of heart on the part of many high in Administrative councils.

Secretary Wickard Named Food Administrator

Claude R. Wickard has had added to his duties as Secretary of Agriculture that of Food Administrator. This assignment has met with generally whole-hearted approval on the part of agriculture, agricultural leaders and many segments of the public.

Although no separate and distinct food administration has been set up, the job of co-ordinating the food program of the nation was placed in Wickard's hands, where he will be able to determine policies involving the production, transportation and numerous other activities influencing the food program.

It is generally recognized that there has been conflict between agriculture and the War Production Board, with the War Production Board failing to recognize the gravity of the food production problem. This includes farm labor; machinery and equipment, including repair parts; fertilizers; spray materials and similar essentials, as well as machinery and equipment for plants used in processing the food after it is produced. It is felt generally that the Department of Agriculture is best acquainted with the over-all problem as well as the details and that it recognizes the need for essential agricultural equipment to replace the labor shortage.

● Rout These Local Enemies

Do Hitler and Hirohito have any "righthand men" around your farm? You answer "Of course not," but is there a loose rung in a ladder, a rotten floorboard, a rusty nail sticking up, a broom fallen across the doorway, a cabinet door left ajar or a toy allowed to stand around where a person may step on it, slip and fall?

Any one of these things which might cause an injury and compel you, a member of your family or your hired man to be laid up so that you can not carry on your part of the production battle is definitely an ally of our country's enemies.

Go over your farm and home with a practiced eye, put down these foreign enemies that may be in your midst and do everything possible to keep you and those working with you on the job by avoiding accidents.

Personal Glimpses

The November meeting of the Ninth District Farmers Club was held at the home of **Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Wilson** of Rising Sun, Maryland.

Herbert Borden, who was formerly Market Manager of the South Jersey milk market, is confined to the Woodbury hospital, having suffered a broken leg and other injuries in an auto accident in mid-November.

Fire destroyed the barn and contents, including feed, 17 cattle, four horses, chickens and farm machinery of **Oliver Blakeley**, near Coloma, Md., early in December.

Albert Forsythe of Moorestown, N. J., is one of the two producer-distributor members of the dairy industry advisory group of the War Industry Board, this being a 20-man nation-wide committee.

"**J. Clarence Nelson**, Middletown, Del., is recovering nicely now, his bull has been sold," is the report we got following his injury by this bull on December 4. Incidentally, we believe Nelson will agree with us that a bull is very unsatisfactory as a playmate.

Inter-State members took five of the seven top places in the October work of the Oxford Dairy Herd Improvement Association, these members and their average butterfat production for their herds being as follows: **Howard C. Wollaston & Son**, 37.9 pounds; **Sloan & Wilson**, 36.1 pounds; **H. S. Gatchell**, 34.9 pounds; **Lincoln University Farm**, 33.8 pounds; and **E. H. Bailey & Sons**, 30.6 pounds.

Our genial fieldman, **Dudley Winter**, famed for his magic, is now at his home in Glenside, convalescing from an operation performed at the Abington Hospital on Tuesday, November 17. Dudley reports that he is getting along nicely, although he sometimes becomes impatient with the speed of his recovery following this major operation. We expect that he will be back at work with us shortly.

Ed. Sharpless, son of **Roland E. Sharpless**, Kennett Square, Pa., has recently enlisted in the army air corps and the farm which he was operating, adjoining his father's farm, is now for sale.

Magistrate: "Is the prisoner a known thief?"

Constable: "A known thief? Why, he'd steal the harness off a nightmare."

"The United States is today, as it always has been, the best investment in the world. War Bonds and Stamps offer an opportunity for each citizen to buy a share in America."

Tax on Hauling Charges Now in Effect

The new tax bill which was passed by the National Congress a few weeks ago carries a provision that all transportation payments will be taxed 3 percent. This includes the cost of hired transportation of milk and the tax is to be paid by the person who pays the hauling bill.

The tax is at the rate of 3 percent of the total cost of the transportation. In other words, a hauling charge of 20 cents per hundred would have six-tenths of a cent added to that cost. A 25-cent hauling charge would be increased by three-fourths of a cent, a 30-cent hauling charge by nine-tenths of a cent, etc. The tax is to be collected by the hauler from the person paying the hauling charge which, in the case of deductions from milk checks to cover hauling costs, will mean that the hauling deduction will include the tax hereafter.

The haulers must register with the Collector of Internal Revenue and must file returns on Form 727, revised, returns covering December hauling being required on or before the last day of January, 1943.

The tax is effective on all hauling done after December 1, which will mean, in most cases, that the first deduction will be on the milk check received in January for December milk.

● New Jersey 4-H Leaders Go to Chicago Club Congress

New Jersey sent three outstanding 4-H dairy club members to Chicago for the National 4-H Club Congress late in November. One of these young folks, **Harry Stout, Jr.**, of Belvidere, was selected as the outstanding dairy club member in the state, his trip being made possible through the use of a regular contribution by Inter-State to foster and promote 4-H dairy club work in New Jersey. Similar contributions are made in other states.

John Person and **Samuel Beatty**, both of Stewartsville, comprised the state's dairy demonstration team, which also made the trip.

Inter-State is also proud that **Marion B. Pettit**, Woodstown, daughter of **Frank Pettit**, was one of the delegation of 15, having been selected on the basis of her outstanding record of 4-H leadership and achievement.

Harry Stout, Jr., is an excellent representative of our 4-H work and is symbolic of the tremendous influence this work has upon our rising generation of farmers. Harry has developed a herd of eight purebred Holsteins and right now is

managing the home farm, while his father is working in a nearby defense plant. Harry insists that his 4-H program has taught him the value of dairy herd improvement records and has been the direct source of several recommended practices for handling the herd and for the production of better quality milk.

Harry was one of the four New Jersey representatives at the 1941 national 4-H club encampment at Washington. He was selected as the best 4-H club member in the county last year and is now the leader of the 4-H dairy club.

Alternate to Harry for this honor was **Herman L. Durr** of Columbus, Burlington county, who is the owner of four purebred Guernseys and also the possessor of an outstanding achievement record in 4-H club work.



Maryland's 1942 health champions.

Health Champions

Maryland's 4-H club health champions in 1942 were **Frances Crothers** of Rising Sun and **Wilson Everett** of Forest Hill. They represented Maryland in the health contest at the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, November 29-December 3, 1942.

Frances Crothers is 15 years old, has been in club work for six years, attends the Calvert Agricultural High School and takes her turn as an airplane spotter. She is a relative of Inter-State Director **J. Lawson Crothers**.

Wilson Everett is 17 years old, has been a club member for five years and is a senior in the Bel Air High School.

The surest hindrance to success is to have too high a standard of refinement in our own minds, or too high an opinion of the judgment of the public. He who is determined not to be satisfied with anything short of perfection will never do anything at all either to please himself or others. —*Hazlitt*.

Evening Bulletin Describes Farm Production Problem

We nominate the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin and its editor, **Melville F. Ferguson**, for unlimited sugar and coffee rations—and unlimited supplies of milk, butter, cheese and ice cream if they too should ever be doled out. They deserve it for the splendid searching, factual articles written by Editor **Ferguson** and carried in the December 8-9-10-11, issues of the Evening Bulletin, of which paper 635,000 copies are sold daily.

These articles denote a shift in thinking—a most significant shift—on the part of the public press. And although the shift is quite general, **Ferguson's** comprehensive and factual treatment of the subject makes the Bulletin stand out as a leader among metropolitan daily newspapers in this respect.

Ten weeks ago the city press and radio commentators generally, including many public officials, seemed totally unaware that there was any danger of a food shortage. The public statements were to the effect that farmers were greedy, wanting special favors and did not know what the war was about, or what the war is doing to our national economy. Even then the Bulletin seemed to have a better comprehension of the problem than was evidenced in many newspapers.

Now the press, the radio and public officials are really aware of impending food shortages, with Editor **Ferguson** and his Bulletin in the lead in bringing these facts before the public. They have set a standard which bodes well for a better understanding by consumers of the farm problem, of the farmers' battle for trained help, for machinery, machinery repairs, supplies of materials and for all the essentials without which the potential food shortage may become a stark reality.

If, through the aid of the Bulletin and other newspapers which tackle this problem fearlessly and with understanding, our city and country people get to know each other better, they will have contributed immeasurably to this country's war effort and to a sounder foundation for the peace to come.

It is impossible to read properly without using one's engine-power. If we are not tired after reading, common sense is not in us.

—*Arnold Bennett*.

Go ahead and do it—it's easier to succeed than to explain why you didn't.

Don't keep telling her that you are unworthy of her. Let it be a surprise.

Draft Officials Assure Cooperation on Deferring Skilled Farm Help

IN ORDER to avoid misunderstanding and confusion in respect to the position of essential agricultural workers under the Selective Service, Inter-State has approached the State Directors of Selective Service in Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, asking them for a statement on the policies in their respective States.

We are giving you, herewith, the results of these conferences, reproducing exactly the statements written or approved by the respective State Directors except that the Pennsylvania statement is a summary of the policy of the department, no specific written statement having been issued by the State Director.

The Letter from Maryland

MARYLAND STATE HEADQUARTERS
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

December 3, 1942.

Mr. O. H. Hoffman, General Manager,
Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative,
401 North Broad Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir:

The Honorable A. Raymond Marvel of Easton, Maryland, has requested that I write you relative to the attitude of this State toward men engaged in the dairy farm industry.

You are familiar, no doubt, with the provisions of the Tyding's amendment to the Selective Service and Training Law. In accordance with the requirements of that amendment, every registrant found by a Local Board "to be necessary to or regularly engaged in an agricultural operation or an agricultural endeavor essential to the war effort, so long as he remains so engaged and until such time as a satisfactory replacement can be made" shall be deferred. In accordance therewith Selective Service Regulations have been amended to provide two new classifications, 2-C and 3-C.

Men who are found to be necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural operation or an agricultural endeavor essential to the war effort shall be placed in one or the other of these two classifications depending upon their dependency status. They will remain in those classifications so long as they are necessary to and regularly engaged in such agricultural endeavor; and furthermore, no Local Board will release for enlistment in the land or naval forces any man classified 2-C or 3-C.

In order to live up to the spirit of our directive, we are endeavoring to withdraw from induction any man eligible for a classification of 2-C or 3-C who may have been already ordered to report for induction.

The Chairman of the Maryland Farm Labor Committee of the Farm Bureau has, with our permission, advised his membership that even in cases where young men have left the farm and worked for a period in industry and have then returned to the farm, if they have the proper background and training as farm laborers, our Local Boards will be asked to consider them favorably for classification into 2-C or 3-C. We hope, by this means, to assist in return-

ing some individuals to the farms where they are so badly needed. I trust that this will give you the information you desire as to the general policy regarding farm labor in Maryland.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) HENRY C. STANWOOD,
Colonel, AGD
State Director
HCS:MTR

The Statement from Delaware

December 5, 1942.

General William Berl, Jr., State Director of Selective Service for Delaware, when interviewed recently by representatives of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Co-operative, Inc., said that all men found by a Selective Service local board to be necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or agricultural endeavor essential to the war effort will be deferred so long as they remain so engaged and until such time as a satisfactory replacement can be made. He said, further, that all information reaching him on the subject of deferments for farmers, dairy farmers, etc., has shown that local boards are fully aware of the necessity of giving full consideration to the needs of those engaged in agriculture and that directives of National Headquarters of the Selective Service System to reclassify such workers into deferred classifications are being carried out. General Berl said that Selective Service in Delaware has made comparatively slight inroads on the numbers engaged in agriculture and he believed the sympathetic attitude of local boards, shown in the past, will continue.

The Statement from New Jersey Issued and Approved 12-8-42

When interviewed today by the Director of Milk Control for New Jersey, Colonel Edgar Bloomer, Director of Selective Service for New Jersey, said that orders to his office from Washington, and immediately relayed from his office to Local Draft Boards, most definitely provided for deferred classification for essential farm workers while they remained engaged in such essential farm work.

Colonel Bloomer expressed a keen interest, personally, in the production of necessary food products, not only for our Armed Forces and our allies, but for those at home whose health must be kept to a high standard in order to maintain the highest production peak in combat essentials.

Colonel Bloomer gave full assurance of not only his own personal interest but was definitely sure that all Local Board Members had a full grasp of the necessity for such deferment and were most sympathetic and willing to aid the problem at all times.

(Signed) E. W. BLOOMER.

The Situation in Pennsylvania

In an interview by Inter-State President B. H. Welty with Colonel B. F. Evans, Pennsylvania Director of the Selective Service System, Colonel Evans stated emphatically that the regulations issued by Major General Lewis B. Hershey, National Director of Selective Service, will apply to essential dairy, livestock and poultry farm operators and employees in Pennsylvania.

The latest directive on this subject which Major General Hershey issued, effective November 30, provides that:

(a) In Class 11-C shall be placed any registrant who has no grounds for deferment other than his occupation or endeavor and

who is found to be necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or agricultural endeavor essential to the war effort.

(b) In Class 111-C shall be placed any registrant who is deferred by reason of dependency and who is found to be necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural endeavor essential to the war effort.

The same directive requires that any registrant so classified who leaves his agricultural occupation, without first obtaining from the local board a determination that it is in the best interest of the war effort for him to leave, shall be immediately reclassified in Class 1A, 1AO or 4E.

Farm operators and workers who are regularly engaged in the production of essential farm products, in which group are included milk, eggs and the production of meat animals, as well as certain crops may be so classified according to this directive, providing, of course, that all provisions of the directive and the regulations are met.

The determination of the classification of each individual is made by the local draft board according to the information contained in the registrant's questionnaire and that supplied by his employer.

Any member of Inter-State having difficulty personally, or in obtaining deferment for essential farm help, is asked to get in touch at once with the Inter-State office or with his nearest director (names and addresses on page 2) or his fieldman (names and addresses on page 4), in order that we can assist in obtaining proper classification.

"Son, why don't you play circus? It's great fun. First you make a sawdust ring . . .

"But where would I get the sawdust, dad?"

"Here's the saw. Just cut some of the firewood into fireplace lengths. And you can have all the sawdust you make."



Poultry and egg production are receiving a real boost through the work of James Marvel Davis, 18 months, of Ingleside, Md.

Appeal Procedure Outlined For Insufficient Gas Rations

MANY MEMBERS have received their Certificates of War Necessity for their farm truck operations and find that the gasoline allowance is not sufficient for the necessary operation of such trucks. If you have received such unsatisfactory allowance, and need both immediate assistance and assistance for your next year's hauling, here is what we suggest you do to start getting it straightened out:

1. If you need gasoline for immediate use before you have time to get an adjustment in the amount listed on the Certificate, go immediately to your local Gas Rationing Board and tell them that the Certificate of Necessity does not give you enough gas and that you have to have more to carry on your necessary farm work and deliveries. They have the power to grant you additional coupons to get you through January 1, 1943.

2. After going to the Local Ration Board, you should then appeal to the Farm Transportation Committee of the County War Board. The County Agricultural Agent can steer you. You should go to this Board and explain fully and clearly your transportation needs and wherein your Certificate of War Necessity falls short of giving you the necessary gasoline. They will give you a form and help you properly work it out.

3. In case you cannot go to the office of the Farm Transportation Committee in person, you can write to that Committee and give the following facts which cover a period of 7 consecutive days during the preceding 30 days:

- a. Origin and destination of each trip.
- b. Miles operated on each trip.
- c. Total load carried on each trip (Indicate the approximate weight and the nature of the products or commodities hauled).
- d. The maximum capacity of the vehicle for the products or commodities transported on each trip.
- e. Your name, address and the number of your Certificate of War Necessity.

4. Make sure in either case that the County Farm Transportation Committee puts their approval on your request before it is passed on by them to the regional office of the Office of Defense Transportation, from which will come the order of how much additional gasoline you will be permitted for the year 1943.

We believe that you can make your appeal to the County Farm

Transportation Committee immediately so that some gas will be given you by ODT before the extra allowance you might get from the rationing board is used up. We understand from Washington, D. C., that these Certificates of War Necessity are being issued in amounts sometimes considerably less than the amount asked for because the first form filled out was incomplete or not clear in certain respects and this meant they have followed this procedure to get more completely

Mrs. Harold D. Roland of Huntingdon, Pa., sent in this picture of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Frank Scott, at rest in their home at Huntingdon.



Pennsylvania Dairymen Meet at Harrisburg, January 12-13

THE Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association is holding its annual meeting at Harrisburg in January as usual. This meeting is being held in spite of there being no Farm Show or exhibits, but will be a part of the three days of business and educational meetings which will be held January 12-13-14.

The Dairymen's Association will open its sessions with a banquet at the Penn Harris Hotel at 6:00 P.M., Tuesday, January 12, the guest speaker at this banquet being John Brandt, president of the Land O'Lakes Creameries of Minneapolis, Minn., and also president of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation. Inter-State members will recall that John Brandt spoke at the Inter-State annual meeting several years ago and made a highly favorable impression on the delegates and members who heard him.

Another feature of the banquet will be the awards of the Dairy Herd Improvement Association and of the various dairy breed associations. The banquet program will include entertainment.

The main sessions of the Dairymen's meeting will be held on Wed-

nesday, also at the Penn Harris Hotel, with the session opening at 10:00 A.M. The morning meeting will feature a talk by T. E. Woodward, Senior Dairy Husbandman of the USDA, Washington, D. C., and a talk by Dr. Glenn W. Hedlund, Head of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Pennsylvania State College, whose subject will be "The 1943 Pennsylvania Dairy Outlook."

The afternoon meeting will open with a business session followed by a talk by Dr. T. G. Stitts, Chief of the Dairy and Poultry Branch of the Agricultural Marketing Administration of the USDA. This is the agency which has charge of making purchases of dairy and poultry products for the armed forces and lend-lease and is also charged with the responsibility of developing plans which are aimed at obtaining the production necessary to fulfill these needs plus our regular civilian requirements for these products.

The president of the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association is V. A. Houston of Northampton, Pa., with S. B. Williams, Middletown, Pa., vice-president, and Charles E. Cowan, Lancaster, Sec'y-Treasurer.

"The Smiths seem to be getting along better these days."

"Yes—he visited his old home town last month and saw the girl he was in love with twenty years ago."

Class Prices, Pennsylvania Markets

Area	Class I Oct-Nov	Class IA Oct-Nov	Class II Oct-Nov	Class III Oct-Nov	Nov.
Philadelphia Suburban	\$3.40	x	\$2.73	\$2.73	\$2.01
Tamaqua-Pottsville	3.20	2.30	2.45	2.45	1.96
Altoona	3.24	2.30	2.50	2.50	2.01
Huntingdon-Tyrone	2.96	2.30	2.50	2.50	1.96
State-wide	3.08	2.40	*2.70	*2.71	1.96
Lancaster	3.32	2.40	*2.55	*2.71	1.96
Reading	3.27	2.40	*2.55	*2.71	1.96
Chester County	3.35	2.40	*2.55	*2.71	1.96

*Butterfat differential 5 cents per point (0.1%).

Classification Percentages

Pennsylvania (State Control) and Wilmington, Del.

October	I	IA	II	III	*Bonus
Blair, L. O. & Sons	80	4	16	0	—
Cream Top Dairy	95	3	0	2	—
Everett Milk & Ice Cream	38.9	1.3	31.6	28.2	—
Mt. Union Sanitary Milk	91	9	0	0	—
Penn Cress Ice Cream	35	1.8	63.2	0	—
Chas. G. Waple Dairies	89.3	8.1	0	2.6	—
Williamsburg Dairy	1-15	96	4	0	—
"	16-31	95	5	0	—

November	I	IA	II	III	*Bonus
Blue Hen Farms	90	x	10	x	—
Clover Dairy Co.	89.82	x	10.18	x	—
Eachus Dairy Co.	88	10	2	0	—
Fram's Dairy	97.98	x	2.02	x	77

*Percentage of production on which "A" producers were paid Grade "A" bonus.

New Jersey (Percentages of Norm)

November	Norm	Cream	Excess	Bonus
Castanea Dairies "A"	93	a6.1	—	85
" " "B"	93	a4.2	—	—
Supplee-Wills-Jones	100	—	Balance	—

a—9% of A, "army" milk at \$3.37; and 2.8% of B, 2-for-nickel school milk at \$2.15.

Prices Paid for 4% Milk

October Dealer	Location	Area	Price
Bair, L. O. & Son	Tamaqua, Pa.	4	\$3.04
Bechtel, I. Lloyd	Royersford, Pa.	1, Z 2	3.30
Cream Top Dairy	Lancaster, Pa.	14	3.17
Eachus Dairy Co.	West Chester, Pa.	15, Z 2	3.20
Everett Milk & Ice Cream Co.	Everett, Pa.	10, Z 2	2.52
Hershey Creamery Co.	Greencastle, Pa.	11	3.15-3.25
Highland Dairy Co.	Coatesville, Pa.	9	2.91
Hoffmans	Altoona, Pa.	10, Z 2	2.91
"	Bedford, Pa.	10, Z 2	2.91
"	Huntingdon, Pa.	10, Z 2	2.90
Mt. Union Sanitary Milk Co.	Mt. Union, Pa.	9, Z 2	2.755
Penn Cress Ice Cream Co.	Cresson, Pa.	9	2.90
Chas. G. Waple Dairies	Tyrone, Pa.	10, Z 2	3.20-3.19
Williamsburg Dairy	Williamsburg, Pa.	9	—

November	Price
Abbotts Dairies (N. J. Producers)	3.70
Blue Hen Farms	3.50
Centerville Producers Co-op	3.43
Clover Dairy Company	3.50
Delamore Dairy	3.50
Fram's Dairy	3.56
Sheffield Condensed Milk Co.	3.37
Supplee-Wills-Jones	3.30
Twaddell Bros. Dairy	3.50
West End Dairy	3.50

Feed Price Summary for November, 1942

Compiled by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative Inc. from data supplied by a selected list of feed dealers.

Ingredient	Nov. 1942 (\$ per T.)	Oct. 1942 (\$ per T.)	Nov. 1941 (\$ per T.)	% Change Nov. 1942 compared with Nov. 1941
Wheat Bran	45.39	44.56	40.20	+1.86
Cottonseed Meal 41%	50.70	49.50	50.89	+2.42
Gluten Feed 23%	36.71	41.20	36.68	+10.90
Linseed Meal 34%	45.15	45.71	39.94	+1.23
Corn Meal	44.11	44.99	39.01	+1.96
Mixed Dairy Ration 16%	45.98	45.26	41.31	+1.59
" " 24%	50.83	50.72	47.48	+2.22
" " 32%	52.92	53.20	50.08	+5.67
Brewer's Grains	40.40	40.43	38.82	+0.7

Class Prices

Wilmington

F. o. b. market, cwt. of 4% milk	Class I	Class II
October	\$3.58	\$2.62
November	3.58	2.823
December	3.58	—

New Jersey

F. o. b. market, cwt. of 3.5% milk.	Class I	Class II	Class III
October	\$3.60	\$2.45	\$2.23
November	3.60	2.45	x
December	3.60	2.45	x

The price of 4% milk of each class is 20 cents more per hundred pounds than the price of 3.5% milk.

Prices of *Cream †Dry Skimmilk

October	\$21.3180	10.6034¢
November	\$23.03125	10.625¢

*Per 40-quart can of 40 percent cream as used in determining the Philadelphia Class II price.

†Per pound of roller process dry skimmilk as used in determining the Philadelphia Class II price.

Average Price New York 92-Score Butter Cents Per Pound

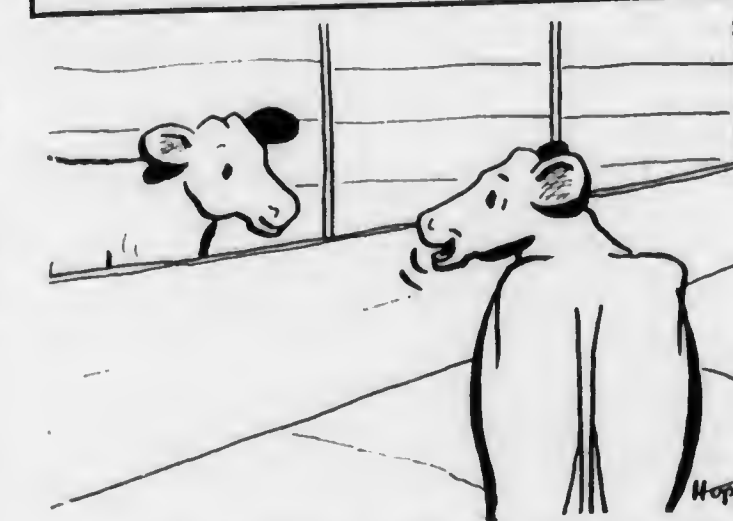
Oct. 1-15—64.5	Nov. 1-15—46.5
Oct. 16-31—46.5	Nov. 16-30—46.5
Oct. 1-31—46.5	Nov. 1-30—46.5

Prices reported as paid by handlers in markets not under Federal control are determined according to price schedules furnished by the handler or from statements furnished with milk checks and checked in the Inter-State office.

The prices quoted as the average price paid do not include any bonuses or premiums which producers may earn.

The butterfat differential is 4 cents per point in all cases except that the Class II differential in Pennsylvania areas 11, 14 and 15 is 5 cents per point and the Class III differential in Pennsylvania is one-tenth the price per pound of 92-score butter at New York for that month.

NOVEMBER, 1942, BUTTER PRICES			
Date	Philadelphia	New York	Chicago
2	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
3	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
4	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
5	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
6	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
7	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
8	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
9	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
10	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
11	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
12	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
13	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
14	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
15	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
16	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
17	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
18	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
19	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
20	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
21	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
22	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
23	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
24	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
25	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
26	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
27	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
28	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
29	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
30	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
Average	47.00	46.50	45.75
Oct., 1942	47.00	46.50	45.75
Nov., 1941	36.76	36.18	35.75



"I, too, would like to rent one of these lovely apartments!—How much milk do they charge a month?"

Prices 4% Milk, Oct. and Nov.

These are the prices paid—but not less than the minimum permitted prices—at each plant location under Marketing Order No. 61 for the Philadelphia milk marketing area, as announced by Market Administrator Wm. P. Sadler, for milk purchased during Oct. and Nov. 1942.

Handler	Plant Location	Location Differential	Oct. Price	Nov. Price	Handler	Plant Location	Location Differential	Oct. Price	Nov. Price
Market Average	f. o. b. Philadelphia	—	\$3.553	\$3.597	Oakland Dairies	Fairview Village, Pa.	11	\$3.295	\$3.234
Abbotts Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	\$3.549	\$3.700	Pennbrook Milk Co.	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.610	3.613
"	Coudersport, Pa.	402	3.117	—	Penn-Reed Milk Co.	Belleville, Pa.	318	3.093	3.184
"	Curryville, Pa.	339	3.180	3.361	Quaker-Maid Dairy	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.495	3.720
"	Easton, Md.	283	3.236	3.417	Products	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.616	3.646
"	Goshen, Pa.	241	3.278	3.352	Quinn's Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.453	3.526
"	Kelton, Pa.	227	3.292	3.366	Richards, F. H.	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.267	3.308
"	Port Allegheny, Pa.	416	3.103	3.340	Rosenberger's Dairies	Hatfield, Pa.	13	3.611	3.628
"	Spring Creek, Pa.	451	3.068	3.300	Schillinger's Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.556	3.550
Ardmore Home Dairies	Ardmore, Pa.	—	3.666	3.727	Scott-Powell Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.556	3.550
Baldwin Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.493	3.590	"	Ardmore, Pa.	—	3.556	3.550
Bedminster Dairymen's Association	Bedminster, Pa.	22	3.395	3.406	"	Clayton, Del.	241	3.285	3.279
Bergdoll's, John C., Dairy	Boothwyn, Pa.	09	3.561	3.567	"	Fairdale, Pa.	318	3.208	3.202
Booth, Chas. T.	Chester, Pa.	07	3.583	3.602	"	New Holland, Pa.	234	3.292	3.286
Breuninger Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.651	3.675	"	Pottstown, Pa.	22	3.306	3.300
"	Richlandtown, Pa.	227	3.394	3.418	"	Pottstown, Pa.	22	3.306	3.300
Brookmead Guernsey Dairies	Wayne, Pa.	07	3.685	3.692	"	Snow Hill, Md.	304	3.222	3.216
Brown's Dairy	Glenside, Pa.	07	3.604	3.617	Shearer, Paul B. & Co.	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.217	3.315
Buck's Co. Fm. Dairies	Morrisville, Pa.	22	3.290	3.350	"	Center Port, Pa.	248	2.969	3.067
Buehlers Dairy	Willow Grove, Pa.	07	3.724	3.760	"	Manoa, Pa.	—	3.699	3.736
Clover Crest Dairy Fm.	Newtown, Pa.	13	3.506	3.530	Suburban Dairies	Spring City, Pa.	22	3.428	3.473
Cooklyn Milk Co.	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.506	3.645	Sunny Slope Dairy	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.550	3.600
"	Goldsboro, Md.	262	3.244	3.383	Supplee-Wills-Jones	Bedford, Pa.	332	3.188	3.238
Crawford, M. S., Dairy	Drexel Hill, Pa.	—	3.641	3.647	"	Chambersburg, Pa.	297	3.223	3.273
Crystle, Wm. H., Dairy	Chester, Pa.	07	3.611	3.593	"	Hagerstown, Md.	304	3.216	3.266
Darlington, Bros.	Darling, Pa.	09	3.652	3.621	"	Harrington, Del.	262	3.258	3.308
Deger's Dairy	Mont Clare, Pa.	13	3.460	3.393	"	Huntingdon, Pa.	332	3.188	3.238
Engel Dairy	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.693	3.710	"	Leaman Place, Pa.	234	3.286	3.336
Ervin's Dairy	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.700	3.691	"	Lewistown, Pa.	311	3.209	3.259
Farmers Dairy	Wrightstown, N.J.	22	3.306	3.308	"	Mercersburg, Pa.	311	3.209	3.259
Frankford Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.636	3.675	"	Mt. Pleasant, Del.	227	3.293	3.343
Gayle Ice Cream Co.	Delta, Pa.	248	3.249	3.283	"	Princess Anne, Md.	297	3.223	3.273
Gardenville Dairymen's Association	Gardenville, Pa.	13	3.570	3.570	"	Townsend, Del.	234	3.286	3.336
Gardenville Fm. Dairies	Hatboro, Pa.	13	3.625	3.775	"	Worton, Md.	255	3.265	3.315
Gaynor, Hyland L.	Boothwyn, Pa.	09	3.610	3.610	Sylvan Seal Milk, Inc.	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.490	3.584
Gorman Dairies	Newtown Sq., Pa.	07	3.653	3.666	Syphers Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.679	3.646
Greentree Creamery	Obelisk, Pa.	22	3.356	3.361	Taylor's Dairy	Jenkintown, Pa.	—	3.662	3.706
" Association	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.668	3.689	Thomas Dairies	Flourtown, Pa.	07	3.496	—
Gross, Charles, Dairy	Media, Pa.	07	3.665	3.704	Turner & Wescott	Glenroy, Pa.	234	3.350	3.387
Grubbs Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.667	3.673	Victor Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	—	3.612
Hamilton Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.558	3.628	Walnut Bank Farms	Quakertown, Pa.	227	3.314	3.296
Hansell, A. R.	Mainland, Pa.	11	3.448	3.518	Warners Dairy	Berwyn, Pa.	09	3.545	3.631
"	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.567	3.617	Wawa Dairy Farms	Wawa, Pa.	09	3.555	3.599
Harbisons Dairies	Brantsville, Pa.	276	3.261	3.311	Willow Ridge Farm	Hatboro, Pa.	09	3.396	3.487
"	Byers, Pa.	22	3.317	3.367	Wilmer Dairies	Conshohocken, Pa.	07	3.461	3.528
"	Carlisle, Pa.	276	3.261	3.311	Wissahickon Dairy	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.700	3.700
"	Hurlock, Md.	283	3.254	3.304	Whitwood Dairy	Spring House, Pa.	11	3.599	3.601
"	Massey, Md.	241	3.296	3.346					
"	Millville, Pa.	332	3.205	3.255					
"	Sudlersville, Md.	248	3.289	3.339					
"	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.541	3.573					
Hernig, Peter, Sons	Boiling Springs, Pa.	276	3.235	3.267					
"	Lebanon, Pa.	248	3.107	3.171					
Hershey Chocolate Co.	Meyersdale, Pa.	09	3.377	3.377					
Hershey Chocolate Co.	Eddington, Pa.	09	3.426	3.520					
Hill Crest Farms	Norristown, Pa.	09	3.045	3.581					
Holiday Dairy	Chester Heights, Pa.	11	3.717	3.710					
Homestead Grnsy Farm	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.732	3.741					
Hutt's Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.610	3.610					
Individual Dairies	Hatboro, Pa.	09	3.703	3.699					
Ivy Crest Grnsy. Dres.	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.601	3.564					
Jersey Queen Dairy	Woodlyn, Pa.	07	3.420	3.410					
Johnson, J. Ward, Dairy	Allentown, Pa.	234	3.420	3.410					
Lehigh Valley Farmers	Flourtown, Pa.	07	3.630	3.578					
Mainland Dairy	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	—	3.523	3.578					
Marmer, John	Linwood, Pa.	09	3.598	3.574					
Marshall, T. Forest	Lansdale, Pa.	11	3.449	3.464					
Martin Century Farms	Lansdale, Pa.	11	3.390	3.429					
Meyer Dairies	Amble, Pa.	09	3.625	3.632					
Miller-Flounders Dry	Chester, Pa.	07	3.625	3.632					
Missimer-Wood-Nar-	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.598	3.642					
cissa Dairies	Boyetown, Pa.	227	3.276	3.340					
Mont-Berk Dairy Co.	Norristown, Pa.	09	3.395	3.436					
Nelson Dairies	Norristown, Pa.	09	3.395	3.436					

*—The location differentials set forth in this column are as provided in paragraphs 961.8d and 961.8e of the marketing order. The location differential as set forth in paragraph 961.8d is 22 cents per hundredweight of milk delivered at plants located 31 to 40 miles from City Hall in Philadelphia and an additional 0.7 cent for each additional 10 miles (33.9 cents in 201-10 mile zone). Under paragraph 961.8e an additional deduction of 3 cents per hundredweight is permitted at such plants. (This additional deduction is not included in this listing of location differentials but where it is known to have been taken the prices shown allow for it.) Paragraph 961.8e permits deductions of 7 to 13 cents per hundredweight, as listed in the tabulation, on milk delivered at plants 11 to 30 miles from the Philadelphia City Hall.

†—plus a bonus of \$.23 per cwt on the volume of milk sold as grade A, (86.45% of production.)

MARKET SUMMARY			
	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.
Class I price, 4% milk	\$3.700	\$3.70	\$3.700
Class II price, 4% milk	\$2.595	\$2.74	\$2.943
Class I, percent	83.50	87.77	
Class II, percent	16.50	12.23	
Class I, pounds	64,943,709	64,799,852	
Class II, pounds	12,803,453	9,708,641	
Total pounds	77,747,162	73,787,493	
Average butterfat test, %	3.92586	4.084	
Value, 4% basis,			
f.o.b. Philadelphia	\$2,703,654.03	\$2,624,707.82	

These data not available at press time

Work Today, Plan Tomorrow,

President B. H. WELTY Suggests to Delegates

THE WORRY of possible war and the world-wide economic and political disturbances that we faced at the time of our last two annual meetings became a grim reality after the dastardly stab in the back at Pearl Harbor. We are no longer interested observers but are now active participants in this world struggle, which is a fight not only for our right to freedom but for our very existence. We know now that our freedom and our continuance as a nation go hand-in-hand.

We were a people that would not be awakened to the existing danger that was approaching us. We shut our eyes to it until the blow actually came. Fortunately for us we had instituted the lend-lease program and under it had made some little progress toward our defense when we were first attacked.

Our war production has been greatly accelerated during this year of actual combat, until now we are producing as much or more war material than any other nation on earth—we hope more than all our enemies together.

What part does agriculture play in this great effort? Agriculture has been asked to speed up and increase production of such products as milk, eggs, meats, fats, soy beans and other critical foods, in order to meet not only the needs of our own country but also to be in position to supply immense quantities to our Allies. Our farmers immediately set about to produce these necessary increases but with no definite promise as to the prices we would receive for them after they had been produced.

This was not the policy for industry in her production of necessary war supplies. Industry's favored position had its effects on farm costs as the costs of production immediately began to rise. Contributing to this was the soaring labor cost, a result of the increased wages paid by industry to its workers.

Farm Labor Problem Serious

Two critical problems immediately faced agriculture: first was the loss of many of its best workers, partly to the armed services but much more to war production industries where wages were far in excess of what the farmer could afford to pay in order to retain his labor; second, the increased cost of supplies and equipment and the growing scarcity of machinery.

This trend has continued to the point where our officials at Washington have, too late I fear, recognized the plight that agriculture finds itself in. It is now so bad that we may find the nation faced with serious food shortages along some lines, especially those essential food stuffs asked for in such quantities by our Allies. Milk and other dairy products are among these products of which a shortage is feared.

This problem finally came to a head several months ago, when that great fight was put up by our leading farm organizations before Congress, involving the question of the right method of determining price ceilings to apply to agricultural products under the proposed price ceiling law—or the anti-inflation law as it is sometimes called.

The extremely unfair attitude toward farm people as taken by the press and news commentators in the early days of that affair left a very unfortunate reaction with

the consumer who did not understand the problem. This early attitude of the press and radio placed agriculture, in the eyes of the consumer, in a bad light, as trying to take advantage of the war situation in order to grab off higher prices to which consumers thought farmers were not entitled. It does seem now that the truth is getting through and the public generally now knows that there is a serious problem on our food production front.

Our Request Was Fair

In reality all that our agricultural leaders were asking was to put agriculture on a basis comparable with the position of other major industries as to returns they received for their products—and they asked for this so they can afford to continue to produce the food needed by this nation and by our Allies.

Farmers are just as patriotic as are any other class of people. They will continue to do their part, and more, to help bring about our victory. But there is no reason why agriculture should be asked to bear more than its share of the burden. When the people of America are informed of the true situation, we have confidence that their spirit of fair play will prevail and a square deal will be insisted upon for our food producers.

Mileage Reduction Program

There is another problem facing this industry, as well as all other industries. The Office of Defense Transportation has asked that a 25 percent reduction in mileage be made in almost all truck transport. This problem, as it affects milk hauling, was tackled by an Inter-State committee, which in turn called together the agricultural economists in our agricultural colleges of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware and also the milk control officials of New Jersey and Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia Market Administrator, in order to map out a satisfactory procedure.

These various agencies arranged, after a long and exhaustive discussion of the problem, to make studies in some of the representative areas in order to get a fair cross-section of the hauling problem in this milk shed.

Inter-State got into this work in order to help the Office of Defense Transportation develop a workable, fair plan that would do the work with the least possible inconvenience to producers. Our committee recognized that the job is to make the available trucks and tires last as long as possible and to enable them to do the best job possible during their usable life.

Hauling Study Considered

Inter-State seriously considered the matter of making a detailed study of milk hauling over the entire milk shed and the secondary markets within the shed. This was not undertaken however, because in tackling this problem there arose the matter of clearing through several governmental agencies, each of which had a vital interest in it. These included the Office of Defense Transportation, the War Production Board and the Department of Agriculture. In addition, the Department of Justice then had to approve any plan worked out in order to see that the anti-trust laws were not violated and that the plan did not discriminate unfairly against any individual or any group.

It was not until late October that a plan was worked out defining the responsibilities in relation to the hauling problem and a plan of procedure approved which is to be followed in any mileage reduction program. Briefly, the plan must include a description of the area affected, the number and location of plants involved, the number of producers involved, the number of carriers and the locations of their existing routes, proposed relocations of routes, the mileage reduction to be accomplished and consideration of state regulations that might affect the haulers.

It was considered proper that Inter-State get into this matter and take an active part in working out a plan which would help solve this problem with fairness to all producers. It was seen that if the industry, including producers as a major party in interest, would not or did not work out a plan, the Office of Defense Transportation might find it necessary to prepare a plan of its own and without the detailed knowledge of the hauling problems that may exist in various parts of the milk shed. Such a plan coming from outside might work hardships on many producers, while plans in which we had an active part in developing should keep such inconveniences to a minimum.

You will recall that at the time of our Annual Meeting last year, we were in the midst of our Federal Hearing which ended about December 5. However, before the Federal Hearing began, we had a State Control Commission Hearing and during a recess of the Federal hearing, we had a preview of the proposed State order which was finally made effective and which gave producers an increase on January 1. The prices in that order approached those asked for in the Federal order and, in our opinion, were long over-due. It was a real help, however, in bolstering the price between January 1 and the effective date of the Federal order on April 1, and helped cover the increased cost of labor and dairy feeds.

We Got Price Increases

When the Federal order went into effect, there was an estimated increase in the average prices paid of about 10.5 per hundred weight from March to April due primarily to the calculating of prices on the volume rather than the butter-fat basis, and also to the elimination of Class III. The Class II formula is based on cream and skim milk powder prices and, under that formula, this Class price has showed a steady increase month by month. The order also provided for an automatic increase of 12 cents on Class I which became effective July 1.

We all know that ceilings have been placed on retail milk prices. However,

with costs of production—including feeds, supplies and labor—continuing to rise, a tremendous economic pressure is developing which will likely compel a raising of these ceilings. Hearings are now being held in the State to consider price rises in areas that were caught by the price freeze before proper adjustments had been made in the price structure.

Object to Subsidizing Prices

In New York and a few other cities, the Federal Government is paying a subsidy in order that the consumer will not have to pay an increased price for his milk. This, I believe, is economically unsound and we sincerely hope that no such subsidy will be tried in the Philadelphia market or in any other market where Inter-State sells milk. All major farm organizations have taken a vigorous stand on this matter, protesting to the Secretary of Agriculture and other government officials against any such subsidy. I believe our membership is willing to do everything and anything reasonable and within their power, to bring this terrible struggle to a swift and successful conclusion. It is to our interest that we should strive to this end, because we know what would happen to ourselves, our families, our farms and our farm organizations if the Axis powers should prevail.

There will probably be economic developments grow out of the war and to which we must give heed right now. At the present time we are in an upward trend of prices which makes it less difficult to keep a united front among our membership, even though there are some, too many in fact, who apparently feel that because markets are easy

to get, the need for marketing organizations is less vital and as an individual he can get along without it. Perhaps he can—now—on some of his problems but his influence is nil on the establishment of a national policy on the many problems that affect our job of producing food. Farm organizations have gone to bat on these important matters and they will do it again, whenever it will help the sum total of this war effort.

Then, there is the post-war job. No one knows just what those problems will be and of course we cannot find the answer to the problem before we know it.

But we do know that we can fortify ourselves in several ways. Our farm organizations have the leadership. Our first job is to put a strong, understanding, informed and intelligent membership behind them.

Be Prepared for Future

The second part of that job is to build up a reserve—a backlog of quick assets available for that day when, because of economic laws that cannot be repealed or ignored, the markets may be going against us. Your own Cooperative now has a reserve of slightly over one-quarter million dollars, a sizeable sum, yet not very much when you consider that it must protect the markets of some six thousand producers. A soundly financed organization of our own is our best possible protection when markets go bad.

The third job is a public relations program for agriculture and agricultural organizations. That September scrap in Congress revealed the need for it. The city press, the radio, and many men in government circles apparently did not know the real problem and, not knowing it, naturally

took a stand in accordance with their best information which was to the detriment of agriculture and of the country. Had we then had a sound, comprehensive, public relations program for agriculture, all that misunderstanding, misinformation and even name-calling would have been avoided or at least reduced to the status of a minor incident. It is well known that labor organizations are becoming more and more conscious of public opinion and are building a comprehensive public relations policy. We, too, must do so or we may suffer even more from the lack of understanding.

Keep Our Feet on Ground

I am reminded of the old adage that "Anybody can cheer when he is winning but it takes a lot of courage to cheer when things are against him." Will we be able to stand the test when the crisis comes? Will we be able and willing to face facts when prices may be low and be men enough to carry on, to keep our heads, and to reason out every proposal, rejecting the golden promises and glittering offers which common sense will tell us cannot be fulfilled?

You delegates are the leaders in your communities. Upon you will be much of the responsibility of getting to your neighbors the facts about this and the other farm-owned organizations. The future of agriculture is, in a great measure, dependent upon you.

In closing, let me say in behalf of the Inter-State official family, that we appreciate the cooperation of you delegates in performing your work during the past year.

(Please turn to page 22)

Field Work Affected by War

F. P. WILLITS, JR., Reports on Year's Activities

GASOLINE and tire restrictions are beginning to change the course of work normally followed by your Field Department. We are still continuing the functions usually performed, but in some cases on a more limited basis than before restrictions. Total mileage this last fiscal year approximated 231,000 miles driven by the 11 representatives of the Department, in making the 45,000 butter-fat tests; the 18,000 farm and non-farm calls; in order to attend the 107 Local Meetings; and to sign up the 411 new members in the 2,846 days worked by these 11 men, two of whom are part-time employees.

Our activities are about the same as last year—we have not curtailed our butter-fat testing or milk plant, weight tank, or scales checking. Last year we made over 8,000 brom thymol tests for udder trouble and nearly 4,000 microscopic examinations. We made 4,000 butter-fat tests on individual producers' herds and we made 553 regular milk plant investigations as well as many check weighings of members' milk.

Work Covers Many Fields

Other work of your field representatives is done in a variety of fields. They have aided Future Farmers of America and 4-H Clubs in matters pertaining to milk. Four of them are managers of five secondary milk markets. They help producers find markets or find producers for markets. They do trouble-shooting when milk is rejected—looking for causes of off-odors, bad flavors, sediment and excessive bacteria. They appear at milk hearings to testify; they help straighten out hauling troubles and they also

contact producers in membership and good will work.

Just how much our activities will change next year is unpredictable and depends on the stress of war.

We probably will have to reduce mileage further below the 10 percent reduction of last year. This may force us to do more work by mail or telephone and the Cooperative may have to rely more and more on assistance from you who are neighbors, to do still more missionary and member sign-up work. We may not be able to give the immediate service you have heretofore required but plan our driving with greater detail than before. Those things, however, will be found out in time and, if they come about, you will, we know, help us with the new problems we are up against, just the same as you will change some of your farm practices because of the war.

Office of Defense Transportation regulations, as they affect milk haulers, will probably be responsible for increasing our field activities in assisting haulers to work out more satisfactory hauling programs for our members. With the considerably restricted mileage that each hauler is asked to

make voluntarily and with the further restrictions he may have to make as the result of the Certificates of War Necessity now being issued, we will probably see many changes put into effect by these haulers, to keep within the regulations. Some of these changes doubtless will be workable and satisfactory, while others probably will require a lot of our time in changing or improving. The problem of hauling rates will, no doubt, increase and this will be another topic that will take much of our time.

Fieldman Ready to Help

Farmers will probably call on us also to assist them in getting the necessary farm equipment to continue their milk production, to work with the various ration and control boards involved in gas and tire rationing, in such cases as their rules and regulations might impair milk production or milk delivery. We are pledging to our members, our assistance in these respects. In regard to butter-fat testing, we plan to do a little experimental work with the thought in mind of developing a system of check-testing that will be more of a check-test than has been the system used in the past.

We have already done some work along this line, within the last couple of months and feel that the new program will probably meet with some increased success.

On behalf of your Field and Test Department, I pledge our assistance to you in aiding you and your neighbor members in anything required that is consistent with the established policy of your Cooperative.

The Farmer's State of Mind

Report of O. H. HOFFMAN, JR., General Manager

As you recall it has been my custom in making my annual report to you to review, first of all, the year's activities and the things accomplished, next to lay out the things we should have accomplished, but did not, and then finally to attempt to take a look at the principal problems facing us.

You, doubtless, remember that the last Annual Meeting was held during a recess in the middle of a long and arduous Federal hearing, which we had requested in order that we might secure adequate and uniform class prices for our producers and get established in the market an agency equipped to rigidly and fairly enforce these prices. That hearing finally wound up in December and was followed by the customary period in which briefs and counter briefs were submitted. In April of this year the Order became effective and for seven months it has run quite smoothly.

It was an expensive job, but the weighted average price for April jumped, under the Order, to \$3.18, which was 12 cents higher than the similar figure for March. This 12-cent increase netted the producers in this market nearly \$100,000.00, the exact figure was \$98,364.72. It was quite true that Inter-State had practically the whole bill to pay, as far as bringing the Federal Order in was concerned, but when you consider this increase in a spring month, you can see that as far as cost was concerned, this was all wiped out for our producers in the gain they received on their milk checks during the first ten days of April.

Now Have Accurate Data

Since April, for the first time in the history of this market, I believe, we have had quickly available after the end of each month, a complete and accurate picture of the number of producers, the volumes of milk produced and the utilizations of that milk in this market. Likewise, for each month there has been calculated by the Market Administrator the price to be paid producers and a uniform method has been required and used in the making of these payments.

I want here, early in this paper, to express my appreciation for the unusual degree of compliance on the part of our Philadelphia buyers, once the Order became a reality in the market. There is no question but that they put up a battle-royal against the issuance of an order for this market. Though done with complete frankness and with "no holds barred," once the fight was over and the Order in, they, almost without exception, have given excellent compliance. As a matter of fact, there have been only three administrative hearings called in this market as the result of failure on the part of any dealer to pay producers in accordance with the calculations of the Market Administrator. It will doubtless take some time for these cases finally to be worked out, particularly if they are carried from the administrative hearings into the Federal Courts.

We Got More—Sooner

A producer asked me the other night, at a meeting, whether it was not a fact that prices would have gone up this year regardless of a Federal Order. My answer was "yes." Certainly, they would have gone up, but I am convinced that they would not have gone up as promptly, as uniformly, nor as fairly, and I am certain they would

not have gone up as much. You recall that, first of all, the Federal Order established a uniform method for the purchase of milk and that this uniform method required all purchasers to classify their milk into two classes on a volume basis. If they sell 1,000 pounds of producers' milk, they pay producers for 1,000 pounds of milk, which certainly makes sense. However, this reduction of the classifications to two presented quite a serious problem to us last spring when we had more milk in this area than we knew what to do with, when all of our facilities were taxed to the limit and when we knew that if milk started to back up on us, the "jig" was up as far as preserving the Federal Order in its original form. During this period Inter-State had quite a job, first in finding a place to put this milk at the Class II price and then to get it moved there. There was only one place available in this entire area for its disposal and this was at the condensary of the Pet Milk Company at Greensboro, Maryland. This was during the time when German submarines were playing hob with shipping, condensed milk was piling up in half the warehouses in the country and the evaporators had been obliged generally to confine their receipts of milk to the supplies of their own producers. In spite of this however, Inter-State was able to arrange for the movement to the Pet Milk Company of the milk of many of the dealers in this territory who had no facilities of their own for its disposal. Inter-State even secured the T.B. records of the producers of many of those dealers having surplus milk and Inter-State, in many cases, arranged for its actual physical movement. We did this without any charge for our services and for the very selfish purpose of stabilizing the market for our producers. I am convinced that the work and time put in on this one job had more to do with keeping the Order in, in its early days, than anything else and constituted a major contribution to the market's stability last spring.

Kept Milk Moving

In addition to moving large quantities of milk into the condensaries in the spring months, Inter-State arranged for the disposal of other large volumes of milk for fluid or army contract uses in other markets and in so doing enabled producers to receive a higher blended price here. This, too, was done without any charge or cost whatever and constituted another service enjoyed by the entire market.

The market losses paid members reached

an all-time low in 1942, even though Inter-State did pay some claims under a new plan of member insurance instituted in 1941, under which bona fide cases of market loss resulting from inability to ship milk due to family illnesses was underwritten by the Cooperative. Although this coverage did not extend to but a few of our members, in the cases in which it did apply it was most helpful.

Our Active Work

Inter-State last year was responsible for the marketing of some 528 million pounds of milk for its members. Boiled down to a daily figure, this amounts to 672,867 quarts of milk every morning of the fiscal year of 1942. It is the second highest volume of milk ever produced by the members of the Cooperative.

Inter-State continued to operate the Centerville plant last year under the agreement between Inter-State and the Centerville Milk Producers' Cooperative. Approximately 10,000,000 pounds of milk was sold for the Centerville producers and not only was the supervision of the plant conducted by Inter-State, but the disposal of the milk and the payment to producers was made as well.

Inter-State paid more milk producers last year than ever in its history. At the present time nearly a thousand milk checks a month are going out to members of Inter-State. The exact figure was 998 in the month of September.

I mentioned the Federal hearing a while ago and the price increases which it brought to the Philadelphia producers. At the same time this hearing was going on, hearings were held in the various secondary markets of the State. In Huntingdon, Altoona, Lancaster and the New Jersey markets, Inter-State was represented usually by both representatives of the office and the local marketing committees, and here, too, price increases were secured and worked out for producers. In this connection must be mentioned the foresight of Director Foran of the New Jersey Milk Control Board in getting his New Jersey prices up before the "price ceilings" caught him.

Obtained Wilmington Prices

In the Wilmington market where no state control obtains, a different method was worked out. Here, following the establishment of the Federal Order, the Cooperative arranged a system for marketing the milk of our producer members in that area, which closely approximates the Federal Order in Philadelphia, with the same type of differentials which exist for instance between Philadelphia and Chester, applied to the Wilmington market. Translated into figures this means that the Wilmington members of Inter-State receive the same class prices which are paid in Philadelphia less 12 cents per hundredweight and that this varies from month to month in accordance with those prices in Philadelphia. Also as a result of these negotiations, Inter-State now audits the purchases and sales of each of its Wilmington buyers and pays all members in that area. Much credit goes for the success of this arrangement to the Wilmington Marketing Committee and Mr. Floyd Ealy, the local market manager. This recital of the work of the Cooperative is more routine than sensational. The laborious preparations of briefs, the work of our three attorneys last winter, the thousands of miles driven by our fieldmen in the course of

their duties and the hours spent in the office by the girls with records, reports and books, are not exciting. They are the materials, however, which have gone into a year of successful milk marketing in which no producer has lost a penny, in which every producer has received uniformly increased returns, in which more producers than ever before are receiving their milk checks directly from the Cooperative, in which, in short, as I have said before nearly 673,000 quarts of milk have been disposed of every morning.

Inter-State in 1942, operated within its budget and increased its net reserve to a point where this now approximates a quarter of a million dollars. Furthermore, this quarter of a million dollars of producers' money is all hard, cold cash, invested in one of three ways, first, in government bonds; second, in certificates of deposit or savings accounts in Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation protected banks; and third, in open checking accounts. Not a dollar of stocks nor questionable securities are held and the assets are in as nearly liquid a condition as it is possible to have them.

The Staff "Cooperates"

Before I leave the asset side of the year's ledger, so to speak, I want to tell you of the fine work which the men in the field and girls in the office and our Secondary Markets Sales and Marketing Committees have done for you members. During this entire 12 months, much of which time they were under unusual stress, they uniformly have devoted themselves to the work of the Cooperative in an outstanding degree. Particularly last fall and winter when the pressure of the hearings was so heavy, we were obliged pretty much to turn over to them the doings of their own jobs in their own way. To their credit must be said that they assumed this responsibility in splendid fashion and carried on in a manner, which was a credit to both them and the Cooperative as well. They deserve your special appreciation.

And now comes the job of considering the other side of the ledger. Of the resolutions passed by you gentlemen last year, there are two which we have been unable to fulfill. The first of these read: "WHEREAS we realize the need of daily information as to weights of our milk and WHEREAS daily weight slips have been discontinued in some cases and the tendency on the part of the purchasers of our milk seems to favor further elimination of such slips

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative, Inc., use every effort in its power to secure daily weight slips for all of its producer members.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that

should efforts to obtain the daily weight slips on a voluntary basis fail, then Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative shall seek legislation in its territory which will require all buyers of milk to either provide daily weight slips or to send each producer by U. S. Government postal card, such weight within 24 hours after receipt of milk."

About Those Weight Slips

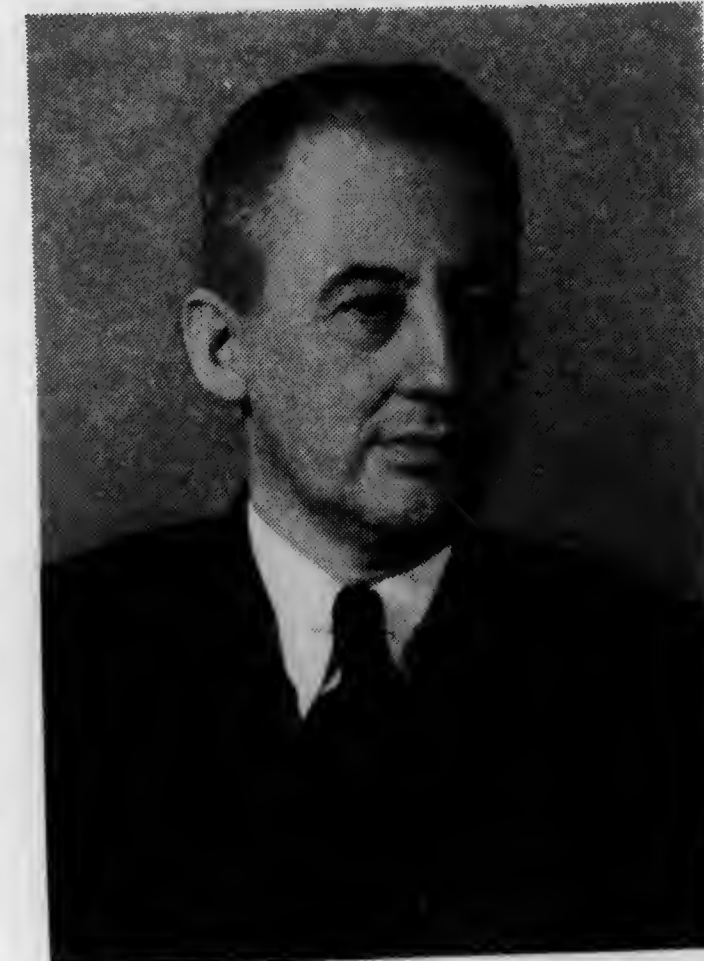
Inter-State has not accomplished any material improvement in the matter of daily weight slips. At various and appropriate times in the past, this matter was taken up with individual buyers but, unfortunately, we were never able to get much done.

Another resolution was passed last year which urged that Inter-State "use its influence in obtaining amendments to creamery inspection laws which will require all buyers of milk who buy on the basis of butterfat tests made from composite samples, to keep such composite samples under refrigeration at all times, except when milk from producers from whom the com-

posite sample is taken is actually being received."

Nothing has been finally accomplished on this matter. The legislatures in three of the four states in which we operate have not been in general session during the fiscal year, but I do know that in at least one state there is being prepared for introduction such a legal requirement.

Inter-State has reduced the number of buyers from whom it does not receive full reports with respect to volumes of milk delivered by producer members to the number of two. These two, however, still fail to furnish this information to us, and this failure continues to offer a serious



O. H. Hoffman, Jr., General Manager of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative

obstacle to us in the completely accurate allocation of our reserves when our revolving fund is put into effect.

In the Huntingdon, Altoona, Lancaster, and the suburban area generally on the outskirts of Philadelphia, and by that I mean that territory in West Chester and in Zone 2 of Area I, we have not been able to secure prices for our producers generally comparable to those paid for milk delivered in the Philadelphia Area, or in New Jersey. Hearings were held by the Commission at Ebsburg just last Thursday, and at Huntingdon last Friday. Next Thursday a hearing will be held at Norristown for the close-in Philadelphia Area. No hearing has yet been called for Lancaster.

Finally, on the debit side of the ledger, Inter-State's membership last year did not quite hold its own in the market. This did not come about as a result of any abnormal withdrawals on the part of members. As a matter of fact, the net withdrawal last year was the lowest in the history of the Cooperative. What did cause it was a combination of producers going out of business, and the unusual number of shifts to other markets and buyers which have taken place in the last season. I am glad to report in this connection that the new members signed up during the first two months of this fiscal year were nearly one-third greater than during the same period of 1941.

Today and Tomorrow

Having looked at both sides of last year's ledger, it is now our job to take a look at the present and future. A year ago today, the members of this organization were engaged in an all-out war, so to speak, in order that they might secure certain rights in the market to which they were entitled, and

they have secured them. Serious as the situation was, it was possible with reasonable clarity both to outline in detail the difficulties which then faced us and to spell out with equal clarity a proposal for their solution. The task is far from being that simple this year.

Last year, at this time, the Lend-Lease program had just begun to take up the excesses in production which had existed with more or less continuity ever since the depression of 1933. However, when we were assembled here together in this same hall a year ago, the tragedy of Pearl Harbor had not yet occurred, and the dislocation of our economic and human lives as a result of the conflict in Europe had been extremely slight. The most which the conflict had then done to our lives was to live on markets a bit. On that fateful day of December 7, 1941, however, we, as a nation, were thrown head-long into a war of such proportions as has never before existed in the world's history, and today, eleven months later, we, as dairymen, together with the rest of the country, find ourselves reeling from its impact.

Changes Are Unpredictable

Sometime ago, I was asked just how this war was going to affect the producer of milk. This, I believe, you will admit was a big order. However, I answered it in this fashion: "The business life of the milk producer in this country will be as badly shaken up by this war as will be the personal life of the man who has entered the Armed Services. The manner in which it will affect each individual producer though, is as impossible to predict as it is to predict this for the individual man in the Armed Service."

We have already seen milk, as well as other food, change overnight from a surplus to a deficit commodity. This last year, with approximately 120,000,000,000 pounds of milk as our total production, 7,000,000,000 of it was purchased for military and Lend-Lease purposes. Total national consumption of milk in October of this year increased more than 15 percent above the consumption of last year, and in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, just as in Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, or in San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego, the quantities of milk being produced at the present time are falling so far short of the total demands for milk that distributors from one end of the country to the other are engaged in a mad scramble in order to find enough supplies to take care of their day-to-day requirements.

Came the Labor Problem

At the same time that these demands have so materially increased, we have seen farm labor flow out in a steady stream to the industrial plants and into the Armed Services, at a ratio, incidentally, of more than 5 into industry for every one going into the Army. And, on top of this shortage in man-power, have come the restrictions on automobile and truck transportation and the impending regulations of ODT with respect to the transportation of milk.

Worst of all for the farmer and the milk producer, and for the country as well, is the fact that, in the Nation's very proper rush to prepare for its defense with adequate arms and armies, there was tragic oversight of the fact that nationally, we had quite as big a job to do in the matter of the production of foods as we had in the training and arming of men. The country so long had been accustomed to a plentiful supply of agricultural commodities that it apparently never occurred to us that this condition could be changed by the impact of war. It must be said, however, to the credit of the Department of Agriculture, that, in connection with its Lend-Lease program last year, it did ask for certain increases in

production. We, too, must admit that some of agriculture frowned upon these very suggestions for more production, and did not sense the new demands which would be made upon us.

Our national failure to anticipate and prepare for this matter of production was responsible for the tragic misunderstandings of last spring when farmers were completely unable to get the nation to comprehend what they were talking about when the first price ceiling bill was passed. This failure likewise was responsible for the still more tragic occurrences which took place several months ago in Washington. To my mind, no more unfortunate misunderstanding has probably ever occurred between the farmer and his Government than the one which took place last Labor Day when the country people of America had laid at their door the responsibility for the inflationary spirals then suddenly discovered.

A Misunderstanding Public

You and I both remember, what followed. The press took up the cry and, from one end of the land to the other, farmers heard themselves called greedy and selfish. This in a time of war. Next, the country was told that the farmers themselves were neither selfish nor greedy, but that it was their leaders, and that these leaders were not truly speaking for agriculture in their insistence on the inclusion of farm labor costs in the calculation of food ceiling prices. All this precipitated a major legislative fight in which the farm organizations were obliged to wage a war of their own in the face of the strongest odds—a war to enable them to continue to supply the country with its food. You remember how the House and Senate passed bills specifically requiring the inclusion of farm labor costs in these ceiling prices, but how, later, a compromise bill was passed and made law which, while carrying little of the specific guarantees of the earlier proposals, did constitute a major moral victory for agriculture.

As a result of this fight, the facts began pouring into Washington as to the true agricultural situation all over the country, and the press and commentators, who generally are fair when they have the truth, switched in their attitude and overnight, the America that had been damning the farmers woke up to the fact that she had done an excellent job in arming herself but in the doing, she had clean lost sight of the food production problem and the impact of the war program upon the farmer, and, ultimately, the consuming public. This realization has hit the Capitol, and country generally, a stunning blow, and right now practically every branch of Government in Washington has turned doctor for the farmer and is busy mixing up drenches for the patient, so busy, that our chief fear is that the patient may be killed by one of those sure-fire cures being cooked up for him. By the way, Senator Tydings of Maryland, has just distinguished himself in this curative field in a really helpful fashion. As a result of his hard work, the Selective Service Act is now amended so that deferment is specifically provided for bona fide farm workers. This was done when the 18-19 year old provision was added.

Busy Doing Our Job

The plain facts are that we had been so very properly busy concentrating on war production and the building of our army, so all-fired anxious to keep labor from striking, so completely industrious shooting hypodermics of morale into our workers, that we had entirely lost sight of the farmer—the man who had taken the Secretary of Agriculture at his word last season, when Mr. Wickard said that food would win the war, and who had been working 70 and 80 hours a week ever since without any strikes or even any thought of overtime pay. In

fact, the farmer so took the Secretary at his word that this year saw the greatest production of food in our national history. However, by mid-summer he was reaching the end of his rope. Agriculture had been able to furnish its fair share of men for the armed forces, but when the combination of extraordinarily high wages and extraordinarily low hours, which industry held out to farm labor, began to take its toll the farmer found himself really desperate. With larger herds of cows to milk and larger crops to harvest than he had ever had before, he found himself practically without labor. It was at this time, right at the tail-end of harvest, that he heard himself being called a profiteer by practically the whole country.

I dwell upon this misunderstanding in some detail for a particular reason. To my mind the most serious problem which we in agriculture today face is not the matter of prices, which is serious enough, it is not even the matter of vanishing farm labor, which is intensely grave. The biggest problem facing us at the present time in the matter of food production is a general and widely spread state of complete discouragement on the part of the average farmer. I hate to say this, but the average farmer in addition to being more worked down right now than I have ever seen him, is more bruised and sore in his spirit and soul than I have ever known him to be. He knows how hard he has worked. He knows what has happened to his help. He knows how his wife and children have worked alongside him. He just can not understand his country calling him a profiteer and one who refuses to pay his labor adequately, at the same time that he sees industrial workers lauded to the skies for their Americanism because they work 35 hours a week in the coal pits or an average of 43 hours in industrial plants. It just does not make sense to him!

Equal Treatment Essential

I had a man, not a farmer, say to me recently that it was the obligation of agricultural leadership, at this time, to convince the farmer that he, just as well as other men, must make sacrifices and that this inequity was his sacrifice to win the war. His advice was well intentioned and the farmer will make every sacrifice possible. However, in both times of peace and times of war one rule must be observed in the treatment of men, and this rule holds good whether it be five men on the farm or 130 million men in a Nation: All men must be treated equally or thereabout.

The men on the farms and the men of the Nation will endure a great deal as long as they see their associates doing likewise, but no group of men nor any Nation will long do a good job when the work and the rewards are unequally distributed. Take it any way you please, this is exactly what is being asked of the American farmer today. Put all the farmers on one side of the Rockies and all the "workers" on the other side of the Rockies, stop all communications between the groups and it might be perfectly possible to have one degree of sacrifice on the part of one group and another degree on the part of the other group. Our Nation, however, does not lend itself to such an arrangement. Our rural people are completely intermingled with our so-called "workers" and do not have to depend upon either the radio or the press for their knowledge of the vastly different conditions under which the two groups are asked to do their share.

Don't misunderstand me, I am not saying that the farmer should be coddled, babied, or petted in order to get him to do his part. That is not his way of doing business and he does not want that at all. I don't believe he even objects too strenuously to the "workers'" better conditions. What does burn him up though is to have his farm swept

of his last vestige of labor in order that the 43-hour week may be perpetuated in the industrial plant, while he and his whole family put in that much time by Wednesday night.

Must Know Farm Problems

I said a while ago that practically every Governmental agency which feels itself a specialist in this field is right now busily brewing remedies for the farmer. It might as well be admitted that the farmer is watching these specialists just now with a fishy eye. To him they are the same fellows who told him a few months ago that he wasn't even sick, and now they are about to tell him he is dying from lack of labor and are going to cure him overnight. The farmer is not used to overnight cures for anything. He is in a business that is too closely attuned to nature for that. He may not even know what an efficiency engineer is, but he knows very well that there is not an efficiency expert of any sort in this country smart enough to get a cow to produce a calf in less than nine months, nor a crop of wheat grown in less than a season, nor a stand of corn grown in less than 90 days. He knows he can still get new parts for his automobile truck, provided he turns in the old, but when a careless hand ruins a cow, he cannot buy a new udder for her at the drug store.

Also, he cannot understand for the life of him why the Department of Agriculture and the OPA and the WPB and the Man Power Commission can't get together and work amicably at a time when every moment counts and time is of the essence of the contract, or what any of them but Agriculture has to do with him anyhow. It does not make sense to him to talk about increasing the wages of his labor through the use of subsidies any more than it makes sense to him to talk about subsidizing the consumer right now in order to get the farmer more money. He is pretty well tied down at home, but, at that, he gets about enough to know that the average consumer of the farmer's goods is making more money than he ever did in his life. He also has it figured out that any subsidies that are loaded onto the nation as a whole will have to be paid off, and that when the pay-off time comes, he, the farmer, will have a pretty big share of the paying to do, somehow.

No Time for Coddling

He cannot see why anybody should be coddled these days. A war is a war, and everybody's war. Rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief, doctor, lawyer, merchant, chief, it should be share and share alike in this country and until our national leadership cracks down on everybody the same way, the farmer is going to continue to be pretty much out of sorts.

I may appear to have dwelt too lengthily on this phase of things. I have done so deliberately. I am not an advocate of pep talks and shots of artificial morale in the arm of any group, but this I know,—unless our Government gets on a better basis of understanding with its farmers mighty quickly, we are going to have a national shortage of food which will be devastating to say the least.

Personally, I feel that the recent appointment of Mr. Justice Byrnes as Director of Economic Stabilization is going a long way toward clarifying this situation. He has the reputation of being a man familiar with and sympathetic to agriculture. General Hershey likewise is a man who understands the farmer's problem and I devoutly hope he continues in charge of the Selective Service. Give men like these proper authority and backing and I have hopes that the situation will speedily clarify itself.

Right now it is strongly rumored that a food administration will be set up in

Washington. If this administration is set up under the control of Director Byrnes and the food administrator is a man familiar with the production side of the food problem and one who will work closely with the Department of Agriculture, much can be accomplished. It is rumored that WPB and the processors and distributors of food want this director selected from their ranks. To me this does not make any more sense than for the waiters in a hotel to be charged with preparing the food. It is the job of the chef and the cooks in the kitchen to prepare adequate quantities of food and the waiters' job to dish it out to the customers. The same thing holds true with respect to the national problem of food production.

Use USDA Experience

Another thing which needs to be given close consideration right now is the relationship between OPA, WPB, Director Byrnes and those agencies of agriculture which already are charged by law with the pricing of commodities such as milk. The Department of Agriculture over a long period has developed a personnel and a procedure for this which is highly specialized and is better equipped to do this job than any other agency.

In the past it has been the custom for the orders and amendments of the Secretary to go directly to the White House for approval. That is to say, the Secretary has had the final word, prior to the President's signature, in the determination of prices established by orders issued under the Marketing Agreement Act. It is rumored that these orders now may have to pass through OPA and other bottlenecks before they become effective. This makes no better sense to me than to have the prescriptions of an experienced and skillful doctor sent down to the local police sergeant for approval before the druggist could fill them and get them on to the patient. To me such a scheme would be good for nothing but to give the town undertaker more business.

What Would I Do?

The other night, after I had spent an hour or two thinking about all this, I stopped rather suddenly and tried to consider what action I would take to remedy this national situation, if I had the authority. I have done a good deal of thinking about this since, and I have come to these conclusions. First, agriculture from the point of view of planning, man-power and most of all morale is in a deplorable state. Second, of these three, the most serious one is the matter of morale. Agriculture feels, whether rightly or wrongly, that it has no place in the councils of war. The farmer, knows, however, that the crops he grows constitute one of the triumvirate of victory—which is men, armament and food. Under the circumstances, I believe if I had the authority, the first thing I would do would be to call together, in session in some centrally located part of the country, an appropriate representative from each of the land-grant colleges and from the farm organizations, particularly those engaged in production. It just makes horse sense that Bruce Derrick and Roger Corbett know more about the frame of mind of the producers in their territory and the money and men necessary for them to keep in the milk business than anyone else in the Washington milk shed, and if Charlie Hibbert of the Challenge Cream and Butter Association in Los Angeles, or John Brandt of Land O'Lakes and men of the colleges in their territory don't know more about the state of mind of the butter producer, the money it will take to keep him in business, and what his labor situation is, than anyone in their nearby territories, I am a badly fooled man. The same goes for the other groups.

Having issued this invitation, I would get the Department of Agriculture and the Army and Lend-Lease boys together and

require them to lay out in full detail the schedule of foods required each year to win the war. Armed with this, I would go to this meeting I had called and propose that first, they split themselves up into commodity groups and each committee work out a series of recommendations as to how to keep the farmers of America in a position with respect to labor, with respect to return, and with respect to state of mind which would get this production. Then, I would insist that the various commodity groups correlate their programs in such a fashion as to secure agreement among themselves on a single properly integrated agricultural program and I would be prepared to give such a program tremendous consideration and respect.

Confer with Gov't People

But you may say, what would I do with the professional planners in the meantime. What would be their part in this picture? First of all, I believe that before I called this session, I would have a little private meeting with these professionals and, having gotten them together, I would tell them—what is the truth,—that they were fine men, but that we were in a state of war, and that, unless they could adapt themselves to one another and set an example in unity in the matter of licking this food problem, we couldn't expect the farmers to do so either; that it was high time for them to set such an example because with all the varied groups and opinions of agriculture which was being pooled in this meeting, it just might be that such an example would have to be set. I would tell them that this country had the biggest job to do since Pearl Harbor, and that this job, in addition to getting a workable farm program, was to show the farmer that he had an integral part to play in the war effort, that his Government was going to stand back of him 100 percent and that he could depend on his Government not to attempt to use the war as a means of putting over on the farmer any new social schemes. I might even observe that any planner who forgot that he was big enough to set this sort of an example, or whom I caught trying to sell any little private social schemes of his own could expect to meet me in the wood shed after school.

Such an approach would offer many difficulties but it could do untold good. I find representatives of industry and representatives of labor constantly working with the Government in the industrial

program to win the war, and it is high time that the farm leadership of America be called into the councils too. I have faith enough in our country and in our Government and the men we have in Washington to believe that, if somebody like Director Byrnes, for instance, is given the authority to do this, and then with simple sincerity gets over the idea to such a group of men that their joint efforts must bring out a program to get the food to win the war, those men will respond and bring out such a program. If we do this, the farmers of America will wholeheartedly fall in line, and do their part, regardless of what the sacrifice may be. Such a movement may not only help to win the war, it may go a long way towards writing the, at least internal, peace.

Fast Milking Pays

In addition to the need for careful and intelligent feeding in order to get maximum milk production, Professor R. H. Olmstead, dairy extension specialist at Pennsylvania State College, lists three points in the handling of the cows that contribute to increased production.

He says, "Milk fast. Slow milking makes a cow lazy in letting down milk and one does not get all the milk a cow should give."

The second point is that "kindness and gentleness pay big dividends." He says the cows respond best to caretakers they can trust.

"Milk those cows first that are leaking milk," is the third point. "This is an indication that they are ready to be milked and the sooner they are milked the more milk will be obtained."

Brooding over one's troubles assures a perfect hatch.

In all things, success depends upon previous preparation, and without such preparation there is sure to be failure. —Confucius.

Use Your Cooler To Prevent Milk Freezing

During the next few months a lot of milk is going to be rejected because of improper cooling—too much—too late—or too little. There is a happy medium in cooling milk and that is getting it down quickly to a temperature below 50 degrees, preferably 37 to 40, and holding it there. Quick cooling preserves the quality and fine flavor of good milk.

Milk should never be left to cool, even in cold weather, by setting the cans in the open air. This is at best a slow process, even though in freezing weather it will eventually result in the freezing of the milk.

Milk frozen in cans causes a loss three ways: (a) loss of the milk frozen to the can, (b) loss in test because of inaccurate samples; (c) loss in quality.

There is one simple, quick remedy for too little, too slow and too much winter cooling. Put the cans of milk in the cooling tank promptly after milking and close the lid. The cold water will cool the milk quickly and will insulate it from freezing.

Using your cooling equipment the year around is good insurance.

The Federal Order in Operation

By WILLIAM P. SADLER, Market Administrator

I WISH FIRST to express my appreciation of the invitation to meet with you at your annual convention. As the largest organization of producers supplying milk to the Philadelphia Market, it seems highly fitting that the Market Administrator of Order No. 61 should appear before you and give some account of its operation. You requested the Secretary of Agriculture to initiate an Order, went through the hearing and approved the issuance of the Order. Its operation vitally and intimately affects the returns for the every day labor and expense of producing milk for this market. Beginning with July, the attempt has been made to provide you with information in respect to the operation of the Order by means of a monthly News Letter which carries the prices computed and announced for all the handlers, and statistics showing the receipts and disposition of the milk. You may feel we are giving you a lot of figures in these News Letters; but it is only by figures that the daily drama of the Philadelphia supply may be set forth.

On Saturday, we mailed the announcement of prices calculated for October milk. Of the seventy-seven handlers, thirty-seven showed blended prices within a dime of the Class I price of \$3.70. Five blends were over the Class I price. These prices reflect the shortening supply and rising demand for milk in Philadelphia.

October was the seventh month of operation of the Order and brought the total of milk, for which prices have been computed under the Order since its effective date, April 1, to 571,523,089 pounds, with a total value, f.o.b. Philadelphia of \$19,124,735.95.

The Supply Situation

Now a word about the supply situation. Philadelphia has habitually drawn on reserve supplies during the fall months. Those customary reserve supplies this year, however, have been heavily drawn upon by Baltimore, Washington and the whole Southeast. During October, nearly three million pounds of milk were moved to Philadelphia handlers from eighteen different milk plants at locations other than those covered in the "producer" definition in Order No. 61. Nine of these plants were in New York State—eight in Pennsylvania and one in Maryland. All but two of the plants were a part of the New York supply and under the regulation of Order No. 27. The eighteen plants received from about two thousand farmers, over twenty-two million pounds of milk.

For the month of September, 9,824 producers delivered an average of 264 pounds of milk per day to regular handlers.

For the month of October, 10,144 producers delivered an average of 235 lbs. of milk per day to regular handlers. You can see that is a sharp decline in deliveries per farm.

It would be inaccurate to say that there is insufficient milk within the widespread territory known as the Philadelphia Milk Shed to supply Philadelphia and its suburbs with fluid milk. When considered as a part of the national picture, however, as it must be, there are many other immediate and pressing needs which call upon the milk produced in this vast territory. As is true of the rest of the country, the output of milk in this territory has declined faster than the usual seasonal rate of decline. As far as one is able to judge, without some change in conditions affecting the output



WILLIAM P. SADLER

of milk, the seasonal rate of increase in production at the turn of the year will be much lower than last year.

All of you know of the important place given the dairy industry in plans for the necessary food to maintain civilian health and strength, supply the armed forces, and assist the United Nations, both in winning the war and in holding the peace following. The goals for dairy production set as a part of that food plan are not being met. It would be out of place for me to urge extra effort on the part of the Inter-State members to increase production of milk, since I know that you personally and your families are putting forth every ounce of energy to produce as much milk as possible and that you will continue to make that response. Individually, you are going beyond the limits of any reasonable hours of work and, in many cases, even beyond the pace the human frame can endure for long.

And now a word about the compliance of handlers with Order No. 61.

Required Changes in Reports

I am glad to say to you that handlers under Order No. 61 have shown a remarkable degree of desire to comply with the order and cooperate with the Market Administrator's office.

The initiation of the Order presented many innovations to handlers at a time of the year when strictly fluid milk operators have difficulty in disposing of the extra milk arising out of the Spring flush. You know that the historic method by which such handlers deal with the problem is to cut off the farmers who are least desirable to them. To the credit of the handlers, I

think it should be said that there was a minimum of such moves and to the credit of the Inter-State Milk Producers Cooperative it should be said that a tremendous job was done in arranging disposition of extra milk in handlers' hands without much question as to how many members there were among the shippers to that handler.

Under these new conditions, it is not surprising that a number of tangled situations arose and errors were made on reports which the handlers submitted.

I cannot boast of my speed in clearing up these tangled situations but the completion of Audit Adjustments on April, May and June is well in sight. It may interest you to know that Audit Adjustments have been issued up to now from the beginning of actual audit work on June 1, to a total of about \$30,000. Some of these Audit Adjustments are still in dispute but for the most part they have been settled.

Now I come to a word about the place of cooperatives in the presence of an Order.

Cooperatives Have Real Job

There are people who question the need of cooperatives in a market where an Order is in effect. There are a few people in cooperatives who get the feeling that an order should be used to get their jobs done in the marketing of milk. Both miss important points.

The more tough jobs a cooperative gets done, the greater its strength to get done tougher jobs which are always sure to come.

At best, the Order is a set of rules with a Market Administrator as umpire. Baseball fans know the umpire can't pitch, hit or run bases.

What is the organizational situation in the Philadelphia Market? During September, practically 10,000 producers delivered milk to 115 plants of seventy-seven handlers. Of this total number of producers, less than half are members of any of the twelve organizations that are recorded with us as incorporated under the cooperative laws of the several states. Five of these operate their own plant and show up each month on the handler list. I leave with you and the other cooperatives, the challenge of these producers having no organization through which to express their collective judgement and effort—not just to voice protests but to engage in hard thinking and planning and drudgery in meeting situations as or before they develop.

Inter-State is, of course, by far the largest of these cooperatives. It has, and I am sure it will continue to pioneer in thinking, planning and drudgery the effects of which go far beyond its membership.

Same Things to Do

I hope I am not out of place in mentioning here a few of the tough jobs on which you are already at work as an organization.

A contribution to national and state plans for the disposition of manpower whereby the milk production facilities in the Philadelphia Milk Shed may be used at maximum efficiency in balance with other needs for the winning of the war and maintaining the civilian economy.

Contribution to the plans and arrangements whereby the physical equipment for maintaining production may be kept in balance.

Planning for, and doing much of the work in getting the milk to the processing facilities which will make the best use of the milk produced.

Lastly and of immediate importance, a job on which you have already begun.

(Please turn to Page 20)

English Have Farm Problem, Too

By J. A. SCOTT WATSON, Agricultural Attache, British Embassy

IN A GENERAL way I am not over-fond of talking, but I am always glad to have an opportunity such as this, to speak to farm people about farm problems. I am glad, too, that we have some city folk visiting with us tonight, because it is very important, especially in times such as these, that town and country should each understand the other's point of view.

I am not proposing to speak directly about your farm problems. I know too little about them. My only excuse for speaking at all is that I happen to have had most of three years' experience of farming, food and nutrition problems under war conditions. We in Britain have had a war farm policy, a war food policy and a war milk policy since September 1939. We have made our mistakes and we have had our successes. I shall tell you of both; you yourselves must draw what lessons can properly be drawn.

In a major war, we cannot hope to preserve our peace-time standards of living. We cannot have all we want. We have to try to be thankful if we get what is truly essential. We must constantly consider what is strictly necessary in order that we may survive and fight, and we must be prepared to live without the unessentials.

Good Nutrition Comes First

As regards food, we must think not of good eating but of efficient nutrition. We in Britain had to think quickly, for it was painfully obvious that otherwise we could starve. In 1938 we produced food for only 16 of our 47 million citizens, and thus imported more than two-thirds of our needs. We had to plan for a large increase in home production; and naturally we gave priority to those crops which give high returns of food in proportion to the amounts of land and man-power used in their production. We saw that our war-time ration must include greatly increased amounts of bread, potatoes, oatmeal and common vegetables like cabbage and carrots. Imported fruits, luxury vegetables, soft drinks, candy, and many other things would have to be cut down or cut out. But we had to think of a balanced diet, and so we asked ourselves which of the "health foods"—what source of vitamins, minerals and high-quality protein—would give us the biggest return for land and labour. Our nutrition experts were unanimous. It was not eggs or meat, valuable as these foods are. It was no mixture of cod-liver oil and dried yeast. The answer was just milk.

Milk Is Emphasized

So our food-production programme has been simple in principle. We have aimed at more grain, potatoes and vegetables and at the maximum output of milk. We have deliberately cut down on certain other forms of production—hogs, poultry, and eggs, because production required too much grain; beef and lamb, because the pastures were wanted to grow crops and so on.

Perhaps I could best indicate the extent of the revolution in our farming by quoting the figures for my own county of Berkshire—the county in which I operated a college farm until I left Britain. As compared with 1939 our wheat acreage is up 65 per cent; our total small-grains acreage by 86 per cent; our potato acreage by 217 per cent. I need not tell you that it is a faster job to raise a potato acreage than to build up a dairy herd. But our cows are up 13 per cent, and our heifers and calves by 21 per cent. I do not know the statistics for hogs

and sheep, but both are down substantially. On my own farm there were 480 head of hogs in 1939, when I left there were under 100. Again, I need not tell you that it is one thing to increase the size of a herd and another matter to increase the volume of milk produced. We had many difficulties in maintaining out-put per cow. There were various annoyances—for instance the universal blackout, which makes trouble at milking time; occasional delays in deliveries of feed, due to transport difficulties; and occasional trouble with bombs. It is worth noting, however, that bombing has remarkably little direct influence on milk yields. Our investigations showed that cows generally produce normal quantities, with normal fat content, after even very "noisy" nights. We have gradually surmounted these troubles. Producers have got accustomed to groping around with dim lights, and have got into the habit of carrying reserves of feed as an insurance against transportation delays.

Four Major Problems

Our major problems have been four. Firstly to provide adequate feed; second to make good the loss of skilled workers; third to set price levels that would ensure a livelihood to the milk producer, but would not restrict the consumption of milk by lower-income families; and fourth to ensure that the largest possible proportion of milk reached the liquid market, and reached it in good shape—clean and sweet.

Our extraneous supplies of feed before the war were nearly 8 million tons a year. They have been reduced until now our only imported feeds are the mill-feeds from imported wheat and the oil meals from imported oil seeds, amounting to about two million tons. We wanted first, to ensure that dairy cattle would be adequately fed, making the necessary economies in other ways—by cutting down numbers of hogs and chickens, and by slaughtering our steers and lambs at a much lower stage of finish.

At first we tried to achieve these ends by voluntary methods; we asked the hog raiser to reduce numbers and the beef man to feed less grain. We asked our feed traders to give priority to their milk producers to give priority to their milk producers to customers. That did not work. It is hardly too much to say that, in our experience, voluntary rationing never works. A majority will abide by the Governments wishes for a time, a minority will do the exact opposite of what is asked—they will hoard.

So we had to have a feed rationing scheme. Obviously that was difficult because conditions on individual dairy farms varied so widely. Some farms, with large areas of crops and relatively small herds, needed to

buy little. Others, with heavily-stocked pasture farms, had been accustomed to buy very heavily. We had a very worrying time in the early months of 1941, partly because our scheme was too late in starting and partly because our milling centres, and ports and our railways were all being heavily bombed. Most dairy heifers in my section had to get through the winter with little but oat and barley straw, and even that was very scarce. We had a decline of 15 percent in our milk output, and some of our cattle were so lean that they did not recover yields when they went out to pasture. In other words we took the necessary action too late. Since its early teething troubles, however, the scheme has worked well. The dairy farmer has merely to make a return, month by month, of the number of his cows and young calves, and of his milk sales, and he gets the ration cards to enable him to buy feed.

Apart from the rationing scheme, all dairy farmers were encouraged (and if necessary ordered) to grow more feed and to improve their pastures. Also the prices of feed were set at reasonable levels and have been held there.

The Farm Labor Situation

In regard to labour we had, from the outset, the right of appeal against the drafting of essential agricultural workers. Every appeal was investigated by the County War Agricultural Committee and if it was supported by the Committee, the man was deferred for a reasonable period, the farmer being told that he must make every endeavour to find a substitute. If it was clear that no substitute could be found then the man could be permanently reserved. We had considerable losses through voluntary enlistment, and also to war plants, up till the time when Universal service was brought in. Since then, of course, no worker can leave agriculture without the permission of the man-power authority. As was only reasonable, farm wages were raised at the time that labour was frozen. A milk shed worker, on a seven day week, would generally have been earning around fifty dollars a month before the war. His earning will now be between eighty and ninety.

The Women's Land Army

Substitute workers have come from many sources—hired men's wives and daughters, farmers' wives and daughters, old men and boys. The most important source however, has been the Women's Land Army. The Land Army Girls are recruited mainly from the towns. They have the same rates of pay as the other women's services, with deductions for board when they live with the farm family. They are supplied with suitable uniform, rubber boots, etc., and they are regularly visited, on the farms, by their own officers. There are now over fifty thousand at work, and a large proportion are in milk sheds.

The chief lesson that we have learnt is that the girls must be trained before they go to the farm. A girl who goes straight from a city store or office to the ordinary dairy farm can do too much harm while she is learning to milk cows and to handle milk. Few farmers have the time, patience, or the capacity for instruction that are needed for teaching. And so most of the recruits go for a month's training to a farm school. They are taught to milk a dummy cow with a rubber udder and they graduate by stages from the old and tolerant cow to the skittish

(Please turn to page 26)

The Secretary's Report

By H. E. JAMISON, Assistant Secretary

THE SECRETARY'S report for the year ending August 31, 1942, covers largely the membership records, the official actions of the organization and related work.

At the time of the 1941 annual meeting, November 24th, 1941, seven directors assumed office for three-year terms, five of these men being re-elected and two newly elected. Those re-elected were:

District 1, A. K. Rothenberger
District 7, H. K. Martin
District 9, J. Leslie Ford
District 15, Howard W. Wickersham
District 25, B. H. Welty

The newly elected directors were:

District 4, Wm. H. Holloway
District 12, W. H. Jump

The Board of Directors met and re-organized on November 25th, electing the following officers:

Honary President—F. P. Willits
President—B. H. Welty
Vice President—A. R. Marvel
Secretary-Treas.—I. Ralph Zollers
Assistant Sec'y.—H. E. Jamison
Assistant Treas.—F. P. Willits

They also elected the following from their number to the Executive Committee:

Kenzie S. Bagshaw
Ralph E. Bower
Charles R. Hires, Jr.
J. Leslie Ford
J. W. Keith
B. H. Welty
Howard W. Wickersham

The Executive Committee then met and elected Howard W. Wickersham as its Chairman.

Districts Adjusted

At the Board of Directors meeting in October, action was taken to bring the Inter-State's districts within the limits prescribed in the by-laws. This was accomplished by the assigning of the locals formerly in District 6 to District 1; thus eliminating District 6 and bringing District 1 above the minimum provided for under the by-laws. As District 16 was slightly under the minimum, a special effort was put forth by M. L. Stitt, director, and J. T. Plummer, fieldman in that District, and sufficient new members were obtained to bring the total membership above the required minimum. Likewise, the membership lists of District 7 were scrutinized very carefully and the memberships of 8 producers who recently had gone out of business were redeemed, thus bringing that District within the maximum permitted membership as of that date.

The directors, at their meeting on November 16, transferred Kemblesville-Landenber local from District 11 to District 15, thereby bringing District 15 within the maximum membership permitted under the by-laws. With the elimination of District 6, and the expiration of the regular term of Director Fred J. Bleiler at the time of this delegate meeting, all Inter-State districts, as of today, are within the proper proportionate range in membership as provided for in the by-laws, the number of districts and directors now being 21.

The terms of the directors in seven of the remaining districts expired this fall and elections have been held in the respective districts for the election of a director, each for a three year term. The following directors were re-elected.

District 2—Frederick Shangle
District 11—E. M. Crowl
District 17—Jos. S. Briggs
District 20—Kenzie S. Bagshaw
District 22—A. R. Marvel

A new director was elected in each of the other two districts as follows:

District 16—C. G. Niesley
District 26—J. Lester Oyler

An analysis of the directorate, as it stands today, reveals that seven out of 21 directors, including the two new Board members, have served less than three years, and that six other Board members were elected to their positions in 1936 or since.

Two resignations have occurred during the past year, but were accepted since the close of the fiscal year. One of these was the resignation of Ralph E. Bower as director of District 10, Cecil County, Maryland, the vacancy being filled on October 5 by the remaining members of the Board in electing J. Lawson Crothers as director, this action having been recommended to the Board by the delegates of that district. The other resignation was that of I. Ralph Zollers as Secretary-Treasurer, his resignation being effective as of September 1, and was formally accepted by the Board at its next meeting held on October 5, 1942.

The directors have continued their practice of holding regular meetings every second month, plus the regular meetings at the time of the annual delegate meeting at which the business of the Board is concluded for the old term, following which the Board reorganizes for the ensuing year. Altogether, seven regular meetings and four special meetings were held during the year, the sessions totalling fifteen days. The executive committee held five regular meetings and three special meetings during the year, they being in session a total of eight days.

Membership Work

Membership during the year showed a decrease from 6985 to 6214. This change is principally attributable to two factors; first, the cancellation of a large number of marketing agreements of producers who had not been paying any commission for a year or more; and second, to an increased number of producers going out of business whose memberships were promptly redeemed. Of this total decrease, only 149 resulted from withdrawals requested by members. There were 198 requests for withdrawals filed during the February 1-15 period but, of these, 49 recalled their requests, leaving 149 withdrawals. One of those 149 signed a new marketing agreement on April 2, thus for practical purposes leaving an actual net withdrawal of only 148.

During the year, there were 412 producer's marketing agreements filed and accepted and stock certificates issued, and two previously unaccepted applications were also accepted, making a total of 414 new members for whom certificates were issued.

At the close of the fiscal year, there were 107 locals in the organization. These

were formerly divided into 22 districts but with the consolidation of Districts 6 and 1 as previously mentioned, there are now 21 districts. The total number of delegates to which these districts are entitled is 125.

Several members moved during the year and were, therefore, transferred from one local to another more convenient to their new homes. There have also been many instances of members desiring such transfers because of greater convenience to a local other than the one to which they were originally assigned.

Locals Hold Meetings

The locals have held their annual meetings during the past several weeks. The interest is reported as being very good at these meetings, although at some of them the attendance was held down because of the labor, gas and tire situation. In a few instances joint meetings were held with neighboring locals meeting together, the members from separate locals meeting by themselves for the election of officers and delegates.

The financial report of the Cooperative was mailed to each member at the time of sending the notice of the local meetings and was discussed at these meetings. The mailing of this report and the discussion of it at the local meetings appears to obviate the need of a discussion of that report at this meeting.

During the past year, most of the districts held one or more dinner meetings at which the work of the Cooperative, the general dairy situation and related matters were discussed. Altogether, 27 such meetings were held with a total attendance in excess of 4000. Most of these meetings were attended by your General Manager, the directors of the respective districts, and frequently by one or more other speakers, usually men well known in dairy circles.

Office Work Expands

As Inter-State takes on more activities and responsibilities, it is natural that the work of the office and field staff is increased. One activity which has been expanded is the paying of members directly for their milk, the dealer paying Inter-State and Inter-State writing the checks and mailing them. This gives a closer tie with the members and is generally appreciated by them.

Inter-State is now paying the members selling to ten dealers and part of the members selling to another dealer, producers supplying a total of thirteen milk plants being paid in this manner. The number of milk pay-roll checks issued each month totals approximately 1000, including advances and final payments.

Excellent cooperation has been given by the office and field staff handling the many problems which your Cooperative has been called upon to make during the past year. This included the taking care of a tremendous amount of work in connection with obtaining the Federal marketing order, from the preliminaries of preparing for the hearing to the final issuance of Marketing Order 61. To this job must be added the work of preparing for numerous state hearings held by the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission and the New Jersey Milk Control Board, in every instance the work being for the benefit of Inter-State members. I feel it highly proper to call to your attention the splendid service given by every member of the Inter-State family.

Prices Depend Upon Facts

F. P. WILLITS, JR., Gives Market Information Report

THE MARKET INFORMATION, or Statistical Department, as we more generally term it, you will recall, was begun for the express purpose of collecting and compiling statistics, both local and national in character, bearing on the milk marketing problems in our various markets. We have expanded beyond the original concepts, however, and today are constantly changing our activities to meet the new requirements caused by war and its related hardships.

One of the principal changes noted in our work has been the increased number of milk control hearings and the increased amount of time required in the preparation of the material presented at those hearings. Up to and including last week, we have taken part in 20 milk control hearings since the end of the 1941 fiscal year. Including the time spent at the joint Federal-State hearing, the number of days spent attending hearings approximated one and one-half months, and to prepare the material necessary for presentation and rebuttal at these hearings, as well as assisting in the preparation of arguments, took more than twice that much time. This will give you some idea of the amount of work and time involved in this activity.

Earl E. Warner Joins Staff

To assist in the preparation and presentation of these briefs, I am glad to welcome Earl E. Warner to our regular staff. Some of you may have met him last fall when he assisted us in the preparation of material for the Philadelphia Federal hearing. He has already taken an active part in the preparation of material this year; having worked on material for hearings at Trenton, Ebersburg, Huntingdon and one to be held on Thursday at Norristown.

The issuance of checks to our members for their monthly milk deliveries has been considerably expanded during the year so that now approximately 1000 checks per month come out of our office; most of which go to the members for this milk. The total gross value of this milk ranged from \$120,000.00 to \$130,000.00 per month, or about one and one-half million dollars per year; quite a sizeable item and quite a responsibility for the people whose duty it is to see that these checks are correct and that the accounts are balanced before the checks are signed and sent to the producers.

Operate Centerville Plant

Centerville, Maryland, plant operations are continued on the same basis as in the past. It was my responsibility to oversee the operations of this receiving station. However, with the splendid cooperation that I have had with the men who operate the plant and the girls who keep the records in our office, it has been possible for me to divert more of my time to other things. Last year, approximately 10 million pounds of milk went through the equipment at Centerville, the test of which averaged approximately 4.1 percent butterfat. During the normal course of a year's operation of this supply, we have been privileged to watch, first-hand, the trend in butterfat tests, variations that occur not only from day to day, but from season to season; all of which gives us valuable information to be used in our Field and Test Department work.

This plant is owned by the producers who are members of the Centerville Milk Pro-

ducers' Cooperative, numbering approximately 95 active members at the present time. The plant is owned by them and, within the next month or so, they will have paid off all the obligations and indebtedness incurred in the rebuilding and equipping of that plant so that it met the inspection of Lower Merion Township, as well as of Newark, New Jersey. For the indebtedness that has been paid off, producers have received certificates of indebtedness, which in effect is a designation of their share of ownership in that plant. This plant is equipped with the most modern of receiving equipment.

The problem of disposal of excess milk is another of the duties that has been entrusted to the Market Information Department. The milk supply, at the present, is anything but "excess" and, instead of having a problem of disposal, the situation has been completely reversed to the point where it is now a problem of getting a sufficient supply. Last spring we did have an excess problem, however, and at the request of many of our approved buyers, we assisted in the disposal of this excess milk. This made it possible for us to watch the markets more closely, disposing of this milk in such a manner as to return to producers market prices. This was a service to both the member and the handler purchasing the member's milk.

Disposing of Excess Milk

In all probability, excess milk disposal will be less of a problem this next year than it was during the past, so far as both available markets and available supplies are concerned. For instance, on November 1, 1941, there were 187 million pounds of butter in storage. By November of this year, the supply had been reduced 100 million pounds to 87 million pounds. The reduction in stocks during October, 1942, alone was nearly 37 million pounds according to the USDA. Production of butter during the week ending November 5 was likewise down, being 3 percent less than the corresponding period of a year ago. In view of this trend, there is general belief just now in trade circles that butter shortly will become a rationed commodity. The situation with butter is typical of many other commodities and, with this trend in mind, we have tried to make as complete an analysis as possible as to what might be expected so far as our production area is concerned.

Reports maintained in our office on about 5000 herds show that milk production from January through May this year ranged from 7 to 11 percent more for each than for the corresponding months of 1941. By June of this year, however, deliveries per day per dairy had dropped to such an extent that the increase was only 1.99 percent and in the increase were only 1.40, 3.18 and 1.82 percent, respectively, over the corresponding months of 1941.

The Dairy Products Marketing Association, conscious of present market conditions and demand for products, sent out several thousand questionnaires to farmers all over the United States. They have reported that 13.8 percent of the reporting dairymen were reducing the size of their herds because of insufficient farm help, 4.2 percent were shifting from dairying to some other farm occupation, and they found that 3.5 percent of the farmers themselves were actually leaving the farms entirely for industrial occupations. This trend is having an effect on production in general and is reflected to a certain extent in the production for our particular markets. Prospects for further reduced production are reflected in the results of our recent labor survey. Although the compilation of these data have not been completed for the four states, they have been completed for Pennsylvania. They show that Pennsylvania dairymen who replied to our questionnaire were able to employ only 72 percent of the help they needed as of October 1. They show further that the labor turnover for the 3-month period of July 1 to October 1 was very heavy; that these farmers lost a total of 71 farm workers, of which 62 percent left for higher paying positions, about 8 percent left because they were dissatisfied while the other 30 percent had left for other reasons.

Where Our Labor Goes

It is interesting to note of these 71 farm workers lost, that only 5 percent were drafted or had volunteered for the armed services, but that 50 percent left to work in industrial plants, while only 8 percent took up other farm work; the remainder having gone into other occupations.

With respect to what these producers were able to do as the result of these losses, only 11 percent of the total readjustments made consisted of hiring new employees, an additional 11 percent involved the working of present hired labor longer hours while the neglecting of less essential work amounted to 23 percent of the total reported. Fifty-five percent of the necessary readjustments due to loss of farm labor consisted of the use of more family labor or the working of family labor for longer hours.

These same producers reported they have attempted to keep labor on the farms by increasing their wages. This, however, has not been very successful, although wages have shown considerable advance. Farm wage rates on October 1 this year (for month labor with board in Pennsylvania) increased 20.1 percent over October a year ago and were 54.6 percent higher than the October 1, 1939, level. Daily wage rates increased 20 percent and 54.3 percent respectively for the same periods. The wages paid without board were from 21.1 to 26.8 percent higher this year than last.

Another indication as to the farm labor situation is the relationship of the supply and demand of labor. For the Middle Atlantic States, the index number of demand for farm labor was 120 in October as compared with 114 last year. The index number of supply on October 1, however, was only 51 as compared with 57 last year, or supply expressed as a percentage of demand in these three states is only 42.5 percent, meaning for every hundred men needed, there are only 42.5 men available.

On the other side of the picture, employment in Philadelphia in September was up

(Please turn to page 20)

Review Objectives Outlined

By H. E. JAMISON, Editor

IN ANY discussion before Inter-State members about the Inter-State Milk Producers' Review, we want to emphasize, first of all, that the Review is your publication. You own it. My job as editor is to get it out regularly and in a form which we feel will serve you and your organization to the best advantage possible.

Certain comparisons might be made in the job of editing any publication with the job of operating a farm. First of all, we must realize that just as no two farmers would run a certain farm exactly the same way, no two editors would get out a publication in exactly the same manner. Also, just as different farmers would choose to produce different products and put different emphasis on the various products that they do raise, so would editors probably choose different subject matter and place different emphasis on many of the same subjects that might be covered in their publication.

Both farmers and editors are influenced by the law of supply and demand. As a demand is felt for the coverage of various items in a publication, it is only natural that more emphasis be placed upon that particular subject, just as a farmer will grow those crops or raise that livestock for which the demand seems to be greatest. Likewise, if the supply of news on any certain subjects becomes commonplace, it is the editor's job to look for things that are more interesting and will attract the attention of the readers.

Changes with the Times

The Review is limited as to the space available. We generally confine it to 16 pages per issue. Regardless of the supply of news or the demands for news we can put only so much in the 16 pages unless we go in for intensive printing with small type. This is much the same as with a farmer with a 160-acre farm who can only increase his output with more intensive cropping. We found it necessary, however, to "expand our acreage" with a few issues of the Review. In the October, 1941, issue we carried an extra four pages in order to give our members Inter-State's proposal for the Federal marketing order. Then, in the December issue, we followed our usual practice of carrying an extra eight pages, and much of that in smaller type, in order to carry a complete report of the annual meeting. An extra edition was published in mid-March, that extra carrying the complete proposed Federal marketing order, and was distributed in order to acquaint our members with the terms of that order.

During the past year, we naturally gave a lot of space to the work done by Inter-State in getting price increases for our members. Discussions of the Federal order were frequent and sometimes in detail. These included preliminaries before the hearing was called, the hearing itself, the tentative order and, finally, the order itself. You are the judge as to whether this received too much space and attention. Personally, I feel that this was justified, especially considering its importance and the effect that this hearing and the Federal order had upon the market as a whole, both as to the amount and the timing of those increases and whether obtained directly under it or indirectly because of it. There was, of course, a lot of space also given to the state hearings in both Pennsylvania and New Jersey, as these all had a vital dollars-and-cents interest to Inter-State members.

The content of the Review has undergone some change. The many orders and regulations emanating from Washington, and which concern vitally the lives of every one of us, must be covered, even though briefly in many cases. Most of these newer regulations are born of the war and Inter-State is kept informed of these developments through the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation and the Council of Farmer Cooperatives, both of which organizations have their headquarters in Washington and are in regular touch with the many governmental agencies which are charged with the responsibility of regulating our civilian economy so as to make the greatest contribution toward winning the war.

The added emphasis to market developments and also coverage of emergency regulations caused by the war, have naturally meant some reduction in space allotted to other news, such as problems concerning feeding and care of the dairy herd and of milk handling. Less space has also been given 4-H Clubs and F.F.A. work, but we have continued to give about the same space to current dairy market conditions.

One pleasing observation has been the frequency with which articles originally published in the Review have been quoted by other dairy and farm publications. Perhaps most frequently quoted are the "boxes" written by General Manager O. H. Hoffman, Jr., which appear in most issues, the box from the September issue having been carried in 12 publications in this country and in Canada of which we have knowledge. This, we feel, is highly complimentary to us. In a very few instances, we have had the distinction of being copied without credit, which is one of the highest compliments of all.

The Subscription Policy

The subscription policy of the Review remains unchanged, all members of the Cooperative becoming subscribers to it automatically upon becoming members. The number of cash subscriptions sent in voluntarily is small and continues at about the same level. We have never made an effort to obtain cash subscribers, thus enabling us to preserve without outside influence our loyalty to the interests of our members. The Review is sent, on a complimentary basis, to the buyers of our milk, to county agricultural agents and vocational agriculture teachers, to dairy specialists and economists at the agricultural colleges in our territory and to a few others.

The advertising policy of the Review, likewise, has remained the same. We have not seen fit to put on a high pressure campaign to obtain advertising and have no plan employed for that purpose. The one employed for that purpose is sent in voluntarily advertising we do carry is sent in voluntarily or is obtained through solicitation by letter or, in a few instances, by local telephone calls. The space devoted to advertising

showed a 15 per cent increase during the past fiscal year as compared with the previous year. However, with so many manufacturers curtailing their production, and it becoming a problem of finding goods to sell rather than customers to buy, it would be folly to make any predictions as to future advertising volume.

In closing, I want to emphasize again that the Review is your publication and that we are sensitive to demands for coverage of various subjects in its columns. If you have any idea on these matters, please feel free to present them by letter or orally direct to me or to any of our directors or fieldmen.

Federal Order in Operation

(Continued from page 16)

arrangements whereby the very limited truck and rubber supplies may last the longest in moving the milk each day from the farms to the plants. Your State and County War Boards and other Government Agencies each have responsibilities and duties in connection with these various problems. Maintenance of closest possible contact with these agencies will be helpful to them and conducive to dealing promptly with these problems.

People in Government Agencies sometimes need prodding and sometimes need advice. Your skill in administering either of these treatments judiciously is needed.

In closing, I want to thank you for your hospitality and wish the Organization and its Members as satisfying and successful year as may be in these difficult times.

Prices Depend on Facts

(Continued from page 19)

16 percent over September last year. Payrolls had increased 47 percent over a latf ago. Cost of living in Philadelphia for the same period of time, however, was up 10 percent according to the U. S. Department of Labor statistics. Eliminating the increase in employment from the Philadelphia payroll increase would mean that total wages have advanced approximately 30 percent for the 12-month period, while living costs have advanced 10 percent. We obtained figures of this type from the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank reports.

These data are typical of that used in developing our hearing briefs and are used here for two purposes; one, to give you some idea as to how we proceed in the development of hearing data, the other, to give you a picture of market and business conditions.



Edgar Vansant was busy last fall, selling the surplus from the Vansant victory garden. His mother, Mrs. LaRue Vansant, Landenberg, Pa., sent the picture.

Inter-State's Legal Work

By A. EVANS KEPHART, Counsel

MR. CHAIRMAN, Delegates, Members and Friends, last year at this time we were all under a great deal of pressure in the office of the Cooperative because of the Federal Order which has since been completed. As you know, the Federal Order is in effect in Philadelphia, as a result of which the Philadelphia price was raised. We, of course, in the office feel that most of the credit for the raise was due to the fact that Inter-State asked for the Federal hearing and appeared on behalf of its members at it.

As you no doubt know, I was the Cooperative's counsel and sat through that hearing. It lasted many long days, in fact over a period of months.

After the hearings were over there were briefs, exceptions and more briefs filed, and while it does not sound like very much work to state it that way, each of these things required lots of time and labor.

There were several other hearings held, in Huntingdon, Lancaster, Harrisburg, West Chester, and Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Control Commission and by the New Jersey Board in Trenton. We had to prepare for these hearings and attend them. We also participated in the New York hearing to the extent of filing a brief to protect our interests in this market.

Work Out Payment Plans

In addition to these hearings, there have been two cases of dealers who have been back in payments to producers and we have gone in to get additional assurance that producers would be paid. In one instance, we got the dealer to give a mortgage, and to pay us regularly each week for the milk so as not to get into arrears, and also to make payments on the amount which was in arrears, so that this matter could be straightened out with the Cooperative. He agreed and we have things in proper shape so that the Cooperative and producers shipping to this dealer will not lose any money and he will not get back on his settlements.

Another dealer in another area is behind in his payments, and we are watching him so that the producers will not lose anything. I imagine the treasurer's report will tell you whether or not we lost money on account of any dealers not paying. I do not think we did, but in any event the cooperative members have not suffered by not being paid.

I have had the pleasure of sitting in on the conference, as mentioned this morning, with regard to reducing the mileage of hauling so as to save rubber and gasoline, and we are gradually getting somewhere on this.

We had a problem with respect to price in the Wilmington Market. But this has been ironed out to the satisfaction of the Wilmington marketing committee.

I attended two meetings of the Interstate Farmers Council in Baltimore. This organization was formed for the purpose of keeping farmers in control of farmers' organizations rather than letting it go to some other group which does not have their interests at heart. You have heard considerable about this and will no doubt hear more about it in this meeting.

In connection with the Federal Order there were three dealers who did not, the Administrator thought, comply with the Order. One was Sylvan-Seal, and although

it did not concern our members personally, we followed the case which was settled satisfactorily and is now out of the way.

Another was the Wawa Dairy. With regard to it, the decision of the Secretary of Agriculture was in favor of the producers and just recently funds totaling over \$10,000 have been paid into a bank in escrow pending the final outcome of the case. We are keeping after that, and as stated before, so far we are on the winning side. Another was Supplee-Wills-Jones and their case had to do with payments of producers shipping to the Harrington Plant. The Harrington Case was up for hearing by the Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture on a report by a member of the Department of Agriculture adverse to the position taken by Inter-State.

What happened was this. The Supplee Company attempted to get out from under the Federal Order by leasing their plant to a Norfolk Company, taking the position that under such circumstances, they would not have to pay the order price. We took the position that they did come under the Order and should pay the price. They have had the advice of counsel and have good attorneys. So far the decision has been against us on the point. However, the Supplee Company has made an offer of settlement, a fair one, and we hope it will be worked out within the next few days so that the producers will get paid an amount equal to what was paid other producers shipping to the Supplee Company.

Co-op Attorneys Meet

I also attended a conference of Cooperative Attorneys from all over the United States in Baltimore. There were attorneys from Boston and as far west as Los Angeles, California, at the conference. There were discussions of Cooperative problems, all of which were very informative and, in getting the view of other attorneys, were helpful. I came away feeling that, if the farmers' organizations and farm groups would get together on a few things, they would get favorable legislation. This is shown by what happened with regard to the law on price ceilings on farmers' commodities. This group discussed the Anti-Trust Laws as they applied to cooperative organizations.

My own feeling is and was that the present laws as interpreted by the courts, have gained little for farmers and are inadequate, and that farm groups should ask Congress to allow them to organize and bargain with the same rights as labor now has without being held combinations in restraint of trade. Farm organizations should be permitted to have full supply contracts without any question as to their validity, and without being subject to criminal prosecution by the Department of Justice if they have such contracts.

There have been problems on the war

conditions with regard to gasoline rationing, etc., and I have given advice on this. I have had conferences with Professor Barr with respect to cost data, and as I told you last year some cost study is going to have to be made to take into hearings, on which prices can be based. We now have a new man, hired as Assistant Statistician, and he is getting along fine. We must make these cost studies to present to our regulatory bodies and get fair prices. The other alternative is to make the Cooperative strong enough that it can operate properly without Government help. That, I think, is another job for the delegates attention. By signing up new members, you can make the Cooperative strong so that it can tell a dealer what it fairly wants for its members and get it.

Secondary Markets

LANCASTER

The Lancaster Inter-State Milk Market Committee held its annual meeting on November 23, wound up the previous year's business and the newly elected committee elected officers for the ensuing year. Members of the committee follow:

Walter E. Herr, Millersville
John E. Forry, Lancaster R. 5.
Walter L. Shank, Lancaster R. 6.
Walter Binkley, Lititz R. 4.
Rudy R. Landis, Lititz R. 3.
Harry Brubaker, Lancaster R. 4.
W. B. Rosenberg, Lancaster R. 4.
Harry P. Hershey, Kinzer
Chas. O. Groff, Quarryville R. 1.
Judson Wagner, Quarryville R. 2.
Wm. McGleiser, New Providence
Ralph Good, Lancaster R. 4.

The first three named were elected, respectively, president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer. Charles E. Cowan was re-elected market manager, also serving as official delegate to the New York Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency.

The hearing called by the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission for the Lancaster area, to be held on December 16, was discussed, including the policy of the committee regarding this hearing. It was planned that another meeting will be held on December 14 for a more detailed discussion of it.

The October price of milk from this area going to the New York market was \$3.245, but the Lancaster Milk Company paid \$3.40 for 4 percent milk, a bonus of \$.155. The November price, as announced by the New York Market Administrator is \$3.48 per hundred pounds of 4 percent milk in the 201-10 mile zone, the price at Lancaster being \$3.515.

"From Surplus To Shortage"

A Report by C. I. COHEE, President of the Dairy Council, cites prevailing conditions and some post-war problems.

A COMBINATION of increased purchasing power, growing population, and extensive nutritional education has brought fluid milk consumption to a point where any promotional work for the immediate moment is unnecessary. With this frank statement regarding the overwhelming increase in milk sales during the past year C. I. Cohee, President of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, gave facts and figures to substantiate the value of a far-reaching, educational type of advertising. He emphasized the fact that while this is just a temporary situation "there will be a ready market for all of the milk the farmers can possibly produce under these war conditions."

Since 1920, milk consumption in the Philadelphia area has gained just about one hundred percent—from a daily average of one-half million quarts at that time to a new high of approximately one million quarts a day in 1942. Mr. Cohee stated that, though there is no authoritative means of computing the proportions between population increase due to infiltration of defense workers and additional per capita consumption, "our observations and experience lead us to believe that about 30 percent of the increased business is due to population gains and about 70 percent can be traced to greater buying power and health consciousness."

"Strange as it may seem, coffee rationing has helped bring about the present milk shortage. People who formerly enjoyed two or three cups of coffee in public eating places are now allowed only one, consequently many have acquired the habit of drinking milk with their meals so as to save their cup of coffee for the end of the meal. We hope that this practice will be continued when we again have an abundance of everything."

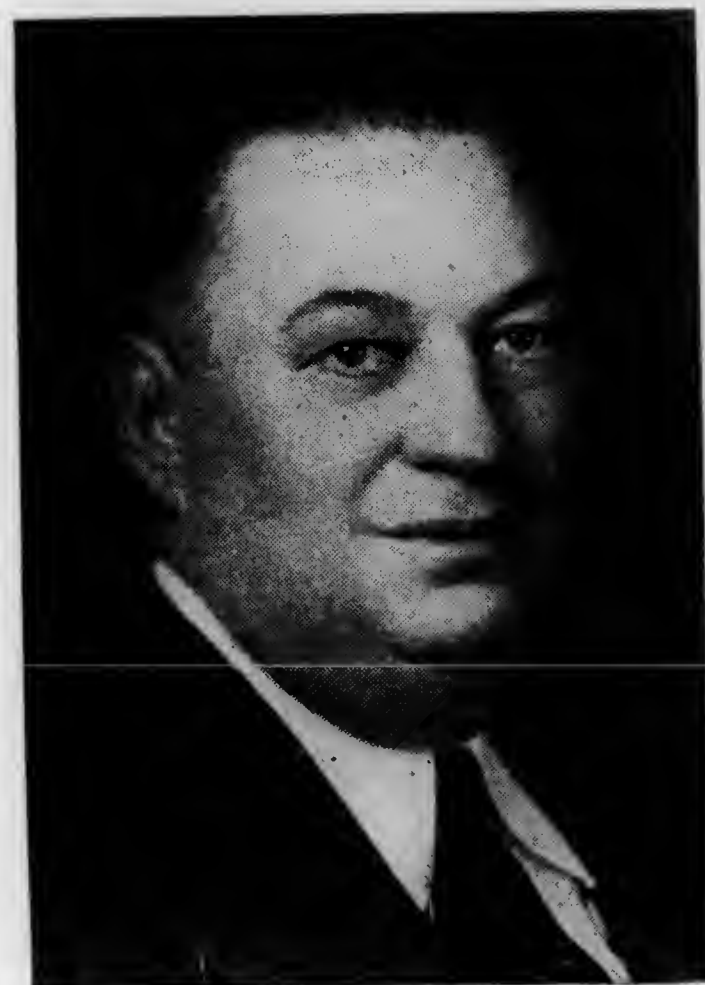
Penny Wise

The speaker explained that Philadelphia school children are availing themselves of the opportunity to get their full quota of milk. "I wish you could have been with me a few days ago when I visited one of the public schools in this city. This school is in a comparatively poor section. The enrollment is about 930 with an average daily attendance of 900 pupils. Eight-hundred of these 900 children present buy a half-pint bottle of milk every day. In other words, in that particular school about 88% of its population has formed a lifetime habit. I defy anyone to name one other real food which can boast such coverage with a group of children to whom a few pennies represent a large investment."

Benefits of Repetition

"It is within the realm of possibility that some of these gains are the results of persistent, patient missionary work carried on with the consumer by the industry. Several years ago in my report to this body," Cohee continued, "I predicted that if and when the economic condition of the average family improved, we would begin to reap the real reward for the efforts of those early toilsome, and sometimes discouraging years. In view of general conditions, the production and sales records for the year, I think, speak for themselves."

With regard to present conditions he said that "there is no doubt in my mind that this high sales level will continue just as



C. I. COHEE

long as our national program of building for victory continues. However, when peace is finally won and our entire structure settles back into its period of readjustment, we will see a slow reversal of supply and demand. Supply will be greater, demand will be less. The milk industry, like all others will revert to a strictly competitive proposition and there will be 'business as usual.' It is with this in mind that we must plan our immediate policies. The strides we have made in public education and the promotion of our products should not be lightly discarded because to regain them later would mean starting all over again."

Everyone Affected

"There is no existing industry or business which has not or will not feel the pinch of wartime pressure. Oil companies which have been so drastically penalized through rationing continue their coast to coast programs, urging people to conserve rather than buy. There is no need for their advertising products which right now are scarce and in many cases extinct. Still they intend to retain the good will which they have worked so hard to get."

Mr. Cohee went on to say that "at no time in the history of this country has such emphasis been placed upon good nutrition, nor upon the part that milk plays in the nutritional program. In the schools, in industrial plants, and in the homes great stress is being laid upon eating for physical fitness. This is a time when there is a

great need for intelligent guidance on the matter of food and health. Many foods will soon be rationed. The consumer must be shown how to do more with less and this work should be done by organizations qualified and experienced to render such a service."

Vest Pocket Meals

Referring again to the post-war period, mention was made of the new treatments of food to meet this emergency. Bulky foods which once took large shipping space are now being dehydrated to conserve weight and space. Fruits, vegetables, milk and eggs are all being processed to supply army and lend-lease needs. Such dehydrated foods will undoubtedly become competitors to many fresh foods after the war.

"I want to call your attention," said Mr. Cohee, "to these three small bottles I hold in my hand. This bottle I'm holding contains one dozen dehydrated eggs. The next one contains orange juice—a citrus fruit to supply an ample quantity of Vitamin 'C.' This other one contains one quart of dried milk. They are all very conveniently packed. A full breakfast supply for the fighting man."

These developments are a great aid in getting supplies to the front, but when the war comes to a close we want the public to again be made aware of the fact that nothing should ever replace the original fresh food—especially fresh milk.

Key to the Future

"Now is the time to go into the public schools, private industries and the homes to contact them and to explain to the present and future generations the things which are vital in order that we may be on the ground floor and keep milk forever before the public."

"It has been the practice of the Dairy Council to keep our contacts and take advantage of new ones by reason of our fortunate relations in the professional and educational fields. We must not lose ground before starting toward that greatest drive which we know is bound to come."

"We must display the same foresight which was shown by the men who originated the Dairy Council movement."

"We must look ahead, not a month nor a year, but to the future when we will again know the blessings of peace and normal living."

Work Now, Plan for Future

(Continued from page 11)

Your support on the many matters we have brought to your attention has been a real help in accomplishing sound objectives.

To the Board of Directors and employees, I, as president of your Cooperative, express my appreciation of the earnest and sincere manner in which you have performed your work and the results obtained for the Cooperative and its membership.

While an old man was fishing in a large creek, a stranger accosted him and inquired, "How are the fish today, old chap?"

"Well," he drawled, "I don't know; I dropped them a line, but got no reply."

Resolutions Outline Policies

Delegates Vote on Proposals Submitted by Membership

THOSE RESOLUTIONS which were approved and adopted by the delegate body at the 1942 annual meeting of Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative are printed herewith for the information of all members of Inter-State.

Recommendation for Approving New Buyers

WHEREAS in the area adjacent to the market, many small dealers draw milk, and WHEREAS many producers are changing from large approved buyers to smaller buyers who are not approved, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that every effort be made by the organization, through the management, to gain more approved buyers, thereby bringing in new members and more members into the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative.

Presented by West Chester Local, District 15

Approval of Position Taken on Price Ceiling Bill

BE IT RESOLVED that we, the Delegate Body of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative, go on record as approving the stand taken by the Cooperative in assisting in the fight before Congress of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Cooperative Council in support of a fair parity formula including labor costs and adequate prices for agriculture.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that members of the Cooperative pledge themselves to continue to produce to the best of their abilities as their contribution toward the war effort in spite of whatever hardships may beset them.

Presented by Resolutions Committee

Preservation of Composite Samples

BE IT RESOLVED that the Cooperative make an effort to require dealers to keep all test samples of milk under proper refrigeration so that there will be no loss by deterioration.

Presented by Washington County Local, District 25

Reimbursement to Delegates

WHEREAS time and labor are a very major consideration on the farm today, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that we respectfully petition that all delegates to the Annual Delegates' Meeting be compensated by the Home Office at the rate of \$5.00 per day, in addition to the present system of paying certain expenses.

Presented by Delegates of District 1

ODT Regulations

BE IT RESOLVED that the office of Defense Transportation be earnestly requested to consult with the Transportation Committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative before issuing any further orders affecting the transportation of milk in Inter-State Territory.

(Substitute for resolution presented by Harrington Local of District 12)

Allocation to Districts

BE IT RESOLVED that Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative allocate to each District seventy-five cents (\$0.75) per member annually in two payments, the one payment to be 40 cents and the other 35 cents.

Presented by District 11

Moratorium on Mandatory Installation of New Dairy Farm Equipment

BE IT RESOLVED that a moratorium be placed on the mandatory installation of new equipment requiring the use of vital material for the duration of the war.

Presented by Bay View Local, District 10

Mr. Hoffman's Report

RESOLVED that the report of Mr. O. H. Hoffman, Jr., General Manager of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative, which represents actual conditions in the territory covered by the Cooperative, namely Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and West Virginia, be sent to the following persons:

The President of the United States
Every Senator and Representative in Congress
The Honorable Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture
The Honorable James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization
The Honorable Donald M. Nelson, Director of War Production Board
The Honorable Leon Henderson, Director of Office of Price Administration
The Honorable Paul V. McNutt, Director of War Man Power Commission.

Economic Welfare of Producers

Since dairy farmers, as operators and workers in an important branch of agriculture, wish to do their part in providing for the food needs of a distressed world, and SINCE the dairy industry stands threatened with economic disaster because of many existing inequalities, such as:

1. Shortages in experienced and ordinary help.
2. Higher costs of labor.
3. Advanced prices of feed, replacement cattle and dairy supplies.
4. Discouraged dairymen and many resultant dispersal sales.
5. Failure to secure adequate returns both as relates to a fair share of what consumers pay and as relates to advances in business and wage rates generally.
6. Price ceilings that do not provide for even the costs of dairy production but do provide a cost plus program and in some cases allow extensive profits for industry, and

SINCE dairy farmer organizations and agricultural leaders generally have been held before public opinion as profiteers and pressure groups, attempting to usurp governmental functions while they have been making a united effort to appraise government and populace of the dangerous economic plight of agriculture, and

SINCE the welfare of the nation fundamentally requires an economically sound agriculture and agricultural policy, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED:

1. That Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative immediately make such further moves as may be developed to

improve the economic position of dairymen.

2. That every endeavor be made to secure such revised prices for milk producers as to provide for all increased costs as well as to place dairying on an economically sound basis.
3. That the farm labor situation be more definitely provided for by encouraging the Selective Service System to make every possible effort to assist in providing for the serious deficiency in farm labor.
4. That this endeavor be in conjunction with all available farm organizations and agencies.
5. That all such government commissions whose activities relate to the dairyman's economy be contacted and further that the problem be brought to Congressional committees and even to the President, if necessary.

Presented by Delegates of District 7

Cooperative Distribution of Milk

(This resolution was not approved by the delegates but was referred to the Board of Directors for study.)

Since there is a great disparity between the price which consumers pay for milk and the price which producers receive; and since Cooperatives are making great strides in membership benefits by controlling, processing and distribution facilities; and

SINCE Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative as now constituted, remains a bargaining agency, dependent on dealer cooperation, and

SINCE many milk producers feel that they and their milk organization should participate in milk distribution and its rewards, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that we, the Delegate Body, urge the Board of Directors of Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative, to study the possibilities of either fostering or actually going into the marketing of milk for member producers. Realizing that serious thought must be given to any such move, this resolution is not urging any rash action, only urging management and directorate to bethink themselves along such lines.

Presented by Delegates of District 7

Butter Has "It," Scientific Tests Show

Butterfat has long been known to have highly important nutritive qualities but Dr. Edwin B. Hart, biochemist at the University of Wisconsin, is convinced that it contains an additional growth substance. He bases this opinion on experiments which have shown a new growth factor which has its greatest effect on new-born animals. This substance encourages normal growth and development.

This is in addition, of course, to the excellent flavor of good butter and its many other values. It is pointed out that butterfat, whether consumed in milk or in butter, is easily and almost completely digested.

Federation Asks Action

26th Meeting Analyzes War-Born Problems

FACING the gravest crisis in the nation's history, the twenty-sixth annual convention of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation gathered at the Morrison Hotel in Chicago on December 2nd. On the agenda for the three-day meeting were such tough nuts to crack as the looming shortage in dairy supplies, manpower difficulties, war time transportation problems, price ceilings, use of subsidies and rationing. A distinguished list of speakers appeared before the convention.

Chicago was filled to overflowing with "farm people" as the near 300 three hundred milk producer representatives from forty-one states wedged their way into mobbed hotels. Members of 4-H Clubs were in session, as well as the National Dairy Council, the County Agents Association and many other agricultural groups. Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard, accompanied by a number of assistants from the Department, was in town. He spoke extemporaneously to the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation telling the delegates that he was strongly for cooperatives and that he appreciated the great good they are to agriculture. The Secretary also said that he was trying to clear the tracks so dairymen can secure oil-meal.

Senator Aiken Speaks

Heading the list of regularly scheduled speakers was the Hon. George D. Aiken, United States Senator from Vermont, who addressed the Dinner Session. He warned that the American people must be on guard lest certain high Washington officials, in their zeal to carry democracy to the rest of the world, take action that will reduce our own government to totalitarianism. "The American farmers," he said, "are the last, great stronghold of the democratic way of life."

The feeling of tense seriousness which permeated the convention from start to finish was pointed up in the annual address and report of Charles W. Holman, Washington, D. C., long-time secretary of the Federation. As lead-off man on Wednesday morning, he asserted that, "Until the uncertainties involved in Secretary Wickard's farm production program are cleared up, and the dairy farmers are assured of minimum prices on all they produce, there is not much hope of fulfilling the called-for increase of milk production so vital to ourselves and our Allies."

John Brandt, President of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation and head of Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., making the annual presidential address said, "Stark realization that we face a food shortage for the armies and civilian population of this nation and our Allies is causing public sentiment to shift in favor of the farmer and his problems. Farm leaders, who warned that the economic stress of price ceilings and other regulations would bring disaster, were branded as disloyal obstructionists only a short time ago." Brandt continued, "Now that rationing is closing in upon us, the people are realizing that the philosophy of plenty, even though it creates temporary surplus, is better than 'too little and too late.' Such a philosophy is sounder than planning based on temporary expediency that views surplus as a national calamity."

Reflecting the deepening sense of anger and frustration on the part of farmers from one end of the nation to the other, the delegate body passed strongly worded

resolutions demanding the immediate cessation of governmental bungling, inter-departmental jealousies, demoralizing mal-administration and division of authority.

Uncompromising opposition to subsidies was voted by the convention. "Farmers do not want direct subsidies to themselves; neither do they want their production underwritten by a subsidy either to the consumer or the processor or the handler of their products," it was stated. It was believed that subsidy as a means of thwarting inflation is doomed to failure, and that such use of tax money is a subtle method of placing a yoke about the neck of this and future generations. Subsidization would put administrative controls over every business, farm and individual receiving such gratuities. The resolution said further: "If, in spite of all protest, the policy of subsidies, rather than a fair price, is to be used, it should be known for what it is, a mechanism to keep prices to consumers at a lower level, and named for what it is: a consumer's subsidy."

Farmer Victim of Government Bungling

The Federation had predicted before Pearl Harbor that conditions of agriculture would become more strained and farmers would become more desperate. It had foreseen that food problems would become more acute and dangerous and that breakdowns, already evident among dairy farmers in December 1941, would spread throughout agriculture. A year later the Federation stated with regret that most of its predictions had come true. "Chaos in American life, a shortage of vitally needed farm crops, and the ruination of many farmers is a stark reality today," said one resolution.

It was asserted flatly that the farmer's plight is not of his own making nor is he less patriotic than the industrialist, the laborer or the soldier. "He and the country are the victims of ill planning, governmental bungling and hapless indecision," in the opinion of the convention.

Turning to the problem of cooperatives under government regulations, a resolution pointed out that the executive departments have given little regard to the repeated declarations of Congress relating to the movement. Few of the Administrators know cooperation. They are made up mostly of "dollar-a-year-men" and inexperienced persons without realization of the difference between a cooperative and a proprietary concern.

Planning Production to Win War

"We are disheartened and discouraged by the lack of a clear-cut, dependable policy and program on the part of government production planners which will enable dairy farmers and producers of other essential farm products to intelligently approach and accomplish the task of producing necessary foodstuffs to win the war," was another sense of the meeting.

Only discouragement for the dairy farmer has come during the past year. He has faced administratively imposed low prices as well as a constantly shifting price policy under lend-lease and other programs. As a result he has not known how or for what to plan.

It was pointed out that, "industry has its iniquitous cost-plus guarantee, and labor has a friendly Administration and laws guaranteeing high wages and shorter hours. On the other hand, agriculture is not asking for such special and unwarranted privileges in war time, but only requests some assurance against sudden price declines manipulated through government purchase programs."

"Controls" Threaten Cooperatives

As a threat to the very existence of the cooperative movement, the "demoralizing mal-administration of the price control system," was deplored. Price controls were termed "demonstrably bad, especially in a land of plenty," but, continued a resolution on Regulations and Rationing, "where food shortages prevail, price control evils are overshadowed by the bungling ineptitude and indecision which has attended their imposition and enforcement."

The Office of Defense Transportation came in for attention with the statement that over one and a half million farm trucks must now carry the official ODT insignia with all that it means in the way of gas and tire rationing. Their gas cut, in some cases as much as 90 per cent, farmers are expected to carry on their part in the war production effort. These restrictions have been imposed on farmers, while "We have seen ample gasoline, tires and new cars available for labor organizers."

Regulatory agencies were called upon to rid themselves of red tape, legalistic formalities and dead timber personnel in which they are enmeshed.

Manpower Is Most Acute Shortage

It was recognized that the most acute shortage facing our country today is manpower, and a call was made for the "immediate cessation of the inter-governmental agency jealousies and division of authority which attend this major problem, and the formulation of an intelligent approach to its solution."

Opposition to the conscription of labor, which would comprehend the freezing of either farmers or farmhands on the farms, was expressed. Such action would reduce the farmer, his family and his help to the feudal state of peonage. It would breed discontent among agricultural workers by freezing inequalities between farm and industrial labor.

Extension of the onerous compulsions and restrictions of the Wage-Hour and National Labor Relations laws to farmers was unalterably opposed, as was additional taxation of farmers under Federal-State social security systems. The delegates saw in this the threat of bureaucratic control of wages paid and hours worked.

The Federation voted to call upon Congress to strengthen existing laws to make labor unions responsible to their membership and the public, and repeated its position of last year of "opposing by all legitimate means... unwarranted interference by unions with farm organizations." It was

(Please turn to page 27)

Secondary Markets

TRENTON

The annual meeting of the advisory committee of the Trenton Inter-State Milk Market was held on Tuesday, November 24, at which reports of the past year's work were heard and officers elected for the coming year. The report of Secretary-Treasurer H. H. Fisher showed a substantial balance in the treasury.

The committee for the coming year consists of Wm. J. Lauderdale, Lambertville, N. J., president; M. Hubert Walton, New Hope, Pa., vice-president; and H. H. Fisher, Stockton, N. J., secretary-treasurer. These three with Eugene Stapler of Yardley, Pa., and Albert Bove of Columbus, N. J., constitute the executive or sales committee. Other members of the advisory committee are Walter L. Stelle, Trenton, N. J.; Joseph D. Thompson, Titusville, N. J.; B. R. Buchanan, Stockton, N. J.; James B. Johnson, Pennington, N. J.; Chester Magill, New Hope, Pa.; Wilmer Wright, Newtown, Pa.; and Harry L. Titus, Hopewell, N. J.

Frederick Shangle was continued as market manager and announced that, as in the past, he can be reached at his office, 19 W. State Street, each Tuesday morning or by appointment and he will be available to assist members in solving their problems if they call at his office or make an appointment.

He reports that labor continues to be a major problem of producers in the Trenton area, also that some producers are changing from dealer to dealer, while others are selling their cows because of the labor situation and production conditions.

WILMINGTON

A summary of milk prices paid in the Wilmington market in November shows a range, among six dealers, from \$3.50 to \$3.56 per hundred pounds of 4 percent milk and an average of \$3.51. The five largest of the same six last April showed a range from \$2.92 to \$3.11, or an average of \$2.984 per hundred pounds. This is an average increase of 52.6 cents per hundredweight, with the individual dealer's increases ranging from 45 to 57 cents. These increases in producer prices took place with no change in the retail price during the period.

Through the efforts of Inter-State dealers in the Wilmington market, who have found it necessary to buy milk outside, classified the milk sup-

plied by their producers and the milk purchased from outside in exactly the same manner, which has increased the average price an estimated five to six cents per hundredweight.

In the butterfat check-testing work during the past two months the need for several adjustments has been discovered and upon taking these up with the buyers the adjustments were made. There have also been discovered some rather sharp fluctuations in test, these being traced, in some cases at least, to the churning of milk on the way to market. Market Manager Ealy urges all members to cool their milk, especially morning's milk, before shipping.

Locals in New Castle county are planning a dinner meeting of all members February 2. Further details will be announced later.

SOUTH JERSEY

The advisory committee of the South Jersey Inter-State Milk Market met on November 24 and elected an executive committee as follows: C. Harold Joyce, Medford, and B. H. Allen, Vincentown, representing Burlington county; Robert Duffield and J. W. Gardner, Mullica Hill, representing Gloucester county; E. Russell Hiles and Frank C. Pettit, Woodstown, representing Salem county; Chester S. Bonham, Bridgeton, and Allen Ackley, Deerfield, representing Cumberland county.

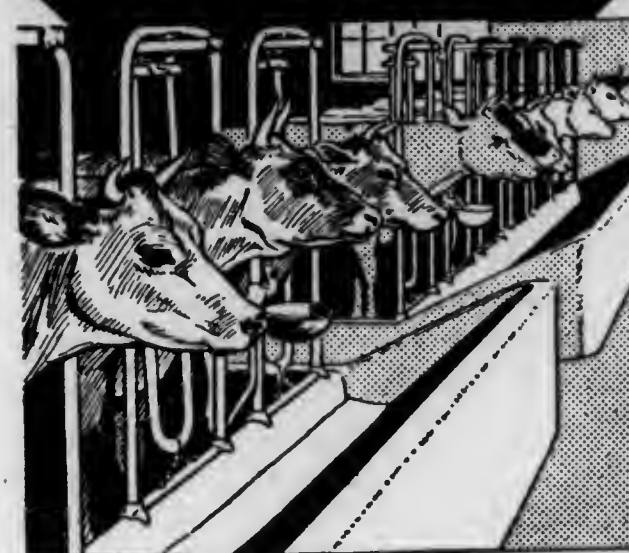
The supply of milk in the market is still very short, with several dealers having to pay a premium over the Control Board prices in order to get the milk necessary for their needs. Abbotts Dairies have announced that they will pay not less than \$3.50 per hundredweight of 3.5 percent milk for all milk delivered in November and December.

Plans have been made to hold a membership dinner for Cumberland county producers on January 7 and for producers in the vicinity of Woodstown on January 22. Details will be worked out and all members will be informed as soon as information is available.

The price situation in the market is receiving the attention of the Cooperative and of the South Jersey committee. There is a growing feeling among members that milk prices must be raised in order to meet the constantly increasing cost of production. It is recognized that retail ceiling prices may have to be raised in order to make this possible.

CONCRETE DAIRY IMPROVEMENTS

can help America increase food production



The Department of Agriculture has urged greatly increased milk production to meet the needs of the United Nations for dry milk, butter, cheese. Concrete improvements—such as a new milk house, cooling tank, dairy barn floor, granary, manure pit or storage cellar—will help many farmers do a bigger production job.

Concrete improvements are fire-safe, sanitary, cost little to build, last for generations. Concrete farm jobs require a minimum of critical war materials. You can do the work yourself, or ask your cement dealer for names of concrete contractors.

—Paste on penny postal and mail—

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Dept. M12-50, 1528 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Please send booklets checked below:

☐ "Dairy Farm Improvements of Concrete" with pictures, drawings and "how to do it" information.

☐ Name other concrete improvements on which you want booklets.

Name.....

R. R. No.....

P. O..... State.....

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Why Grind Roughage

"Don't bother to grind the roughage for your dairy cows," says George E. Taylor, extension dairyman at Rutgers University. He calls attention to experimental work showing that there is little or no value to this process other than to induce cows to eat a little more roughage if it is of poor quality.

This, however, may be a doubtful advantage, as such roughage is not conducive to high production and if the cow fills her stomach with such roughage she has not the room to handle the kind of feed that will really make milk.

The English Food Problem

(Continued from Page 17)

heifer. They are instructed in the feeding and handling of cattle, the principles of dairy hygiene and so forth. Also, if it becomes clear after two or three weeks that an individual girl has chosen a job for which she is unfitted, she is transferred to some other branch of the service and never goes to a farm at all.

I have no hesitation in saying that the Land Army is doing a real job.

Price Fixing Difficulties

As regards price fixing, I am not going to pretend that we have had an attitude of sweet reasonableness from all concerned. In fact we have had several bitter controversies. This is not surprising if you consider the inherent difficulties. It is true, of course, that the farmer, as well as his hired man, is drafted. His county committee can order him to have more cows. If he has no money to buy them he can be obliged to accept a loan. He can be ordered to sell, for slaughter, cows that are obviously inefficient producers and so on. But the willing cooperation of the dairy farmer is necessary if he is to go on battling with all his difficulties, and he must have a price that will yield a margin over his costs. He must live.

On the other hand it is necessary, for reasons of national health, that all the milk produced should go into consumption—not as butter or cheese or cream, but as milk. Even before the war we had schemes for subsidizing milk to the really poor consumers. But the question arises as to the price that can be paid by the whole mass of workingmen's families. It may well happen that this is less than the price which the farmer must receive. In this case the industry is subsidized.

There are very few people in Britain who still object to subsidies on principle. We are being guided more and more by purely practical considerations. If we think that it would be in the national interest to reduce consumption of a particular commodity, and if a rationing scheme is inappropriate, then we put on a prohibitive tax. My particular blend of tobacco, when I left England in May, was costing me 60 cents an ounce. The national beverage of Scotland was costing five or six dollars a bottle. People who wanted to go on drinking or smoking had to pay heavily for the privilege.

On the other hand it was considered to be in the National interest that people should eat more potatoes and drink more milk. So the government subsidized potatoes and milk.

The procedure in price fixing is just the ordinary one of bargaining. We have no parity calculations. The Milk Marketing Board, which is a producers organization, asks a price; the Minister of Food, looking after the consumers interest, offers a price; the Minister of Agriculture gives his views. If, after negotiation, there is a gap, the Treasury is asked to consider a subsidy. If there is still no agreement the matter goes to a Cabinet Committee whose decision goes.

Hold Quality Standards

I need say little about milk quality because we have rather followed you in the matter. We were at first inclined to recognize the farmers' war-time difficulties by lowering our standards of purity, but that is now regarded as having been a false step. We now have payment grades according to tests for purity and keeping qualities.

By and large, Britain has every reason to be grateful for the efforts of her dairy farmers. They have struggled with immense difficulties and they have won through. This past summer, after nearly three years of war, we were able to take milk "off the ration" for three whole months.

Production reached an all-time high, and consumption was running thirty per cent above the pre-war level. We could not hope to maintain such production through the fall and winter; but there is every hope that supplies will provide for all the priority classes, and leave a very reasonable amount for others. If there should be a temporary scarcity we have a stock pile of American dried milk to fall back upon, and we are grateful for it.

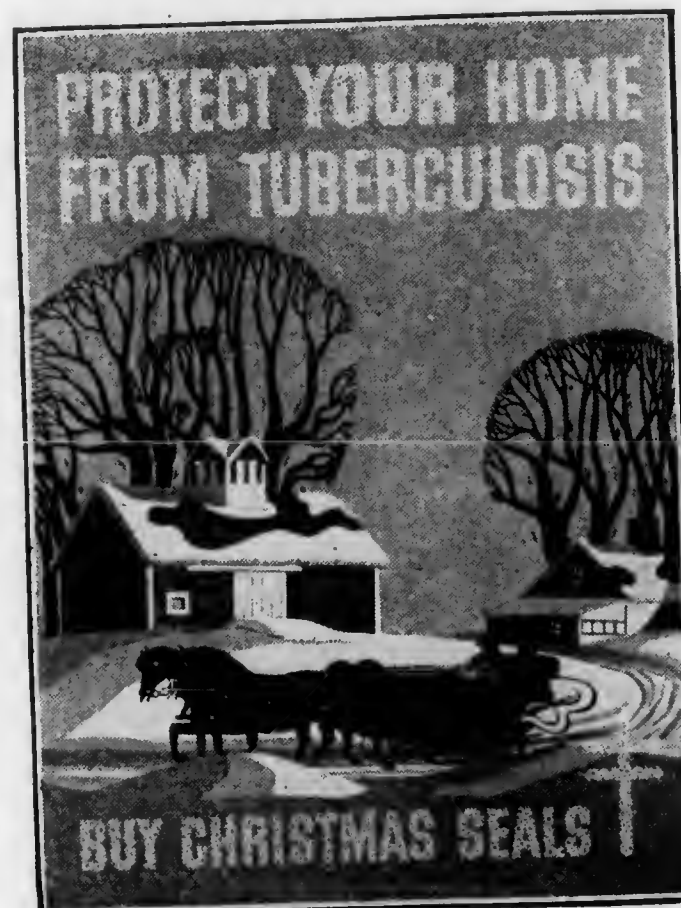
One other thing I should say in conclusion. Our nutrition experts have been urging us for years, in the interests of our health, to drink more milk. War has taught us that they were right. I believe that our problem of so-called milk surplus—there never was a real surplus—will not soon trouble us again. People know too much about the value of milk.

Meeting Calendar

December 22—Altoona-Huntingdon Inter-State Milk Market Committee—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

December 29—Trenton Inter-State Milk Market Committee—19 W. State Street, Trenton, N. J.

January 12-13—Annual meeting, Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association—Harrisburg, Pa.



The Senior 4-H Club

On December 5 the radios of the country announced a new and select club which we choose to call "The Senior 4-H Club." It is for men only, those from 38 to 44, inclusive.

With a few exceptions, members of this club not now in military service are to be excluded from the armed forces. Most of us in that club are considered insufficiently agile, overly avoirdupoised, or otherwise at a competitive disadvantage with the younger lads to fit into the finely synchronized movements of the modern military machine.

But being asked to continue wearing multi—or denim, as the case may be—does not detract one iota from our responsibility to do our very utmost toward winning this war. If food production is our job let's do the very best job at it we know how, using our mental and physical energies to the limit. We can do no less for the boys who are facing the music over there.

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW



STEWART CLIPMASTER

New anti-friction tension control assures perfect tension between blades for cooler, lighter running—faster, easier clipping. Makes blades stay sharp longer. Exclusive Stewart design ball-bearing motor is air cooled and entirely enclosed in the insulated EASY-GRIP handle that is barely two inches in diameter. Completely insulated—no ground wire required. The fastest clipping, smoothest running, easiest-to-use clipper for cows, horses, dogs, mules, etc. A \$25 value for \$21.95. Complete, 100-120 volts. Special voltages slightly higher. At your dealer's. Send for FREE catalog of Stewart electric and hand-power clipping and shearing machines. Made and warranted by Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, Dept. 46, 5600 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois. Over Half a Century Making Quality Products.

Classified Exchange

Classified advertisements will be carried in the Inter-State Milk Producers' REVIEW at the rate of 4 cents a word, \$1.00 minimum per insertion. Each initial and abbreviation counts as one word. Cash with order.

CLIPPER BLADES SHARPENED
COW AND HORSE CLIPPERS SHARPENED.
Enclose 50 cents per set. Returned same day. Factory equipped Stewart Service Station. Satisfaction guaranteed. Established 1852. George F. Creutzburg & Son, Dept. 4, 119 N. Sixth, Philadelphia, Pa.



Report of the Field and Test Department Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative

The following statistics show the operations of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative field representatives in connection with testing, weighing and general membership work, during November, 1942.

Farm Calls	870
Non-Farm Calls	290
Butterfat Tests	1586
Plants Investigated	29
Herd Samples Tested	132
Brom Thymol Tests	144
Microscopic Tests	236
Membership Solicitations	155
New Members Signed	23
Local Meetings	29
Attendance	506
District Meetings	8
Attendance	96
Committee Meetings	8
Attendance	117
Other Meetings	5
Attendance	240

"SLOW—No Hospital," says a traffic sign in a small town.

Federation Asks Action

(Continued from page 24)

also suggested that daylight saving time be repealed and that Congress, in appropriating funds for the various agencies of government, demand as a condition a full and complete schedule of the manpower, equipment and materials needed and the source of its supply.

Pledge Farm Support to Winning War

"In this sorrowful day, with the whole world cast in the shadows of a terrible war, it is the supreme desire of the nation's agriculture, farmers and their families, and their farm organizations to contribute their full measure to the successful prosecution of the war," was voted as fundamental Federation policy.

"However," the resolution continued, "such support (of the government in our war effort) does not portend complete subjugation to the will, which may well be a whim or caprice, of an administrative agency in its regulation of civilian and private property under the stress of war conditions. It is only through finding fault constructively that the errors impeding the prosecution of the war may be corrected. It is our duty to point out such errors."

Action of the House in passing legislation on December 3rd to revise parity prices to include all costs of labor was commended; and a resolution expressing appreciation and thanks to "our member association and host, the Pure Milk Association of Chicago," passed unanimously accompanied by enthusiastic applause.

Welty on Executive Committee

Thirty-seven dairy leaders were elected to the Federation's board of directors, B. H. Welty, Inter-State's president being one of them. Other directors from neighboring cooperatives, or who are known to Inter-State members, include: John Brandt, Andover, Ohio; W. P. Davis, Boston, Mass.; A. H. Lauterbach, Chicago, Ill.; W. S. Moscrip, Lake Elmo, Minn.; Fred H. Sexauer, Auburn, N. Y.; G. W. Slocum, Milton, Pa.; and R. W. Shermantine, Baltimore, Md.

An eleven-man executive committee was elected and included, of the above group, Mr. Welty, John Brandt, G. W. Slocum, W. S. Moscrip, W. P. Davis, Fred H. Sexauer and A. H. Lauterbach. Also elected to this committee were N. P. Hull, Lansing, Mich.; M. R. Moomaw, Canton, Ohio; R. C. Mitchell, Southbury, Conn.; and C. W. Hibbert, Los Angeles, Cal.

Officers elected were: John Brandt, president; W. P. Davis, first vice-president; W. J. Knutzen, second vice-president; George W. Slocum, treasurer and Chas. W. Holman of Washington, D. C., secretary.

Producers have the right, under the Pennsylvania milk control law, to deliver milk to a dealer themselves or through a hauler of their own selection and should a producer be shut off for this reason a license may be denied the dealer.

A mountain man who rarely, if ever, visited a town of any size, came to a city with his son, traveling in a rattletrap car. Climbing out on one of the main streets, the old man appeared fascinated by the pavement. He scraped his feet on the hard surface, and turning to his son, remarked:

"Well, I don't blame 'em for building a town here. The ground is too hard to plow, anyhow!"

FOR LONG-TERM HIGH PRODUCTION

Feed BEACON TEST COW RATION

The proof of a fine dairy ration is in *continued results over long periods*. Beacon Test Cow Ration has been developed especially for this purpose. With this great feed you not only get maximum milk production during the entire lactation, but you can be sure that your herd has a *safe* feed for sustained high production without forcing or over-stimulation.

Beacon Test Cow Ration is made up of the highest quality ingredients—each one contributing a definite feeding value to the ration—carefully blended according to tested, scientific feeding practice. Year after year this fine feed helps make World's Records—seven to date—and year after year enthusiastic Beacon Feeders depend on Test Cow Ration to maintain healthy condition through years of high production. They've found it helps to build up the cow's flesh, body reserves and health so she naturally reaches and holds a production that means big, steady milk checks. Why not start your cows on this highly nutritional feeding program? It's designed to meet *your* herd's requirements. Talk it over with your local Beacon Dealer—or write us for full information.

The BEACON MILLING COMPANY, Inc.
Cayuga, New York

The
BEACON SYSTEM
A Proved Feeding Plan for the Entire
Life Cycle of the Dairy Cow

Preserve this issue of the Milk Producers Review. It contains a complete report of the 1942 Annual Meeting.



When America calls for ICE CREAM The Dairy Farmer gets a "BREAK"!

When Mrs. Dairy Farmer and the kids eat ICE CREAM . . . you, Mr. Dairy Farmer, are selling more milk and getting a more favorable price for it because it's being sold as Ice Cream.

This year every person in the United States will eat more than 11 quarts of Ice Cream, which means that the Ice Cream Industry will purchase over Six Billion pounds of milk from the dairy farmers.

Increased Ice Cream consumption (more and more is eaten each year) improves the price you receive for all your milk.



THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF ICE CREAM MANUFACTURERS
BARR BUILDING WASHINGTON, D. C.

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Ice Cream is the "Balance Wheel" of the Dairy Industry

Facts Worth Knowing:

- The largest demand for milk for the Ice Cream Industry comes during the period of greatest milk production.
- The Ice Cream Industry uses large quantities of other farm products, such as: Fruits, Nuts, Sugar Honey, Corn Sugar, Eggs, etc.
- The National Nutrition Program calls for the use of milk and milk products and fruits in the diet of the nation. Ice Cream provides these nutritious products—more than 1½ Billion Quarts will be eaten this year.
- The Ice Cream Industry pays favorable prices for milk.

Free Booklet

"Ice Cream Industry and
The Dairy War Economy"
—Write 1110 Barr Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

INTER-STATE Milk Producers Review

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Vol. XXIII Philadelphia

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No. 9



Picture by Wylie

A Sunny Winter Day

Milk Prices Go Up In Five Penna. Markets

EFFECTIVE January 6, milk prices went up in western Pennsylvania. The price orders issued by the Milk Control Commission have been signed by Governor James and carried the effective date of January 1, but were not made effective until the increases were approved by OPA.

The OPA orders raised the ceilings on fluid milk and fluid cream, it being understood that other provisions of the orders would not become effective until OPA had ruled on the request for increases of the manufactured products involved.

The areas in which the increases became effective are Erie, Pittsburgh, Northwestern, Southwestern, and Scranton-Wilkes Barre.

The Commission has also prepared orders covering the Johnstown-Altoona area (9); the Huntingdon-State College area (10); the Suburban Philadelphia area (Area 1, Zone 2) and the Lancaster area (14). Interested parties were notified of orders covering these areas and the provisions were discussed with them at special hearings held at Harrisburg on January 5 and 6.

The new orders provide for substantial increases in class prices, a revision of the classifications and a "volume" method of calculating the producer's price.

The Class I price for 3.5 percent milk at Altoona would be \$3.45; at Huntingdon, \$3.20; at Lancaster, \$3.48; and in the Philadelphia suburban area the four percent price would be \$3.75. Class I would include all milk used as fluid milk, including skimmilk, buttermilk, chocolate or other flavored milk or milk drinks containing less than 18 percent butterfat. It would also include all cream sold as fluid cream, whether sweet or sour, and all milk or butterfat unaccounted for in other classifications. It would include milk sold in bottles to any buyer and sold in bulk to buyers or institutions which would be considered as consumers.

Class II milk would include milk used, sold or distributed as ice cream, for ice cream mix, cottage cheese or other products not included in Class I or in Class III, which includes milk used only in the manufacture of butter.

The Class II price would be based upon the value of cream at Philadelphia plus an additional value for skimmilk solids, while the Class III price would be based upon the price of New York butter plus a value for the skimmilk solids.

In these orders it is provided that the various formulae will be applied to the milk of each class as used by the dealer. The total value of all classes will be determined and this total value will be divided by the total supply of milk, thereby determining the average price per hundredweight, to which a butterfat differential of \$.05 per point will be applied in paying producers.

In these respects the new orders would follow in general, but not exactly, the procedure set forth in the Philadelphia milk marketing order.

Complete Farm Records Help At Income Tax Time

PRACTICALLY all farmers will be required to file income tax returns on their 1942 incomes. The law requires all citizens with a gross income of \$1200 or more in the year (\$600 or more if single or not head of a family) to file a return.

The most usual method of filing returns by farmers is on the cash basis; a few file on the accrual basis.

Income to be reported includes: (1) the amount of cash or the value of merchandise or other property received from the sale of any farm products, regardless of when raised; (2) the profits from the sale of any items which were purchased and (3) the gross income from all other sources. If farm produce is exchanged for merchandise, such as groceries, the market value of the articles received in exchange is to be included in gross income. Other income includes rents, the proceeds of insurance on farm crops and payments under the soil conservation or domestic allotment act. The value of products produced by the farmer and consumed by his family does not constitute taxable income.

From the total income certain expenses may properly be deducted. Among the more important are: (1) actual cash outlay (not farm raised feeds) in the feeding and raising of livestock; (2) cost of seed; (3) small tools; (4) minor repairs to farm buildings (not including dwelling); (5) the cost of fuel and oil used for farm work; (6) repairs and maintenance of farm machinery; (7) the cost of hired laborers and hired machines and the cost of board for such laborers; (8) rations purchased and furnished to laborers; and (9)

The same orders include retail price increases in each of the markets covered, these increases amounting to 1 cent per quart on fluid milk and corresponding increases in cream prices.

Each of these orders also provides two optional methods of paying producers. One option, based on butterfat tests, provides under each order a flat price of 5 cents per hundredweight less than the Class I price. The other option provides for a flat price on a quart basis slightly higher than the Class I price but no butterfat tests are required.

These orders, it was intended, were to become effective on January 16, 1943, but as we go to press we have had no word of their being approved.

commercial fertilizers of short duration.

Some farm expenses are considered as capital investments and can not be deducted directly but a depreciation charge may be made against such costs. These include: (1) major building repairs; (2) new buildings; (3) planting of orchard trees; (4) long-time soil fertility building programs; and (5) the cost of purchasing work, breeding or dairy animals.

The cost of maintaining the family dwelling is not deductible unless used in part as a part of the productive equipment of the farm, such as farm office, in which case the expense of maintaining this proportionate share may be deducted. Likewise, the cost of operating the family automobile can not be deducted unless it is also used in business, in which case only the cost of the mileage used in business may be deducted.

Certain losses may also be deducted but regulations concerning allowable losses are rather complicated and it is suggested that a farmer suffering losses from storm, flood, fire, livestock diseases, etc., consult an income tax authority or his banker, considering the special circumstances surrounding the loss, before any deduction is made because of the loss.

Nothing is worth reading that does not require an alert mind.

—Chas. Dudley Warner.

A journey of a thousand miles begins with one step.

—Chinese Proverb.

Price Hearing on January 21 Inter-State Requests Quick Action

SPECIAL—The hearing to consider changes in the Philadelphia milk marketing order will be held in the U. S. Court House in Philadelphia, beginning at 10:00 A.M., January 21, 1943. It is understood the time allowed for this hearing is limited and it is expected to be completed by Saturday of that week.

DEVELOPMENTS point to an early holding of the hearing to consider changes in the Federal marketing order for Philadelphia. Following the request made by Inter-State on December 11, several conferences were held and research was made by Inter-State as to the actual situation. On January 9 a formal request was sent to Washington, asking for consideration of specific subjects at the hearing.

Heading the list is the matter of price, and on this Inter-State asked that the Class I and Class II prices be increased (a) "to such an extent as will give producers a sufficient return to enable them to supply their full share of the milk required for this area and for the demands of our armed forces and the Lend-Lease program," and (b) "in such manner that the prices provided will encourage the unobstructed flow of milk into the channels where it is needed."

Data supporting our claims on this matter are being developed and comprehensive testimony covering the price situation will be presented at the hearing.

It is also being asked that the butterfat differential be changed from 4 cents to 5 cents per hundredweight for each point (0.1 percent) variation in butterfat test.

Other matters include the definitions of producers and handlers and the matter of eliminating the 3 cents additional differential for plants more than 31 miles from Philadelphia.

Inter-State concluded its formal request with the following statement:

"It appears to us extremely necessary that every effort be made to hasten the convening of this hearing and the prompt issuance thereafter of an Order which will accomplish the price increases we have requested.

Every day that this is delayed further endangers the supply of milk necessary for this area. Since this request was made our figures on delivery per shipper per day show that the gains in production during the early part of 1942 compared with 1941 no longer exist, and in fact, that recently production per dairy has declined below what it was a year ago.

"The circumstances we believe are sufficiently serious to warrant the hearing be called on an emergency basis, and we are extremely hopeful that you will see fit to do this."

Every effort is being made to obtain the hearing at the earliest possible moment; to confine the hearing to the most important matters, of which price stands first; and to plan so that action will be just as prompt as possible thereafter.

In addition to the subjects requested by Inter-State for consideration, the Dairy and Poultry Branch of the Food Distribution Administration has included in the call of the hearing the matter of location differentials. These are to be discussed and, doubtless, recommendations for adjustments in these differentials will be made, based upon the experience under the order since it became effective in April.

They have also requested that the provision concerning the price of Class I milk disposed of outside the marketing area be eliminated, which would place all Class I milk of dealers defined as handlers, regardless of where sold, on the price basis provided in the order.

A few other recommendations were made by FDA concerning, primarily, the clarification of meanings or refinements in the order.

Schools Plan Partial Relief In Farm Labor Shortage

PROSPECTS are that the farmers of this country will experience in 1943 a shortage of 1,500,000 from their normal supply of skilled or experienced farm labor. It is a regrettable situation and one that can not be avoided.

This means that many farmers will have to depend, in part at least, on inexperienced help to fill their needs. One source of this help is the school system of the nation, with millions of boys and girls who are capable of engaging in seasonal farm labor of certain types. Plans are already under way to make these young folks available to farmers who will need their services.

A conference centering on this problem was held in Philadelphia, January 6-7, at which educators, state and Federal officials and representatives of farm organizations participated. No plan was developed, the conference being held to obtain the facts and serve as a start in the development of a program. It was evident, however, that many of the boys and girls in city high schools are anxious to do their part and with proper supervision will be able to handle many seasonal farm tasks. In some cases it is probable that the school terms or programs can be adjusted to release the young

folks when needed most. It is certain that these young folks will be available if it is known in advance that their services will be needed. To this end surveys are planned in rural areas to determine the labor needs, the approximate extent of these needs and the approximate time when various numbers of young folks can be utilized to the best advantage in helping on the farms.

Whenever these surveys show that even a moderate amount of training can be given in advance this will be taken care of, where possible, by the officials in the school system.

This source of emergency and seasonal labor is one which can not be ignored in the emergency. Most of these boys and girls, despite their lack of farm experience, possess a patriotic zeal and a will to do something in the emergency which will go far in balancing the lack of experience if placed on jobs to which they can be fitted, considering their age and experience.

Teacher: "Do you know why the earth turns round the sun on its axis?"

Scholar: "Yes sir. Because it don't want to be roasted too much on one side."

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Smart Politics

There is talk in Washington that the new Congress is planning to "play politics." This Congress has an unprecedented opportunity to play politics of the smartest kind—which is to attend strictly to the business of running the government sanely and to the early winning of the war.

This advice is free and applies to every Congressman, regardless of party. It is generally felt that some of the Congressmen who did not come back are now seeking other jobs because they failed to play smart politics as here defined.

Go to Your Meetings

The ban on pleasure driving means just that—that automobiles are not to be used for purposes of pleasure.

It is clear, therefore, that this ban does not apply to the use of automobiles for the purpose of attending meetings of farm organizations. One of the permitted uses of automobiles is in "attending meetings directly related to the occupation or profession of the owner or person using the vehicle."

It is understood, of course, that in going to such meetings public transportation will be used where available and that where not available every reasonable effort will be made to double up with others attending the same meeting.

This interpretation definitely clarifies the status of Inter-State meetings, whether of market committees, District or Local dinner meetings, or any other event of a similar nature, as long as one of the features is the actual transaction of business or the dissemination of information of business value to those attending.

Protein Feeds Scarce, May Cut Milk Production

A crisis has developed in the dairy feed situation during recent weeks. This centers around the drastic reduction in available supplies of high protein livestock feeds.

When this condition first became apparent, it was believed that heavy users of proteins had built up unnecessarily high inventories, either for self-protection or for speculative purposes. Later developments showed this to be untrue—that there were actual shortages of such products.

As a result of this situation farm groups, including farm supply co-operatives and users of such feeds, as well as private feed manufacturers and government officials have been working on the development of a conservation program designed to assure all users of such feeds their proportionate share based upon available supplies.

Feed formulas are being revised so as to use to best advantage the proteins available. The plans also include making such feeds available to farmers and ranchers who desire to mix their own rations.

Two developments in connection with the protein situation are significant; (1) preventing the use of high protein vegetable meals suitable for livestock feed as a constituent of fertilizers; and, (2) permission to bring into the country from Mexico as much cottonseed, sesame and similar types of cake and meal as is possible. Special authoriza-

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

tion is required for the importation of such feeds, which may be limited if the burden on transportation becomes too heavy.

In the meantime, dairymen and poultry raisers are urged to keep on hand a sufficient inventory of feeds to tide them over temporary shortages such as may be due to transportation tie-ups. A two to three weeks' supply is generally advised, it being emphasized, at the same time, to use the oldest feed on hand first.

Personal Glimpses

The special "V" award, symbolic of patriotic efforts of Pennsylvania farmers during 1942, was presented to **Wm. P. Bucher** and his family, Quarryville, R. 2, at a special program held at Indiantown Gap on January 7. One such award was made to a farm family from each county in Pennsylvania and was made under AAA supervision.

The Holstein cow, Winterthur Fobes Great Don Tikati, owned by **Winterthur Farms** of Winterthur, Del., is State champion two-year-old producer on twice daily milking with 728.8 pounds of butterfat from 17669 pounds of milk, this record also placing her third in the nation in that division.

Clarence Lyons of Strasburg, Pa., secretary of the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein - Friesian Clubs, is now serving in the Army.

The "V" certificate in the Food For Freedom program, awarded by the AAA to an outstanding Mifflin county farmer, went to **Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Coleman** of Lewis-town. Not only did they do an excellent job of food production but they have two sons in the Service. Mr. Coleman is secretary of the Lewistown Local.

At a meeting of the Mercer County, N. J., Board of Agriculture on January 11, **Frederick Shangle**, Inter-State director, was elected president after having served two years as vice-president. Mr. Shangle was also recently elected to his tenth successive term as president of the West Windsor Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Wherever Hitler goes, farmers slip back a thousand years. In Germany itself, farmers are now tied to the soil by iron Nazi law. So are farmers in each conquered land. — *Secretary Claude R. Wickard.*

You say that taxes are too high.

But did you vote?

About extravagance you sigh.

But did you vote?

"How long," you wail, "must we endure

This state of things that keeps us poor?"

How Long? I do not know, I'm sure!

But did you vote?

January, 1943

"The Greatest Mass Production Job in History"

Land O' Lakes Creameries have taken full page newspaper advertisements in many northwestern newspapers in order to tell the public, and especially their city customers, some facts about the job that farmers are doing. Dominating the advertisement is a sketch showing a farmer milking a cow under conditions such as are found on farms where dairying is the main business.

The advertisement is headed "The Greatest Mass Production Job in History."

The first paragraphs of the advertisement say, "Not in Detroit . . . not in shipyards . . . not in steel mills . . . but rather on six million scattered farms, America today faces the greatest mass production problem of all time."

"With tremendous new production quotas for next year just released, the American farmer now tackles the formidable problem of feeding our armed forces, our allies, our home front and the starving nations of the world."

"It is not easy . . . yet there is not a farmer in America today who will shirk his duty . . ."

The advertisement also says, "Today America has three armies: its fighting men, its war plant workers and its farmers. To win the war depends on all three. You can be sure that the farmer will do his part—working long, tedious hours—from before dawn to late at night. To do his job, the farmer expects to work on Sundays, on Christmas, on New Year's Day, on every holiday."

"The farmer does not ask for special favors, flag waving or medals."

"But he does need farm help. He does need equipment. He does need a fair share of the American dollar."

"And most of all . . . the farmer needs an understanding public."

Also featured in the advertisement is the 1943 production goal of some of the major farm commodities which includes a two percent increase in milk production, to a total of 122,000,000,000 pounds.

The Victory Tax

On January 1, 1943, a new tax went into effect. This tax is commonly called the Victory Tax and applies to individual gross income in excess of \$624.00 per person per year. Employers of labor (except agricultural labor, domestic service and certain other classes of service) must deduct 5 percent of all wages or salaries above \$12.00 per week or \$52.00 per month and turn this money over to the Collector of Internal Revenue quarterly.



With the shortage of milk, this calf, owned by Ralph L. Reynolds, Paradise, Pa., is lucky to have pure, fresh milk for its own use.

Efforts to obtain definite information as to how this tax may apply to individual farmers were unavailing up to press time. It seems likely, however, that the farmers will be required to pay this tax on their personal income (income after deducting expenses of the farm business) in excess of \$624.00 in a year. This tax contributes one more reason for the keeping of accurate records of the farm business.

One feature of the Victory Tax provides that credits may be made against it at the end of the year for certain purposes, including the payments of certain kinds of debts and for the purchase of bonds. Satisfactory proof must be provided in all instances to obtain such credit, which will be shown in a final return that must be filed not later than March 15, 1944, for Victory Tax deductions applying to 1943 income.

N. E. Dairy Conference Meets in N. Y., Feb. 11-12

The Northeastern Dairy Conference will hold its 1943 meeting at the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City, February 11 and 12. The program is not yet complete but will include discussions on consumer subsidies (which is, in effect, putting a part of the consumers' grocery bill on the cuff until later years when all tax payers will have to pay it); a discussion of the Washington situation; the attempted invasion of agriculture by the United Mine Workers Union and other subjects which are to be developed.

A banquet will be held on the evening of the 11th, with the featured speaker yet to be selected.

This Conference passes no resolutions but has been established for obtaining a thorough and comprehensive analysis of the farm problems facing milk producers in the northeastern section of the country, from Maryland and Virginia to Maine. It has resulted in exchanges

of information which have brought about a growing understanding among the various dairy groups in this section of the country.

The Conference includes in its membership active dairy marketing organizations, farm supply co-operatives, educational institutions and others who are directly interested in promoting sound dairy policies.

The Tax on Hauling

We have had numerous inquiries about the new transportation tax, which includes a tax on the hauling of milk when it is carried by a hired hauler, or on any other freight or express bill.

It seems that some people have gotten the impression that the tax is three percent of the milk check. This is not the case. The tax is three percent of the amount of the hauling bill. For example, if the deduction for hauling on a producer's check is \$14.00 in a month, the hauling tax is 42 cents. If the hauling bill should be \$35.62, the hauling tax would be \$1.07 for that month. If there is no hauling deduction there is no hauling tax.

The law specifically states that whoever pays the hauling cost is to pay the tax. The dealer who deducts the tax from a producer's check is not paying the tax, he merely handles the money, collecting it from the producer and turning it over to the hauler, who is required by law to turn the tax over to the Collector of Internal Revenue. Where milk is hauled by a hired hauler from a receiving station to city plant the tax on that hauling must be paid by the dealer, as he pays for the hauling.

A youngster's composition on the giraffe ran: "The giraffe is a dumb animal and cannot express itself by any sound, because its neck is so long that its voice gets tired on its way to its mouth."

Class Prices, Pennsylvania Markets

Area	Class I		Class IA		Class II		Class III	
	Nov-Dec.	Nov-Dec.	Nov-Dec.	Nov-Dec.	Nov-Dec.	Nov-Dec.	Nov-Dec.	Nov-Dec.
Philadelphia Suburban	\$3.40	x	\$2.73	\$2.73	\$2.01	\$2.01		
Altoona	3.24	2.30	2.50	2.50	1.96	1.96		
Huntingdon-Tyrone	2.96	2.30	2.50	2.50	1.96	1.96		
State-wide	3.08	2.40	*2.71	*2.627	1.96	1.96		
Lancaster	3.32	2.40	*2.71	*2.627	1.96	1.96		
Reading	3.27	2.40	*2.71	*2.627	1.96	1.96		
Chester County	3.35	2.40	*2.71	*2.627	1.96	1.96		

*—Butterfat differential 5 cents per point (0.1%).

Classification Percentages

Pennsylvania (State Control) and Wilmington, Del.

November	I	IA	II	III	*Bonus
Cream Top Dairy	94	4	0	2	—
Hoffman's	70	12	18	0	—
May's Dairy	78	9	10	10	—
Mt. Union Sanitary Milk	91	8	0	0	—
" " 16-30	92	8	0	0	—
Penn Cress Ice Cream	40.3	2	57.7	0	—
Chas. G. Waple Dairies	91	9	0	0	—
Williamsburg Dairy	97	3	0	0	—
" " 16-30	96	4	0	0	—

December

Clover Dairy Co.	94.43	x	5.57	x	71
Fraim's Dairy	76.35	x	23.65	x	—

*—Percentage of production on which "A" producers were paid Grade "A" bonus.

New Jersey

December	Norm	Cream	Excess	Bonus
Castanea Dairies (% of production)	94	6	x	94
Scott Powell Dairies—Nov. (% of norm)	100	Balance	0	72.8
"—Dec. (% of norm)	100	Balance	0	70
Supplee-Wills-Jones (% of norm)	100	—	Balance	—

Prices Paid for 4% Milk

November	Location	Area	Price
Abbotts Dairies (correction)	(N. J. Producers)	—	\$3.78
Bechtel, I. Lloyd	Royersford, Pa.	1, Z 2	3.32
Cream Top Dairy	Lancaster, Pa.	14	3.16
Eachus Dairy Co.	West Chester, Pa.	15, Z 2	3.27
Hershey Creamery Co.	Greencastle, Pa.	11	3.25
Highland Dairy Co.	Coatesville, Pa.	15, Z 2	3.25
Hoffmans	Altoona, Pa.	9	2.95
"	Bedford, Pa.	10, Z 2	2.95
"	Huntingdon, Pa.	10, Z 2	2.95
Mt. Union Sanitary Milk Co.	Mt. Union, Pa.	10, Z 2	2.90-2.91
New York City Buyers	201-10 mile zone	—	3.48
Penn Cress Ice Cream Co.	Cresson, Pa.	9	3.00
Chas. G. Waple Dairies	Tyrone, Pa.	10, Z 2	2.90
Williamsburg Dairy	Williamsburg, Pa.	9	3.21-3.20

December

Abbotts Dairies	(N. J. Producers)	—	3.78
Blue Hen Farms	Wilmington, Del.	—	3.60
Centerville Producers Co-op.	Centerville, Md.	—	3.44
Clover Dairy Company	Wilmington, Del.	—	3.53
Delamare Dairy	Wilmington, Del.	—	3.52
Fraim's Dairy	Wilmington, Del.	—	3.55
New York City Buyers	201-10 mile zone	—	3.39
Sheffield Farms Co.	Rising Sun, Md.	—	3.36
Supplee-Wills-Jones	Nassau, Del.	—	3.30
Twaddell Bros. Dairy	Wilmington, Del.	—	3.52
West End Dairy	Wilmington, Del.	—	3.52

Feed Price Summary for December, 1942

Compiled by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative Inc. from data supplied by a selected list of feed dealers.

Ingredient	Dec. 1942		Nov. 1942		Dec. 1941		% Change Dec., 1942 compared with Dec. 1941	
	(\$ per T.)	(\$ per T.)	(\$ per T.)	(\$ per T.)	(\$ per T.)	(\$ per T.)	Nov. 1942	Dec. 1941
Wheat Bran	47.25	45.39	41.42	41.42	41.42	41.42	+4.05	+14.03
Cottonseed Meal 41%	53.25	50.70	52.31	52.31	52.31	52.31	+5.03	+1.80
Gluten Feed 23%	42.44	36.71	37.84	37.84	37.84	37.84	+15.61	+12.16
Linseed Meal 34%	46.54	45.15	41.12	41.12	41.12	41.12	+3.08	+13.18
Corn Meal	45.48	44.11	40.25	40.25	40.25	40.25	+3.11	+12.99
Mixed Dairy Ration 16%	47.36	45.98	41.94	41.94	41.94	41.94	+3.00	+12.92
" " 24%	53.38	50.83	49.22	49.22	49.22	49.22	+5.02	+8.45
" " 32%	55.40	52.92	52.66	52.66	52.66	52.66	+4.69	+5.20
Brewer's Grains	41.96	40.40	39.13	39.13	39.13	39.13	+3.86	+7.23

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Class Prices

Wilmington		
F. o. b. market, cwt. of 4% milk		
Class I	Class II	
November	\$3.58	\$2.823
December	3.58	2.762
January	3.58	—

New Jersey		
F. o. b. market, cwt. of 3.5% milk.		
Class I	Class II	
November	\$3.60	\$2.45
December	3.60	2.45

The price of 4% milk of each class is 20 cents more per hundred pounds than the price of 3.5% milk.

Prices of	*Cream	†Dry Skim milk
November	\$23.03125	10.625¢
December	\$22.487143	10.680¢

*—Per 40-quart can of 40 percent cream as used in determining the Philadelphia Class II price.

†—Per pound of roller process dry skim-milk as used in determining the Philadelphia Class II price.

Average Price New York 92-Score Butter

Nov. 1-15—46.5	Dec. 1-15—46.50
Nov. 16-30—46.5	Dec. 16-31—46.63
Nov. 1-30—46.5	Dec. 1-31—46.56

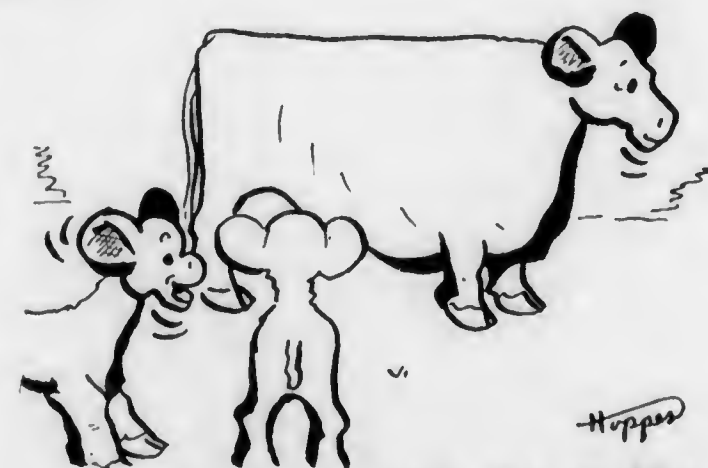
Prices reported as paid by handlers in markets not under Federal control are determined according to price schedules furnished by the handler or from statements furnished with milk checks and checked in the Inter-State office.

The prices quoted as the average price paid do not include any bonuses or premiums which producers may earn.

The butterfat differential is 4 cents per point in all cases except that the Class II differential in Pennsylvania areas 11, 14 and 15 is 5 cents per point and the Class III differential in Pennsylvania is one-tenth the price per pound of 92-score butter at New York for that month.

"Stop and let the train go by.
It hardly takes a minute;
Your car starts out again intact,
And better still—you're in it!"

"In our free enterprise system of economy price incentive is still being used to obtain tanks and planes and battleships, but this same incentive has been taken away from the farmer. It has been replaced by the heavy hand of the Price Administrator and the consequence has been to send hundreds of thousands of dairy cows to the slaughter block. As a further result, our entire dairy farm economy is being disrupted."
—Chas. Holman, Secretary National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation.



"Let's work up a little gag on Mrs. Jones! We'll say Mon sent us over to borrow some milk!"

Prices 4% Milk, Nov. and Dec.

These are the prices paid—or not less than the minimum permitted prices—at each plant location under Marketing Order No. 61 for the Philadelphia milk marketing area, as announced by Market Administrator Wm. P. Sadler, for milk purchased during Nov. and Dec. 1942.

Handler	Plant Location	Nov. Price	Dec. Price	Handler	Plant Location	Nov. Price	Dec. Price
Market Average	f. o. b. Philadelphia	\$3.597	\$3.585	Nelson Dairies	Norristown, Pa.	\$3.440	\$3.454
Abbotts Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	\$3.700	\$3.700	Oakland Dairies	Fairview Village, Pa.	3.234	3.372
"	Coudersport, Pa.	402	3.285	Pennbrook Milk Co.	Philadelphia, Pa.	3.613	3.563
"	Curryville, Pa.	339	3.361	Penn-Reed Milk Co.	Belleville, Pa.	3.184	3.146
"	Easton, Md.	283	3.417	Quaker-Maid Dairy	Philadelphia, Pa.	3.720	3.542
"	Goshen, Pa.	241	3.352	Quinn's Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	3.646	3.619
"	Kelton, Pa.	227	3.366	Richards, F. H.	Philadelphia, Pa.	3.526	3.550
"	Port Allegheny, Pa.	416	3.340	Rosenberger's Dairies	Hatfield, Pa.	3.308	3.400
"	Spring Creek, Pa.	451	3.300	Schillinger's Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	3.628	3.634
Ardmore Home Dairies	Ardmore, Pa.	3.727	3.692	Scott-Powell Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	3.550	3.531
Baldwin Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	3.590	3.543	"	Ardmore, Pa.	3.550	3.531
Bedminster Dairymen's Association	Bedminster, Pa.	22	3.406	"	Clayton, Del.	241	3.279
Bergdoll's, John C., Dairy	Boothwyn, Pa.	09	3.567	"	Fairdale, Pa.	318	3.202
Booth, Chas. T.	Chester, Pa.	07	3.602	"	New Holland, Pa.	234	3.286
Breuninger Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.675	"	Pottstown, Pa.	22	3.300
"	Richlandtown, Pa.	227	3.418	"	Snow Hill, Md.	304	3.216
Brookmead Guernsey Dairies	Wayne, Pa.	07	3.692	Shearer, Paul B. & Co.	Philadelphia, Pa.	3.315	3.290
Brown's Dairies	Glenside, Pa.	07	3.617	"	Center Port, Pa.	248	3.067
Buck's Co. Fm. Dairies	Morrisville, Pa.	22	3.350	"	Manoa, Pa.	—	3.736
Buehlers Dairy	Willow Grove, Pa.	07	3.760	Suburban Dairies	Spring City, Pa.	22	3.473
Clover Crest Dairy Fm.	Newtown, Pa.	13	3.530	Sunny Slope Dairy	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.600
Cooklyn Milk Co.	Goldsboro, Md.	262	3.383	Supplee-Wills-Jones	Bedford, Pa.	332	3.238
Crawford, M. S. Dairy	Drexel Hill, Pa.	—	3.647	"	Chambersburg, Pa.	297	3.251
Crystle, Wm. H. Dairy	Chester, Pa.	07	3.593	"	Hagerstown, Md.	304	3.266
Darlington Bros.	Darling, Pa.	09	3.621	"	Harrington, Del.	262	3.308
Deger's Dairy	Mont Clare, Pa.	13	3.393	"	Huntingdon, Pa.	332	3.238
Engel Dairy	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.710	"	Leaman Place, Pa.	234	3.356
Ervin's Dairy	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.691	"	Lewistown, Pa.	311	3.259
Farmers Dairy	Wrightstown, N. J.	22	3.308	"	Mercersburg, Pa.	311	3.259
Frankford Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.675	"	Mt. Pleasant, Del.	227	3.343
Gailey Ice Cream Co.	Delta, Pa.	248	3.283	"	Princess Anne, Md.	297	3.273
Gardenville Dairymen's Association	Gardenville, Pa.	13	3.570	"	Townsend, Del.	234	3.336
Gardenville Fm. Dairies	Hatboro, Pa.	13	3.775	"	Worton, Md.	255	3.315
Gaynor, Hyland L.	Boothwyn, Pa.	09	3.610	Sylvan Seal Milk, Inc.	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.587
Gorman Dairies	Newtown Sq., Pa.	07	3.666	Syphers Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.646
Greentree Creamery Association	Obelisk, Pa.	22	3.361	Taylor's Dairy	Jenkintown, Pa.	—	3.706
Gross, Charles, Dairy	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.689	Turner & Wescott	Glenroy, Pa.	234	3.487
Grubbs Dairies	Media, Pa.	07	3.704	Victor Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.612
Hamilton Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.673	Walnut Bank Farms	Quakertown, Pa.	227	3.326
Hansell, A. R.	Mainland, Pa.	11	3.518	Warners Dairy	Berwyn, Pa.	09	3.631
Harbisons' Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.617	Wawa Dairy Farms	Wawa, Pa.	09	3.599
"	Brandtsville, Pa.	276	3.311	Willow Ridge Farm	Hatboro, Pa.	09	3.487
"	Byers, Pa.	22	3.367	Wilmer Dairies	Conshohocken, Pa.	07	3.528
"	Carlisle, Pa.	283	3.304	Wissahickon Dairy	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.700
"	Hurlock, Md.	241	3.346	Witchwood Dairy	Spring House, Pa.	11	3.601
"	Massey, Md.	332	3.255				
"	Millville, Pa.	339	3.328				
"	Sudlersville, Md.	248	3.339				
Hernig, Peter, Sons	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.573				
Hershey Chocolate Co.	Lebanon, Pa.	248	3.267				
Hershey Chocolate Co.	Myersdale, Pa.	248	3.171				
Hill Crest Farms	Eddington, Pa.	09	3.377				
Holiday Dairy	Norristown, Pa.	09	3.520				
Homestead Grnsy Farm	Chester Heights, Pa.	11	3.581				
Hutt's Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.710				
Individual Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.741				
Ivy Crest Grnsy, Dairies	Hatboro, Pa.	09	3.610				
Jersey Queen Dairy	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.699				
Johnson, J. Ward, Dairy	Woodlyn, Pa.	07	3.564				
Lehigh Valley Farmers	Allentown, Pa.	234	3.410				
Marmer, John	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	—	3.578				
Marshall, T. Forest	Linwood, Pa.	09	3.574				
Martin Century Farms	Lansdale, Pa.	11	3.464				
Meyer Dairies	Amber, Pa.	09	3.429				
Miller-Flounders Dry	Chester, Pa.	07	3.632				
Missimer-Wood-Nar-							
cissa Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.642				
Montg-Berk Dairy Co.	Boyetown, Pa.	227	3.340				

MARKET SUMMARY

	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Class I price, 4% milk	\$3.70	\$3.700	\$3.700
Class II price, 4% milk	\$2.74	\$2.943	\$2.882
Class I, percent	12.23	9.62	These data not available at press time
Class II, percent	64,799,852	59,697,733	
Class I, pounds	9,078,641	6,355,436	
Class II, pounds	73,878,493	66,053,169	
Total pounds	4.084	4.0927	
Average butterfat test, %			
Value, 4% basis, f.o.b. Philadelphia	\$2,624,707.82	\$2,415,870.73	

Secondary Markets

TRENTON

Production in this area has shown an increase recently, while there has also been a slight improvement in consumption.

The Market Committee has worked out an arrangement with Castanea Dairies that beginning January 1, 1943, milk will be bought on a straight utilization basis at Control Board prices, but that production records will be kept and, should it later seem advisable or necessary to revise or repeal this arrangement it may be done upon agreement by both parties.

Market Manager Frederick Shangle presented a brief on behalf of the Trenton committee at the Milk Control Board hearing on December 28, in which attention was called to the serious farm labor and wage situation; the high price and poor quality of dairy cows for replacement; the rapidly increasing feed prices with the possibility of a short supply, and the farm equipment situation.

A price increase of 20 percent was requested in order to cover increases in production costs during the past 13 months. As yet no order has been issued on the basis of the hearing but producers confidently expect an increase.

SOUTH JERSEY

The South Jersey Market Committee, at its December 15 meeting, arranged to request a hearing for an increased price. At this hearing, which was held on December 28, Market Manager F. R. Ealy presented a brief, asking for a \$4.05 price for 3.5 percent milk and that Class II be eliminated except during March, April, May and June. He also asked that milk used for fluid cream be included in Class I throughout the year. It was pointed out that buyers are soliciting production above producers' norms, now sold in Class II, at as much as nine or ten cents per quart.

The dinner meeting of the Bridgeton and Deerfield Locals, held on January 7, was highly successful, with a larger attendance than at the 1942 meeting. Director Foran stated at this meeting that he is working on an order which would increase the Class I price to \$3.95 and the Class II price to \$2.65. The accompanying one cent per quart increase in the retail price must be approved by OPA before becoming effective.

The truckload of milk which has

been marketed in various places the past 30 months has now been placed permanently with the Arrowhead Shoemaker Dairies, thus helping conserve gas and tires as well as providing a local market.

LANCASTER

The Lancaster market executive committee held a special meeting December 14 to discuss the Milk Control Commission hearing scheduled for the 16th, which had been requested earlier by this committee and Inter-State. The officers of the committee and Market Manager Cowan worked on the preparation of data for the hearing.

The testimony was presented by F. P. Willits, Jr., assistant manager of Inter-State, who was assisted by Earl Warner; A. Evans Kephart, counsel and by John E. Forry, H. H. Snively, Walter E. Herr and Director H. K. Martin from the local area.

The testimony covered feed costs, the farm labor situation, increased production costs and the equipment shortage. The new Lancaster order provides for the reclassifying of milk and a Class I price increase of \$.36 per hundredweight. This order is not yet effective but is awaiting approval by the Governor and by OPA.

The price of milk shipped to New York was announced by the Administrator as \$3.515 for 4 percent milk, f.o.b. Lancaster, in November, the price actually paid being \$3.55. The December price, as determined by the Administrator, is \$3.525.

WILMINGTON

The shortage of milk in the Wilmington market was relieved somewhat during the holiday season but is again serious.

Producers are awaiting with interest the expected hearing for the Philadelphia market and are hoping that whatever increase is made effective in Philadelphia will go into effect in Wilmington at the same time.

More producers are holding public sales of their herds and equipment this winter than has ever been known before and indications are that much farmland will lie idle this year, due to the lack of farm help.

It is evident that prices must be increased in order to obtain the greater production needed to supply civilian and military demands for milk and dairy products.

Report of the Field and Test Department Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative

The following statistics show the operations of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative field representatives in connection with testing, weighing and general membership work, during December, 1942.

Farm Calls	850
Non-Farm Calls	330
Butterfat Tests	5096
Plants Investigated	69
Herd Samples Tested	138
Brom Thymol Tests	16
Microscopic Tests	8
Membership Solicitations	218
New Members Signed	28
Local Meetings	1
Attendance	30
District Meetings	4
Attendance	50
Committee Meetings	10
Attendance	118
Other Meetings	8
Attendance	594

Farm Production Goals Announced for New Jersey

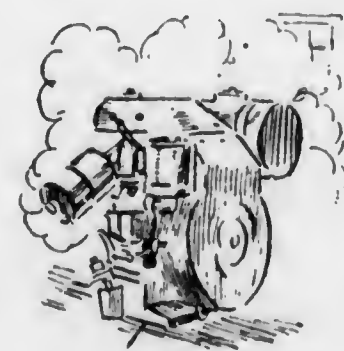
Mr. C. A. Thompson, New Jersey state AAA officer, calls attention to the fact that the goals of food production set for 1943 are minimum goals, but that any amount of the essential foods that can be produced will be welcome.

He reports on some of New Jersey's production goals, stating that an increase of 25 percent in hog production has been asked, also an increase of six percent in the production of cattle and calves, while the milk production goal is the same as in 1942, or slightly over 1 billion pounds. The 76,201,000 dozens of eggs is three percent higher than last year's goal, while the poultry meat production goal is ten percent higher and turkey production 15 percent higher.

Being close to market, production goals of the most desirable vegetables have been increased by the following percentages: carrots, 48; sweet potatoes, 13; lima beans, 15; snap beans, 18; sweet corn, 12; tomatoes, 14; potatoes, 3; cabbage, 8; and beets, 9. Production goals for egg plant, watermelons, cauliflower, canteloupes, cucumbers, celery and onions were reduced from the 1942 production figures.

I believe in work, hard work and long hours of work. Men do not break down from overwork, but from worry and dissipation.

—Chas. Evans Hughes.



GAS ENGINES
PRODUCE CARBON MONOXIDE GAS... SO DEADLY IT KILLS IN A FEW MINUTES.
BE SURE DUMPHOUSES AND ALL ENGINE PITS ARE VENTILATED.

"Bill Jones—Human Being"

THE only thing I can tell you is that we try to treat our employees as human beings." This in answer to a few questions about the unique employer-employee relationship at the Johnstown Sanitary Dairy Company.

We were talking to the president of the organization and his direct, unassuming answers made good sense to us. They seemed to substantiate the impressions we had formed during a tour around the premises. Perhaps here we had found the solution to a lot of the problems which confront business and industry today.

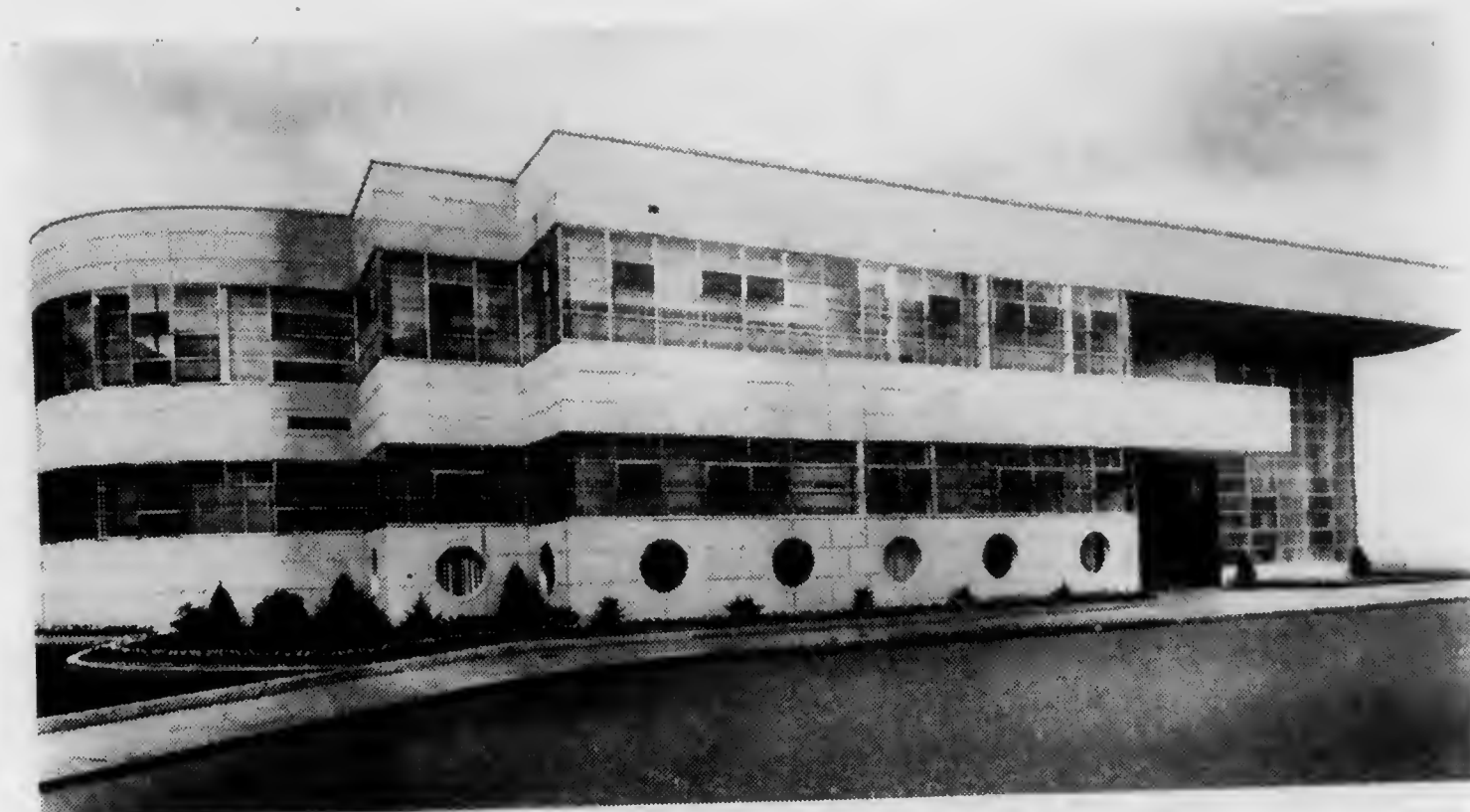
Sanitary has just built a new dairy and it is truly a show place. Jigsawed into the center of a busy, metropolitan district, this plant stands alone in all its gleaming, modernistic beauty. Inside is a carefully laid pattern of shiny tile, stainless steel, clicking machinery, plate glass, and inlaid floors—the realization of any milk man's dream.

During our tour of the plant we saw the new spacious storage rooms, conveyors, washing machines, pasteurizers. Like a huge show window almost the entire workings of the plant are visible from one central point through the plate glass walls.

Nothing was omitted when the plans for this plant were first created. Upstairs in the center of the building is a large auditorium designed for entertaining consumer groups. Equipped with sound and lighting equipment it is also at the disposal of the employees for various forms of recreation. Just as we walked through, one of the company's executives emerged from a mountain of crepe paper and corn stalks. He was helping to decorate the room. He explained to us that "tonight was the night for the employees' Halloween party and wouldn't we like to come around and join the fun?"

We surely would! Maybe at last we would have the opportunity to see real democracy in action.

Driving up to this plant after dark is like arriving at one of New York's smart night clubs. The rounded architecture of the building, bathed in fluorescent lighting, cre-



This modern plant is an excellent milk advertisement

ates an atmosphere that is hard to associate with cows and milk wagons.

Up in the auditorium the business meeting was already in progress. Conducted by one of the employees it had all the earmarks of a truly democratic gathering. The company executives sat in the audience and took part in the meeting only so far as their advice and services were requested.

The president of the company was sitting next to us and we couldn't resist a whispered question or two. "Are your meetings always conducted in this manner—by just a milk truck driver I mean?" He looked amused and surprised. "Just a milk wagon driver? He's more than just that to us. He's Bill Jones—human being."

This is a slightly refreshing angle and is probably, to a great extent, responsible for the spirit of friendliness and cooperation that pervades clear from the shipping department to the general offices.

The remainder of the evening was devoted to fun and entertainment. Some vaudeville (paid talent, no less), group singing, dancing, and refreshments. Through it all we noted an unrestrained and informal atmosphere that made the whole business seem so natural and logical. Managers were playing bingo with plant workers and stenographers and drivers.

Do the employees appreciate all this? I got the answer from just one perfectly average man who told me he just couldn't imagine ever working for another company. There are so many little ways in which it is apparent that the welfare of the workers never fails to be considered—clean rest rooms and welfare funds. On cold days a steaming pot of coffee kept on hand so the drivers and platform men can warm up. Rationing may discontinue this practice but it won't be because the company doesn't want it to continue.

As we left the plant that night, still aglow with light and alive with music and laughter, we realized that we had seen in substance many of the factors which, too frequently, are merely industrial theories; factors that practically guarantee security and ideal working conditions for everyone involved.

These things were all summed up in that one little phrase . . . hmmm . . . not bad . . . "Bill Jones—human being!"

Government Will Take 30 Percent of Butter

This country is on short butter rations right now and from all appearances will continue so for the duration of the war. Heavy purchases of butter by the government during recent weeks has cut the supply drastically and this, combined with inequities in price ceilings, has left some sections of the country very short of butter.

Then, on January 6, came an announcement from Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard that beginning on February 1 all butter manufacturers who made more than 12,000 pounds in any month since January, 1942, are required to set aside at least 30 percent of their monthly production for sale to designated government agencies. These agencies include the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, the Food Distribution Administration and any other agency which may be designated.

Firms operating more than one plant may set aside 30 percent of their total production regardless of where it is produced. A bona fide sales agency may act as an authorized receiver for its members in the setting aside of such butter.

Butter manufacturers must submit monthly reports to the Food Distribution Administration, which will administer this order.

Weighted Average Prices per Hundredweight Received by Producers for Four Percent Milk, F. O. B. Philadelphia, by Months from January, 1921

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
January.....	\$3.55	\$2.81	\$3.31	\$3.31	\$3.27	\$3.38	\$3.65	\$3.62	\$3.60	\$3.52	\$3.08
February.....	3.51	2.81	3.30	3.30	3.29	3.30	3.66	3.62	3.64	3.55	3.14
March.....	3.45	2.78	3.27	3.26	3.29	3.25	3.63	3.60	3.70	3.48	3.07
April.....	3.38	2.76	3.25	3.20	3.27	3.24	3.63	3.58	3.67	3.51	3.07
May.....	2.78	2.69	3.37	3.11	3.19	2.99	3.50	3.49	3.46	3.35	2.97
June.....	2.56	2.69	3.42	3.13	3.26	3.00	3.48	3.46	3.48	3.40	3.00
July.....	2.75	2.75	3.60	3.16	3.24	3.25	3.52	3.53	3.52	3.49	3.08
August.....	2.77	2.73	3.55	3.15	3.24	3.25	3.52	3.55	3.54	3.53	3.08
September.....	2.77	2.81	3.63	3.16	3.29	3.45	3.57	3.58	3.80	3.59	2.86
October.....	2.83	3.37	3.76	3.34	3.34	3.60	3.60	3.59	3.94	3.54	2.87
November.....	2.83	3.37	3.35	3.34	3.46	3.65	3.62	3.69	3.77	3.51	2.87
December.....	2.83	3.37	3.35	3.34	3.57	3.66	3.62	3.69	3.65	3.23	2.84
*Average.....	3.030	2.896	3.410	3.211	3.322	3.322	3.578	3.580	3.646	3.468	2.996

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
January.....	\$2.58	\$1.92	\$2.52	\$2.67	\$2.60	\$2.82	\$2.75	\$2.44	\$2.51	\$2.57	\$3.12
February.....	2.56	1.96	2.60	2.65	2.59	2.77	2.66	2.42	2.45	2.54	3.07
March.....	2.37	1.90	2.53	2.59	2.57	2.76	2.63	2.33	2.38	2.50	3.06
April.....	2.36	1.94	2.62	2.59	2.51	2.69	2.53	2.25	2.34	2.52	3.18
May.....	2.17	1.89	2.54	2.41	2.42	2.61	2.29	2.21	2.27	2.50	3.17
June.....	2.16	2.14	2.43	2.36	2.42	2.52	2.28	2.27	2.31	2.54	3.24
July.....	2.16	2.17	2.54	2.45	2.47	2.62	2.35	2.34	2.41	2.65	3.41
August.....	2.19	2.18	2.49	2.43	2.47	2.70	2.38	2.43	2.45	2.81	3.41
September.....	2.22	2.52	2.57	2.49	2.48	2.73	2.37	2.43	2.49	2.94	3.47
October.....	2.12	2.54	2.63	2.60	2.73	2.79	2.53	2.53	2.56	3.02	3.55
November.....	2.05	2.55	2.70	2.68	2.87	2.88	2.55	2.55	2.65	3.04	3.61
December.....	1.98	2.52	2.66	2.64	2.84	2.86	2.53	2.54	2.64	3.02	—
*Average.....	2.255	2.171	2.565	2.534	2.566	2.72	2.48	2.39	2.45	2.71	—

*Averages are weighted by volume.

SOURCE: Data Compiled by Inter-State Milk Producers Cooperative from the records of the Cooperative and the Inter-State Milk Producers Association.

Clover Seed Is Scarce

A marked shortage of red clover seed and considerably higher prices for the available seed is predicted by H. R. Cox, extension agronomist at Rutgers University. He also calls attention to a reduced supply of hardy common alfalfa seed and of Grimm alfalfa seed, and he states that higher prices for both these grains are now prevailing.

He warns against using alfalfa seed from Texas and New Mexico, stating that these varieties are not considered sufficiently hardy for New Jersey.

Daily Exercise for Cows Is Nature's Best Tonic

Fresh air and sunshine, combined with a moderate amount of exercise is nature's best tonic for dairy cows, according to Dr. George E. Taylor, extension dairyman at the New Jersey College of Agriculture, Rutgers University. Cows that are stabled continuously become lame, stiff and develop a general unthrifty condition, he reminds dairymen.

"Research has shown that moderate exercise tends to increase slightly, both the percentage and total yield of butterfat," Dr. Taylor remarks. "Cows also benefit from direct exposure to sunshine when they are turned out-of-doors. The ultra-violet light in sunshine pene-

trates the skin and produces vitamin D from traces of ergosterol found in the skin tissues. Sunshine and quality roughage are the principal sources of vitamin D in the dairy ration.

"The length of time cows should be permitted to remain out-of-doors will naturally depend upon weather conditions. On New Jersey farms, dairy cows can be turned out for a period of one to two hours each day during the winter months without suffering from undue exposure. It is a good plan to provide an exercise paddock on the sunny side of the barn where it will be sheltered from the prevailing winds. From a management standpoint, it is a good idea to clean the barn and re-bed the stalls while the cows are outside.

"Undue exposure might be just as harmful as a lack of exercise. If cows were forced to remain outside all day long during severe weather it would result in both a waste in feed and a drop in milk production. As long, however, as cows are actively moving about in the exercise paddock you can be sure they are not suffering from the cold."

Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm. —Emerson.

He is safe from danger who is on his guard even when safe. —Syms.

News From the Milkman

Your milk man is a nice fellow, ready to do a good turn when he can. But there comes a time when he is stumped, when even the horse has to laugh at the driver's predicament. As for instance, when the route man plucks the note out of the empty bottle on the doorsill and reads this: "Dear Milkman: Please lay a dozen eggs on my front porch."

Another doorway revealed this unique request: "Frank—Knock on the window as you go by early this a. m. I can't afford to miss this date."

An exasperated housewife got on the driver's neck with this one: "Why you make me so nervous. I told you I don't want milk every day, you grasy and you make me grasy so ring bel I want to talk you."

Good will was retained by obliging on this one: "Please feed the cat while I am at mother's for the week-end."

Early morning literature: "Dear milkman; if your legs are not broken please put milk upstairs as ours are."

The one that broke the driver's mind! "We don't want milk every day we want milk today tomorrow we don't and next day will be just like the day before."

—The Milk Dealer.

Sentimentality is no indication of a warm heart. Nothing weeps more copiously than a block of ice.

"Big Four" Farm Groups State Positions on Prices and Labor

THE Executive Committee of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation held an important meeting in Washington, January 6, 7 and 8. Inter-State's president, B. H. Welty, is a member of this committee and was present for the entire meeting, while General Manager O. H. Hoffman, Jr., was also present at the first two days' sessions.

Held concurrently with this Executive Committee meeting were meetings of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange and the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, which, together, constitute the "big four" of agricultural organizations. It is these farm groups which are representing agriculture in these critical times at Washington and are insisting that agriculture be given a voice in all governmental agencies which are establishing policies affecting agriculture and its relative position with other national groups.

These combined farm groups endorsed a resolution concerning price ceilings and inflation preventative measures, which follows:

"We reaffirm the position of our respective organizations in offering our fullest cooperation to the government in carrying out sound means to prevent inflation. However, it is a fact that price controls in agriculture, as presently applied, have, in many instances, discouraged production instead of stimulating it.

"Whenever the government insists on imposing agricultural price ceilings, we demand that agriculture be given an adequate voice in the determination of these ceilings to the end that realistic price policies may be adopted. These policies must assure the abundant production that is so essential to the war effort.

"We insist that the Department of Agriculture exercise its authority and responsibility to approve only price ceilings which are certain to bring about increased production.

"Furthermore, we insist that the use of subsidies in place of fair prices in the marketplace be permanently discarded."

Another resolution concerned labor policies of the government and their relation to the winning of the war. It follows in full:

"Early victory in the war requires the maximum effort of every individual, therefore, for the duration of the war—When American boys are giving their lives and fighting without regard to hours, and American farm families are working without any limit as to

hours to meet the nation's food requirements—we insist:

"(1) That all hours and regulations, except those safeguarding the health of women and children, which limit hours of work or provide for overtime rates of pay be immediately suspended or repealed. Any excess profits accruing to the employer from this action to be recovered by government through taxation; and

"(2) That all tributes now being paid or exacted as a requisite for employment be immediately and definitely terminated.

"We believe that these actions, if immediately taken, will largely, if not entirely, solve the manpower problem in both industry and agriculture."

The Cooks Do Their Bit—In the Pacific, at Home

In the production of essential war materials, in this instance milk, Avondale Farm of New Castle County, Del., deserves the highest award this country can give. This herd is owned by Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. H. Wallace Cook.

Colonel Cook is in the service of his country, somewhere in the Pacific, and about the only fresh milk available to him there is that from the cocoanut.

But on the home farm his wife, Frances, and their 12-year old son, Boyd McCoy, are doing a real job of producing food for victory.

The monthly reports of the New Castle County, Del., Herd Improvement Association almost invariably include the Avondale Farm herd among the leaders in butterfat and milk production. More than that, individual cows of the Cook herd frequently lead all cows in the entire association and the same accomplishment is true of the entire herd in leading all other herds in the association.

The 1940-41 average of this herd shows a production of 10,584 pounds of milk, containing 347.4 pounds of butterfat. The next year, 1941-42, the average was 10,499 pounds of milk and 358.4 pounds of butterfat. The current year, which will end in April, indicates an average production per cow in the herd of well over 11,000 pounds of milk and above 400 pounds of butterfat. The January record shows an average of 1145 pounds of milk and 43.6 pounds of butterfat per cow, which is expected to place very high, perhaps first, in the entire association.

Mrs. Cook is modest about the

accomplishments of the herd and gives credit to the Colonel for his planning and careful building of the herd. We are convinced that both the careful building of the past and the sound management of the present have been essential in these accomplishments. Right now the Cooks are operating this herd of about 20 cows plus young stock by themselves, with the help of one additional man.

We wonder if the War Production Board has an "E" pennant to fly over the Cook dairy barn.



There will be no labor shortage on this farm if 15-months old Ellis Over has his way about it. Picture was sent by his grandmother, Mrs. C. E. Little of New Enterprise, Pa.

We Stand for Freedom

Praising American farmers for the magnificent job they have done in furnishing food and fiber for ourselves and our allies, Senator George D. Aiken of Vermont closed his address before the annual banquet of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation with the assertion that, "We can't extend the Four Freedoms to the people of four continents if we lose them here at home. Let our farm organizations plan to do their part. Let them make known through their leaders the desire of American farmers so that men in Washington will stop, look and listen. So long as we have a strong agriculture, freedom will not perish in America. It was the 'embattled farmers' who stood by the 'rude bridge that arched the flood' and fired the shot that served notice on all tyrants to keep away from our shores. It has been the American farmers who, time after time since that memorable occasion, have turned back the trend toward dictatorial government."

A woman's fondest wish is to be weighed and found wanting.

A Review of 1942

The Year's Highlights in Our Milk Markets

January 1 — The Philadelphia Class I price went up 28 cents per hundred pounds, the result of a State Milk Commission order based on hearings held in October and requested by Inter-State in July. The Class II price was upped 13 cents and Class III, 5 cents. Consumer prices advanced one cent per quart.

January 1 — The Wilmington Class I price went up from \$3.09 to \$3.37.

Inter-State called attention of its members to the unfair formula used in computing parity prices of farm products.

January 22 — Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association meeting at Harrisburg.

January 24 — The Surplus Marketing Administration announced the tentative proposed order for the Philadelphia milk market.

Nine District dinners were held by Inter-State members during the month.

February — A serious plight for agriculture was predicted by agricultural leaders when price control legislation came up before Congress.

February 5 — The Class I price in New Jersey was increased from \$3.37 to \$3.60 per cwt. of 3.5 percent milk.

Nine more District (or sub-district) dinner meetings were held during February.

March 1 — Price increases became effective in several Pennsylvania markets, including Lancaster, West Chester, Reading, Allentown and Harrisburg.

March — The United States Supreme Court, in handing down the "Wrightwood" decision, clearly upheld the Marketing Agreement Act and the right to control intrastate milk which is a part of an interstate milk market.

March 3 - 4 — The Northeastern Dairy Conference met at Washington, D. C., and discussed at length the subjects of price control, priorities, the farm labor situation and production goals. Subsequent events have proved that the dairy and other agricultural leaders were months, if not years, ahead of the rest of the country in their thinking on these problems.

March — Legislative activity at Trenton showed several drives being made toward the elimination of milk control. These were unsuccessful.

March — Reports coming from New York State showed that John L. Lewis and his daughter, Kathryn, and other leaders of the United

Mine Workers Union had set out to organize a dairy farmers' branch of the miners' union.

March 17 — Prices in the Pennsylvania State-Wide marketing area were advanced to \$3.08 per cwt. of 4 percent Class I milk, and the formulae for Class II and Class III milk were adjusted upward.

March 20 — Producers supplying milk to the Philadelphia market voted on the proposed Federal order, 98 percent of those voting were in favor of the order.

Six more District dinner meetings were held during the month.

April 1 — The Federal milk marketing order for Philadelphia became effective, providing a Class I price of \$3.58 for 4 percent milk, a Class II price based upon cream, plus a skim milk value, and the elimination of Class III. It also provided that the price be figured on a "volume" instead of a "butter-fat" basis.

April 1 — The Waynesboro receiving station was closed. The Harrington, Del., receiving station was reportedly leased to the Birtcher Dairy Company of Norfolk, Va., by the Supplee-Wills-Jones Milk Company.

April 1 — Wm. P. Sadler, formerly Senior Marketing Specialist with the Agricultural Marketing Administration, was appointed Administrator of the Philadelphia milk marketing order and established offices in the Market Street National Bank Building.

April 27 — The national price control program was announced in Washington, the intention being "to keep the cost of living from spiralling upward." Many prices were "frozen" at March levels but these did not include wages nor goods made for the government under "cost-plus-profit" guarantees.

April — Three more District dinners were held, bringing the season's total to 27, with a total attendance of 4074 persons.

May 1 — The price of 3.5 percent Class II milk in New Jersey was reduced from \$2.45 to \$2.13 per cwt., Class I remaining unchanged.

May 1 — The Wilmington prices advanced through negotiations by Inter-State with Wilmington handlers. The new formula calls for a price 12 cents under the Philadelphia price.

May 20 — The first pay day to producers under the Philadelphia milk marketing order. A simple average showed a 10.8-cent average increase per cwt. in April as compared with March.

June — The Milk Producers' Review forecast that a squeeze would be exerted on farmers between labor costs and retail price ceilings on farm products.

June 15 — The Interstate Farmers Council was organized and consisted originally of 17 farm organizations in the states of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia. Prominent among its purposes and objectives are the strengthening of the programs of agricultural organizations and the promotion of the economic and social betterment of farmers.

June 17 - 18 — Taxes, inflation and parity were discussed extensively in a two-day conference at Pennsylvania State College.

July 1 — The Class I milk price in Philadelphia went up 12 cents under an automatic provision of the marketing order. The Wilmington price went up by the same amount.

July 9 — Hearings were held at Trenton to consider Grade A premiums and the price of Class II milk. Inter-State asked for an immediate increase on Class II and for the suspension of Class III except during peak production periods.

July 15 — Inter-State reported the tremendous amount of work done by that organization in the movement of surplus milk supplies during the Spring flush season.

August 15 — A summary of milk prices published in the Milk Producers' Review showed an estimated increase in the income of producers supplying Philadelphia of \$2,342,000 in April through July of 1942, as compared with the same months of 1941.

August 15 — The Interstate Farmers Council reports a membership of 20 farm organizations, with a total membership of 358,000 farmers.

August — The Office of Defense Transportation issues orders requiring a reduction in truck mileage of 25 percent, which must be effected by November 1. Inter-State announces the appointment of a committee to work out a sound basis

for getting this needed reduction.

August — The August Review warned that subsidies to consumers would be paid by everyone, these payments including both principle and interest on the debt thus created.

September 2 — The National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, of which Inter-State is a member, again repeated its warning upon the impending national crisis on food production.

September 15 — The September Review carried an article "It's Production Not Parity" by O. H. Hoffman, Jr., which was widely quoted from Coast to Coast, and in which straight, hard-hitting facts were presented about the prospective food situation.

September 24 — Earl E. Warner joined the staff of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative as economist and statistician.

October 2 — The cost of living bill was signed by the President, following a bitter Congressional fight in which many high government officials, newspaper men and radio commentators showed themselves as yet unaware of the crisis facing the country on food.

October — Limitations were established on the production of farm machinery, milk cans and other equipment and programs were set up for the rationing of farm machinery.

October — The increased demands and inability of farmers to increase their production accordingly resulted in a severe milk shortage in the Philadelphia milk shed and over the entire Eastern Seaboard.

November 1 — Class III milk was eliminated in New Jersey by order of Director of Milk Control Arthur F. Foran.

November 12 — A hearing for Area 9 (Altoona) was held at Ebensburg by the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission.

November 13 — A similar hearing was held for Area 10 (Huntingdon) at Huntingdon.

November 17 - 18 — Seventh annual meeting of Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative was held. This was the 27th annual meeting of organized producers of the Philadelphia milk shed. (The report of this meeting was completely covered in the December, 1942, issue of the Review.)

November 19 — A hearing was held by Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission at Norristown for the suburban area around Philadelphia not under Federal control.

December 1 — The tax on milk hauling went into effect, amounting to 3 percent of the amount of the hauling bill.

December 8 - 11 — The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin wrote a series

of four comprehensive articles, telling 635,000 subscribers daily of the real farm situation.

December — Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture and a friend of agriculture, was named Food Administrator.

December — The need for skilled farm help became apparent to high government officials and the entire draft program was clarified accordingly.

Women Make Good as DHIA Testers

Officials in charge of dairy herd improvement associations are reporting difficulty in getting proper supervisors for these organizations. During recent months several women have been trained for this work and gone out on the job, and reports indicate that they are doing excellent work.

This is a new opportunity for women to serve in a useful capacity on our farms and anyone, either man or woman, desiring work of this kind should get in touch with their county agricultural agent or the dairy extension service of their state agricultural college.

A four-weeks dairy farming short course will be held at Pennsylvania State College in February, followed by a special two week course opening on March 3 for the training of DHIA testers. Girls and women with farm experience are especially urged to enroll in these courses. Thirteen Pennsylvania associations are now supervised by girls and women.

A special one week course in milk testing will be held at the New Jersey College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, February 9-13. This will include proper methods of sampling and testing for butterfat and related work, including the keeping of proper records. It is open to men and women who are interested in dairy plant testing work or dairy herd improvement association work.

Milk Pails and Strainers Not Rationed

Confusion has prevailed as to the procedure for obtaining milk pails and strainers, many people believing that they are rationed as are milk cans. This is not the case. The only control over milk pails and strainers is through the allotting of materials to the manufacturers, which may make it necessary for the manufacturers to make allotments to their different distributors and dealers.

Producers who wish to obtain pails or strainers are advised to

shop around and get them wherever they may be procurable.

Producers desiring milk cans, which are rationed, are advised to apply for them through the Department of Agriculture County War Boards.

The wisdom of the wise is an uncommon degree of common sense.

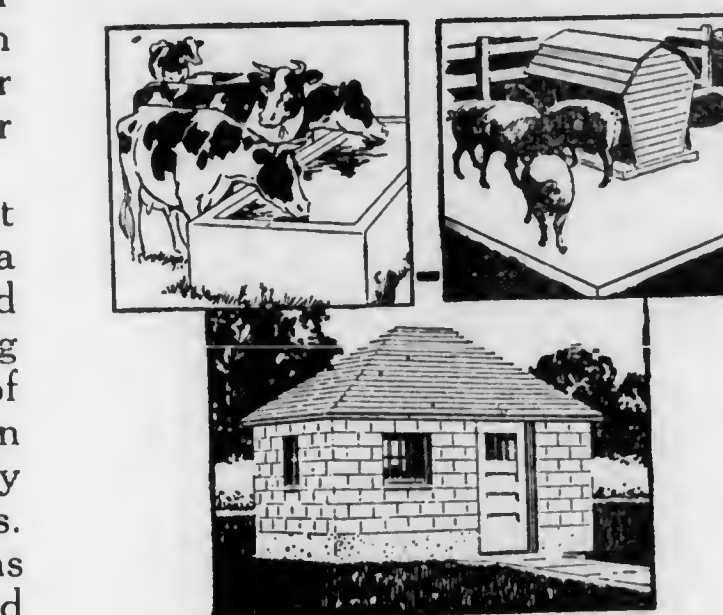
—Dean Wm. Ralph Inge.

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Concrete materials—portland cement, sand and gravel or stone—are widely available to help farmers build for greater wartime food production.

Set the stage now for producing more eggs, pork, beef and dairy products—by building clean, sanitary, feed-saving, concrete floors in your poultry house, feed lot and barn. By building a manure pit, storage cellar, water tank or other modern improvements of economical, long-lasting concrete.

You can do your own concrete work. Or your cement dealer will give you names of concrete contractors. We will help with free plan sketches. Just check list below and mail today.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Dairy barn floors | <input type="checkbox"/> Manure pits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Poultry house floors | <input type="checkbox"/> Grain storages |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Feeding floors | <input type="checkbox"/> Storage cellars |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Milk houses | <input type="checkbox"/> Tanks, troughs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Foundations | <input type="checkbox"/> Farm repairs |

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
Dept. M1-50, 1528 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.



Supplies Short, Production Slows

December, 1942, Class I prices in a number of major markets were moderately higher than for December a year earlier. Some of the increases during those 12 months were as follows: Philadelphia, 40 cents; Baltimore, 15 cents; Boston, 21 cents; New York, 39 cents; and Connecticut cities, 35 cents. A recent order of the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission also raises the price in Pittsburgh by 54 cents as of January 6, the first increase in that market since August 16, 1941, while the inclusion of fluid cream with fluid milk in the Washington, D. C., market has had a similar effect. Other recent Class I price increases include: Milwaukee, 27 cents; Richmond, 27 cents; Indianapolis, 16 cents; and Knoxville, 5 cents.

Total production of milk in the United States in 1942 was 120 billion pounds, about 4 percent more than in 1941. The milk production goal for 1943, announced by the Secretary of Agriculture, is 122 billion pounds, a goal which will be exceedingly difficult to reach in view of the shortages of dairy farm labor and of protein concentrates and because of other factors. In the Philadelphia production area the high point in daily deliveries per shipper, as shown by Inter-State records, was reached in May, 1942, when it was 328 pounds. This was 28 pounds higher than in May, 1941, and the highest in the 15-year period for which such records have been kept.

But in October, the average quantity shipped per farm per day was 247 pounds—only 7 pounds over the October, 1941, average, and in November a further decline brought the average to 233 pounds, exactly the same as in November, 1941. This was the first time in nearly six years that this figure, for a given month, failed to exceed the average per shipper during the corresponding month of the preceding year.

The decline from May to November was 29 percent in 1942, whereas it was only 22 percent in 1941, and 21 percent in 1940. Although the number of cows in the United States was 2.5 to 3 percent greater on December 1, 1942, than a year earlier, national milk production was only two-tenths of one percent greater during November, 1942, than during November, 1941. Evidently the individual cow was not holding her own as to volume of output, and, in addition, a good many dairy cows were not being milked.

The growing demand for milk

and dairy products leads the USDA to conclude that it would be necessary to produce 140 billion pounds in order to supply all the apparent demand. As that does not appear possible, we are definitely faced with rationing. The heavy fluid milk demand is shown by the report of the Milk Industry Foundation that consumption of milk in 152 U. S. cities during November increased 19 percent over November, 1941.

Stocks of butter and cheese in cold storage have been depleted drastically during the late fall and early winter. The December 1, 1942, figure for butter in cold storage was 45,393,000 pounds. A year earlier it was 152,484,000 pounds, and the average quantity in storage on December 1 during the past 5 years was 107,338,000 pounds. Cheese stocks of 133,833,000 pounds were holding up better in relation to the 158,238,000 pounds in storage December 1, 1941.

Official reports of butter production show that there has been a moderate gain in recent weeks compared with the corresponding weeks of late 1941 and early 1942. Production has picked up some since November when the output was 4.4 percent less than in November, 1941. Production during the week ending December 24 was 9 percent above the corresponding week of 1941, but this was partly due to a smaller holdover to the following week than occurred in 1941 when the Christmas holiday came on Thursday. Cheese production during this same week was 3 percent above the corresponding week a year earlier. These hopeful signs, however, are overshadowed by the depleted stocks in storage.

Evaporated milk production in October, 1942, was 26 percent less than in October, 1941. Moreover, the stocks of evaporated milk (case goods) held on November 1 were the smallest for that date since 1922, according to USDA reports. Total dried skimmilk production for both human and animal consumption has been less during the fall season of short milk supply than during the same period a year earlier. Production of dried skim for human consumption alone, however, has been in excess of a year ago, the gain in October production being 35 percent over October, 1941. A still heavier gain of 42 percent was recorded for dried skimmilk produced by the spray process.

Prices of manufactured dairy products have remained steady under government limitations. The Office of Price Administration an-

nounced specific dollar and cents price ceilings on dairy products at wholesale, effective December 30, 1942. Butter, 92-score at New York, was established at 46 3/4 cents; U. S. No. 1 American Cheese at Plymouth, Wis., 23 1/4 cents; spray process dry skimmilk, f.o.b. Mid-West plants, 14 1/2 cents; and roller process, 12 1/2 cents. At New York spray process dry skimmilk sold the latter part of November in carlots at 15 1/4-16 1/2 cents per pound. In the case of cheese, however, there is a Commodity Credit Corporation subsidy of 3 3/4 cents per pound.

Cream prices at Philadelphia during December were hurt by a temporary government limiting order. The average price per can announced by the Federal Market Administrator for November was \$23.03, whereas it was reduced to \$22.49 for December. This had an adverse effect of 6.1 cents on the Philadelphia Class II price, reducing the Class II price from \$2.943 in November to \$2.882 in December. Cream having all approvals was reported by the Department of Agriculture to have sold at \$22.00 to \$23.00 per can during the week ending January 9, and cream approved for Pennsylvania only brought \$23.00.

DECEMBER, 1942, BUTTER PRICES			
Date	Philadelphia	New York	Chicago
1	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
2	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
3	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
4	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
5	—	—	45 3/4
6	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
7	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
8	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
9	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
10	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
11	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
12	—	—	45 3/4
13	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
14	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
15	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
16	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
17	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
18	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
19	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
20	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
21	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
22	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
23	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
24	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
25	—	—	45 3/4
26	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
27	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
28	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
29	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
30	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
31	47	46 1/2	45 3/4
Average	47.05*	46.56*	45.75*
Nov. 1942	47.00	46.50	45.75
Dec. 1941	35.50	34.97	34.56

Office Boy: "Mr. Whifflebotham, could I have tomorrow afternoon off?"

Whifflebotham: "Ah, yes, your grandmother, I suppose?"

Office Boy: "Yes sir. She's making her first parachute jump, you know."

A hick town is where there is no place to go that you shouldn't.

Use Clippers Regularly

It is easier to produce clean milk if the cows are clipped and properly cleaned before milking. I. E. Parkin, dairy extension specialist of Pennsylvania State College, states that the flanks, the belly and the udders should be clipped, starting at the tail setting and working diagonally down across to a point extending about a foot in front of the udder.

He suggests also that if the clippers are kept clean and are frequently oiled they will work better, do a better job and still save time. Immersing the blade in an oil-and-kerosene mixture frequently will serve this purpose.

It is pointed out by Mr. Parkin that many farmers prefer to have their cows clipped by custom clippers. If this is done, he emphasizes the need of careful sterilization of the clippers, cords and the hands and shoes of the men who do the clipping. These precautions will go far in preventing introduction of infection by this means.

Reduce Ice Cream Output

A second reduction in ice cream manufacture was ordered on January 4. This order, number M-271, specifies that not more than 50 percent of the total quantity of milk fat and 50 percent of the total quantity of milk solids not fat used during October shall be manufactured into frozen milk desserts or mix during January, 1943. This means, substantially, that the quantity of dairy products used and the amount of ice cream manufactured during January must be cut to one half the October quantities.

The purpose of the order is to conserve butterfat and other milk solids and to divert them into other dairy products, such as butter, dry skimmilk, cheese, etc., which are used extensively by the armed forces and which lend themselves readily to export under lend-lease.

Brandt States Objections to Consumer Subsidies

Vigorous objections to consumer subsidies were voiced by John Brandt, President of Land O'Lakes Creameries, at the Annual Milk Producers Federation meeting in December. He declared: "Any correction of the disparity and inequality that exists for agriculture that is attempted through subsidy is like lifting yourself with your bootstraps. Subsidizing the foundation of this nation is like plastering up the weak spots in the foundation of a great structure with mud-paste. The structure will only stand until



In a few months John Henry, Jr., will raise another pet lamb like the one in this picture taken by Mrs. John Henry Myers of Worton, Md.

the crumbling original foundation is completely destroyed. Then all will collapse."

Brandt said that subsidies, as they apply to agriculture, prove that they are neither subsidies to agriculture nor a preventative of inflation. They are truly subsidies to the consumer and adjuncts to the inflation we are trying so desperately to prevent.

Too much emphasis is being placed on the question of inflation and not enough on the question of unlimited production, the Federation head affirmed. "The disastrous result will be the turning of a threatened scarcity into a famine accompanied by uncontrolled inflation. I think we are extremely egotistical as a nation and woefully lacking in judgment and appreciation of the problems of the world, when we convey the idea that we can not only feed and supply our own nation, but at the same time finance and feed all the rest of the world."

Meeting Calendar

- January 19—South Jersey Inter-State Milk Marketing Committee—Woodbury, N. J.
- January 22—Turkey supper—Mullica Hill, Salem and Woodstown Locals—Grange Hall, Woodstown, N. J., 6:30 P.M.
- January 26—Trenton Inter-State Milk Marketing Committee—19 W. State Street, Trenton, N. J.
- January 28—District 8 Dinner Meeting—Kimberton Grange Hall, Kimberton, Pa., 12:00 noon.
- January 28—Dairy Day, New Jersey Farm Week—Trenton, N. J.
- January 29—Dinner meeting, Quarryville and Southern Lancaster Locals—Chestnut Level Presbyterian Church House, 12:00 noon.
- February 2—Dinner meeting, Oxford Local—Presbyterian Church, Oxford, Pa., 12:00 noon.
- February 4—District 17 annual turkey dinner—Presbyterian Recreation Center, Doylestown, Pa.
- February 11-12—Northeastern Dairy Conference—Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City.

It is easy to dodge our responsibilities, but we cannot dodge the consequences of dodging our responsibilities.

Mistress: "Nora, I understand that you have a model husband."

Nora: "Shure, mum, he's the finest a girl could have. If you could see the way he trites me, mum, ye'd be after saying he were a friend instid of a husband."



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An opportunity to turn your really good snapshots into money.

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Members of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative and their families.

Requirements . . .

1. Clear, sharp outlines, attractive background.
2. Farm subject that will interest others on its merits.
3. Description of Picture—Who? What? When? Where?
4. Identification of sender.

Mail to Inter-State Milk Producers Review, 401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

(Unused pictures will be returned)

"Lost" Members

During the past few years several members of Inter-State have gone out of the dairy business, moved and are now listed as "lost" on Inter-State's records. We are giving you herewith the names of these members and their last known address or addresses:

Pierce Harper, Kennett Square, Pa.

Elam K. Shenk, Washington Boro, Pa.

H. H. Jacobs, Eagles, W. Va.

V. V. Twining, Langhorne, Pa., R. 1.

Robert H. Barr, Warriors Mark, Pa.

M. P. Edwards, Rock Hall, Md.

J. H. Collins, North East, Md.

George Rinkerman, Worton, Md.

R. M. Kincaid, Park Ave. Hotel, Detroit, Mich., and Elkton, Md.

Edward Jones, Jr., Newark, Md., R. 1.

William J. Quigley, Jr., Vineland, N. J. and Sudlersville, Md.

There are also two deceased members for whom Inter-State can find no trace of an heir, nor of an administrator or executor of the estate for the purpose of returning the membership fee originally paid and completing the records. They are the late J. Nelson Jones, whose last known address was Glenmoore, Pa., and the late John Bittinger, whose last known address was Chambersburg, Pa., R. 1.

If any member knows where any of these former members can be reached, please write direct to the Inter-State Milk Producers' Co-operative at 401 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

We are also anxious to locate the heirs of the two deceased members.

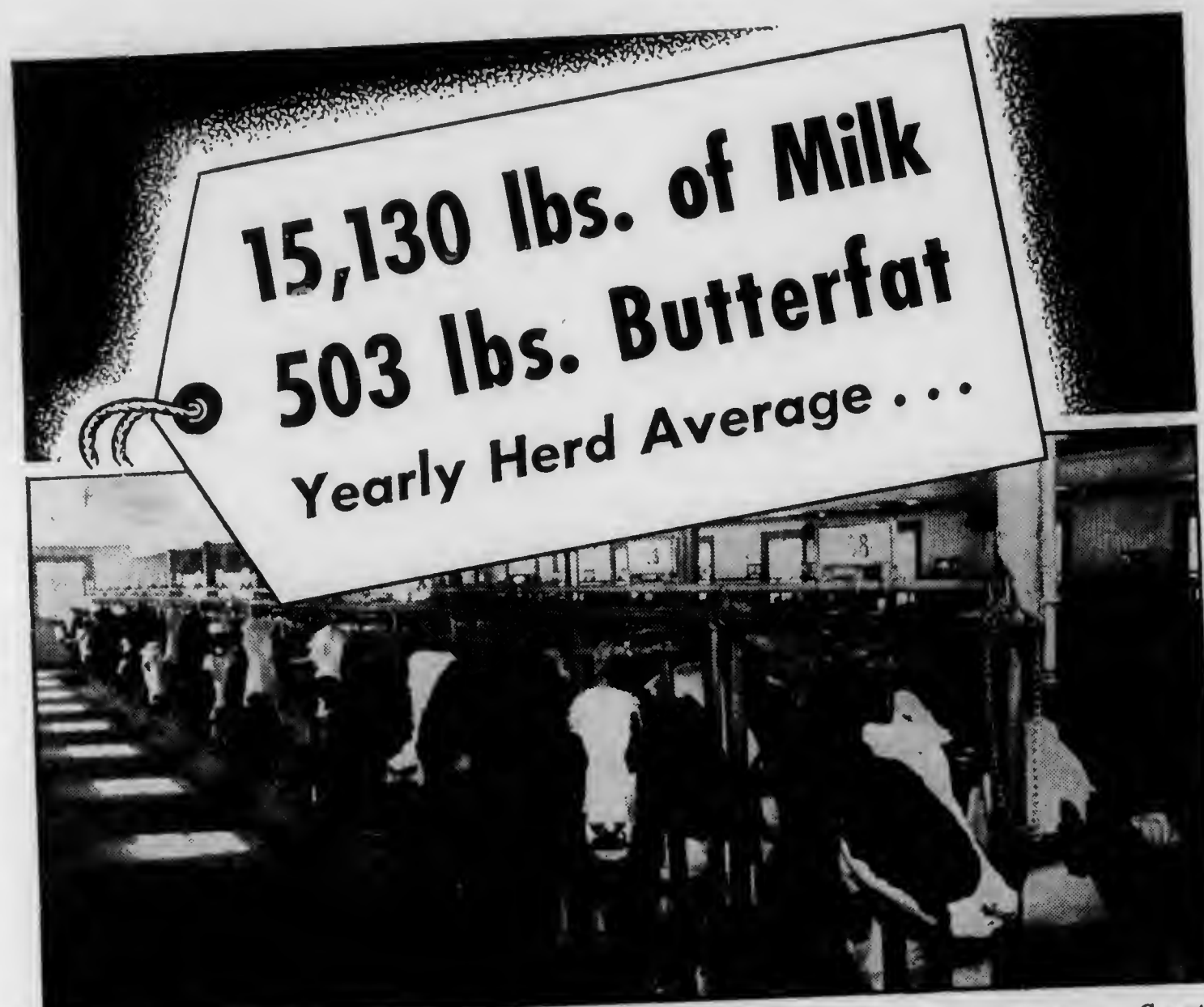
In all of these cases checks have been issued to the member, or the estate of the member, and have been returned by the postoffice and marked as undeliverable for one reason or another.

Take Care of Milker

Maryland dairymen have been advised by "Uncle Jerry" Conover to get their order in early if they are planning to buy a milking machine. He says the state's quota is less than half as many new machines as were sold in the state last year.

He says, also, if you have a machine take good care of it. Handle it carefully and be extra careful of all rubber parts to make them last as long as possible.

Mrs. Nuwed: "Darling, will you lend me twenty dollars, and only give me ten of them? Then you'll owe me ten, and I'll owe you ten, and we'll be straight."



15,130 lbs. of Milk
503 lbs. Butterfat
Yearly Herd Average . . .

With **BEACON** TEST COW RATION!

This outstanding year's record of the Onondaga County Home Herd of 52 cows at Syracuse, New York, is the culmination of steadily increasing production with Beacon Feeds over a period of four years. Year after year, cows of every breed establish high new records with Beacon Test Cow Ration. Up to now seven World's Records have been set with this highly nutritional, scientifically planned feed. Yet Beacon Test Cow Ration must not be considered a "contest" Ration—or for the use of Championship Cows alone. It is designed for the average herd of any breed—and designed so as to build up the cow's flesh and body reserves and health without forcing or over-stimulation. In this way she naturally reaches and holds a sustained high-production level both in present and succeeding lactations.

Why not start your herd now on this safe, economical high-production feed? Join the thousands of progressive dairymen who are enthusiastic users of Beacon Test Cow Ration—they've found they can make more profit and count on increased production with this outstandingly successful feed. Make it your standard ration.

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Cayuga, New York

The **BEACON SYSTEM**
A PROVED FEEDING PLAN FOR THE ENTIRE
LIFE CYCLE OF THE DAIRY COW

Today, more than ever before, farmers need their own organizations, and those organizations need sane, fearless leadership.

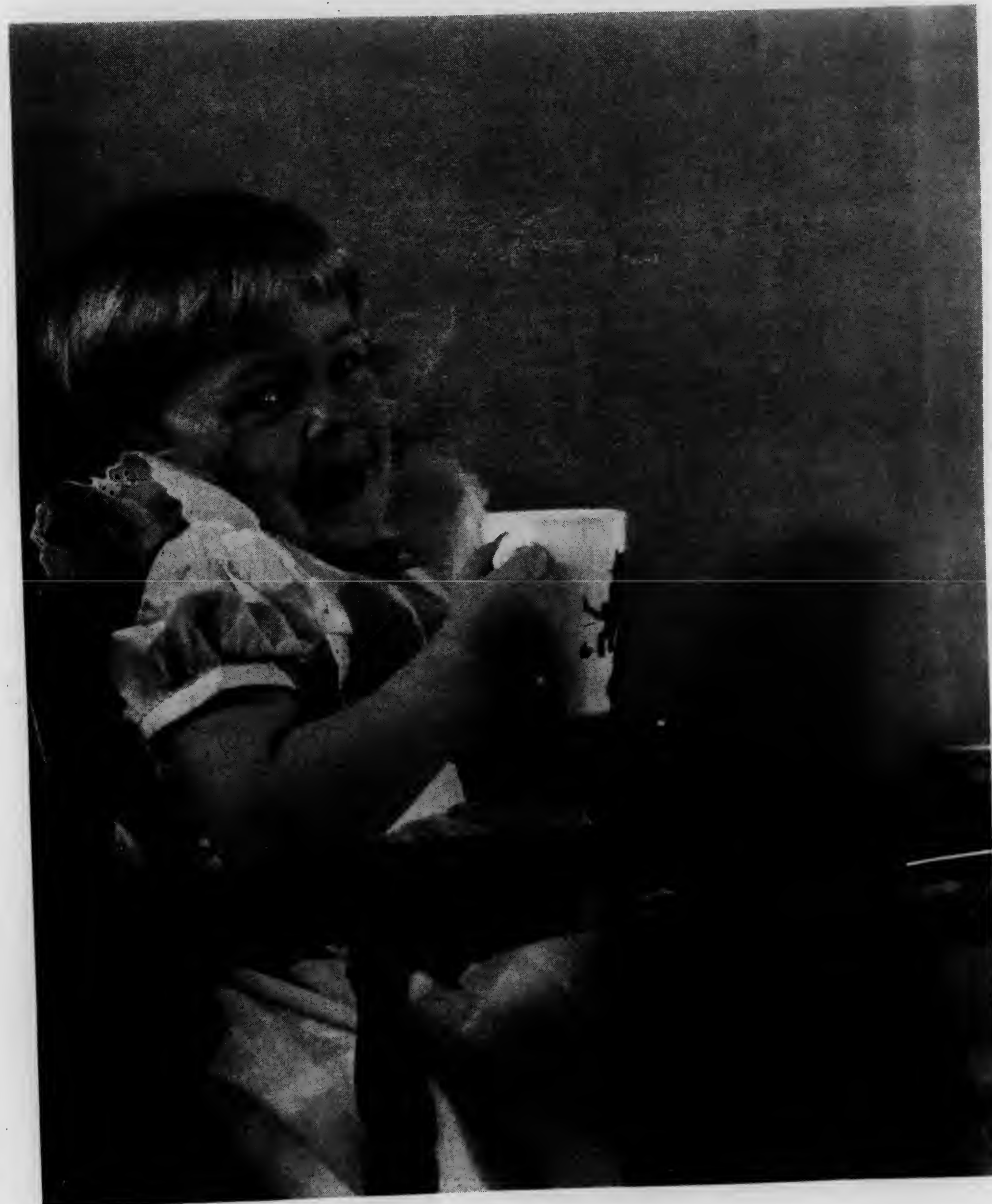
INTER-STATE Milk Producer

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' CO-OPERATIVE

Vol. XXIII

Philadelphia, Pa., February, 1942

Library,
Agr. Econ. & Fm Mgt. Dept.,
Warren Hall, College of Agr.,
Ithaca, N. Y.



A Charming Milk Customer

Why We Need a Price Increase

Following is the statement made by O. H. HOFFMAN, JR., general manager of Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative, at the hearing called by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, for the purpose of amending Order 61, regulating the marketing of milk in the Philadelphia market. This hearing was held on January 21-23, 1943.

MR. WILLITS and Mr. Warner have placed upon the record of this hearing such factual data as we have been able to collect from both our own files and other sources which have to do with the necessity for a price increase to producers in this area, and have outlined as well the detail of our requests for amendments to Order 61.

I want, likewise, to place upon the record another phase of the case which appears to us to be of quite as much and possibly even more importance at this particular time. I refer to the urgency for a quick price increase to producers in order that their current low morale speedily may be improved to the end that, as they make their Spring plans, these may be made with the hope of equalling, if possible, last year's production. Frankly, I see little hope of them increasing it.

Morale Can't Be "Charted"

One naturally cannot furnish for the record either statistical tables nor graphs showing the status of morale whether it be normal, above, or below average. However, any man having the sort of intimate contact with the farm and milk producers, as we of Inter-State have, knows that the farmer in this area at the present time is in an exceedingly low state of mind and that this low state of mind is contributing and is bound to continue to contribute quite as importantly to his inability to supply the milk and other food necessary to win this war as will any other factor.

I do not propose to go into any detailed account of the unfortunate events which are responsible for this state of mind and I suppose that one must simply list them with the other misunderstandings and fortunes of war and let them go at that, but the fact remains that the farmer has been practically bereft of all of his good labor; that he is unable to buy the labor saving machinery with which he normally might partially replace this loss; that he is restricted, as are his urban neighbors of course, but more seriously, by the lack of gasoline and rubber; and, that the return now being received by him for his goods, while increased, is still far too low to enable him either to

have any assurance that he can hold the help which he now has or to secure other help in its place.

The farmer's job, as you know, is built around the seasons of the year and it is his necessary custom just as Spring breaks to lay out, regardless of how informally he does it, plans for the new season. Last year, being as he was in general innocence of the problems which were facing him, he went into the year's work with a relatively high heart and laid out more than an average job. Then came the realities of war and his help began leaving him, first in a slow trickle and then later in a rushing stream. His cows, however, were in milk and his crops in the ground and he had no choice but to fight the thing through and fight it through somehow he did. It is common knowledge that much of the necessary routine of the farm was neglected in this effort and that many of the things which should have been done were left undone. In addition, when the condition became more acute in the latter part of the season the herds did not receive the attention which they normally should receive in the early autumn months. All of this contributed to the decline in relative production which we now have.

An Improved Attitude

Happily, the farmer has seen the leaders of our nation and our press change in their attitude and he now finds himself and his efforts and problems more deeply understood than they were last summer,—when, at the time he was in the very depth of his worst difficulties, the balance of the Nation as a whole was anything but understanding in its regard of him.

His predictions as to what was going to happen with respect to production have come tragically true and we find him now on the threshold of a new season with his labor gone, many of his sons at war, his equipment depleted and no assurance from any quarter that conditions will not be pretty much the same or even worse this next season. He is in a position right now where he has the sympathy of pretty much everyone who wants and needs the food he produces but who has no very concrete solution for the difficulties he is up against. He

appreciates the plans he hears about to find him 1,300,000 women, children, and aged and disabled men to do the work of 1,500,000 men now gone, but he is far from certain as to how practical will be this solution. The dairy farmer particularly is one who must have skilled help, available for twice-a-day milking, 365 days a year and he knows that the lack of such help can overnight change a herd of valuable cows from the asset to the liability side of the farm ledger.

Big Production Goals Ahead

Under these circumstances, the farmer and milk producer in this milk shed is being asked again to reach extraordinary goals of production. Nothing is left him of a tangible sort which is commensurate with these goals. Last year's experience took every ounce of his physical power and tangible abilities. There simply were no reserves left.

On the industry front it may be that more production can be secured through lengthening the hours of work. On the farm there just are no more hours. This leaves the farmer in the position where, if he is to produce the food next season, that food must be grown through the additional exercise of sheer will-power.

It appears to me that adequate evidence has been given that the present price in this area is not sufficient to assure the production necessary for the area's consumptive demands. Being, as we are, right upon the new season, I want to urge that the return to these milk producers be increased just as far as can be justified and, that, quite as important, this increase be made very quickly in order that our farmers may have this increase before they make their plans for the new season.

Prompt Action Is Urgent

There are a number of points other than price that are slated to come up for consideration at this hearing. We have offered no objection to such a general consideration at this time, urgent as conditions are, because we felt it only fair that all sides should be heard in the matter. However, we do hope that the various proposals may not offer such a complicated problem to the Dairy and Poultry Branch as to delay the prompt issuance of a substantial price increase.

Such prompt issuance is vital at this moment.

Buy U. S. Bonds and Stamps

Inter-State and Federation Leaders Declare Proposed Milk Price Ceilings Dangerous

ON MONDAY evening, February 8, the radio carried the first intimation that the Office of Price Administration was planning to freeze prices paid to producers for milk. That same evening Inter-State officials got in touch, by long distance telephone, with other member-associations of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation and quick agreement was reached that immediate action on this matter was imperative. The next day plans were completed for an emergency meeting of the Federation, to be held at New York City on Friday, February 12.

Inter-State Took Quick Action

Inter-State also took direct action on this matter and on Tuesday sent a telegram to Director of Economic Stabilization James F. Byrnes and another telegram to Honorable Marvin Jones, Assistant to Mr. Byrnes, the Jones telegram including in full the one sent to Director Byrnes and is given herewith in full.

HON. MARVIN JONES,
THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WE ARE WIRING DIRECTOR BYRNES TODAY AS FOLLOWS:

"ON NOVEMBER 25, 1942, THERE WAS SENT YOU BY OUR PRESIDENT, BENJAMIN H. WELTY, A RESOLUTION UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE DELEGATE BODY OF THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' CO-OPERATIVE.

PLEASE, BEFORE MAKING EFFECTIVE YOUR PROPOSED BLANKET PRODUCER MILK PRICE FREEZING ORDER, DO OUR SIX THOUSAND MEMBER PRODUCERS, LIVING IN MARYLAND, DELAWARE, NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA, THE COURTESY OF (1) REREADING THIS RESOLUTION CAREFULLY, AND (2) REVIEWING WITH THE CHIEF OF THE DAIRY AND POULTRY BRANCH OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE THE SITUATION WITH RESPECT TO THE ECONOMIC POSITION OF MILK PRODUCERS IN THIS AREA, AS SHOWN AT THE FEDERAL HEARING CONDUCTED IN PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 21, 1943.

OUR PEOPLE KNOW AND RESPECT YOU AS THE ECONOMIC COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. WE DO RESPECTFULLY BEG YOU THEREFORE TO CONSIDER THE FACT THAT WITH MEN, AS WITH WATER, A SURFACE MUST BE REASONABLY LEVEL TO FREEZE SMOOTHLY. WE ARE CONVINCED THAT THIS PROPOSED BLANKET MILK PRICE FREEZING ORDER COMING AS IT WILL JUST PRIOR TO A NEW GROWING SEASON WILL FURTHER ACCELERATE OUR ALARMING DECLINE IN MILK PRODUCTION AND OUR EQUALLY ALARMING INCREASE OF FARMERS GIVING UP ENTIRELY THE PRODUCTION OF MILK. ITS EFFECT UPON FARMER MORALE ALONE WILL BE NOTHING SHORT OF DEVASTATING BOTH IN OUR PHILADELPHIA AND SECONDARY MARKET AREAS, SOME OF WHICH LATTER ALREADY HAVE OPA APPROVED PRICE INCREASES MADE EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY FIRST, AND IN BOTH OF WHICH OUR MILK PRODUCERS HAVE LEFT ONLY ABOUT 42 PERCENT OF THE HIRED LABOR PRESENTLY REQUIRED."

WE RESPECTFULLY BEG YOU, IN WHOSE IMMEDIATE JURISDICTION THIS MATTER RESTS, TO GIVE IT YOUR MOST SERIOUS CONSIDERATION. WE ARE MAILING YOU TODAY A COPY OF THE RESOLUTION REFERRED TO.

O. H. HOFFMAN, JR., GENERAL MANAGER,
INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' CO-OPERATIVE.

In the meantime, the Northeastern Dairy Conference, which had already been called to meet in New York City on February 11 and 12, furnished an excellent opportunity to get a cross-section of the thinking of dairy leaders in 13 northeastern States. This immediately became one of the important subjects of

that Conference, at which, incidentally, no resolutions are passed nor statements of policy formulated.

The importance with which Inter-State held this Conference is attested to by the fact that Inter-State's general manager, O. H. Hoffman, Jr., who was attending a meeting of District 21 at Bedford on the evening of February 10, left that meeting early and arranged to be driven to Altoona where he took a midnight sleeper to New York City, in order to be present at the opening of the Conference on Thursday morning.

The emergency meeting of the Federation was called for 3:00 P.M., Friday, and its sessions continued until midnight. It was attended by representatives from as far West as the States of Washington and California, from numerous mid-West States, including Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri and Kentucky, as well as having heavy representation from Ohio, New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

Meeting Nationally Attended

In addition to representatives of member-associations, officials of many State milk control agencies, who had also met in emergency session at New York on Wednesday, February 10, attended the Federation's meeting. At the special invitation of Inter-State, the following also were present, representing their respective States: Willard Allen, New Jersey, Secretary of Agriculture; W. S. Hagar, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture in Pennsylvania, representing Miles Horst, Secretary of Agriculture; Roger Corbett, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station in Maryland, representing H. C. Byrd, President of the University of Maryland; Irvin Klair of the Delaware State Board of Agriculture, and Kenzie S. Bagshaw, Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange. Representing Inter-State were O. H. Hoffman, Jr., general manager; B. H. Welty, president, and Howard W. Wickersham, chairman of Inter-State's Executive Committee. Milk control officials from Inter-State territory who were present were John M. McKee, chairman, and H. N. Cobb of the Pennsylvania Commission and Arthur F. Foran, Director of Milk Control in New Jersey.

Discussions at the Federation meeting resulted in the development of "a statement of policy," setting forth the studied position of the Federation as based upon this comprehensive analysis by experienced men in close touch with the situation. It was asserted that if this proposed order of OPA goes into effect (as we go to press there has been no official announcement that an order has been issued) the result will be to "increase the present general shortage of these war essential foods. A program which would freeze producer prices at present levels is unwise, futile and devastatingly unfortunate."

The Federation's Declared Policy

The statement declared, further, that costs have increased greatly and the labor shortage is becoming more acute. Because of these conditions the statement asserted further that—"Adequate prices to producers to call forth the necessary production; flexibility to permit adaptation to changes in dairy farmers' costs, changes in marketing requirements and changes in demands for different dairy products; coordination of effort rather than divided authority and responsibility between various governmental agencies dealing with the production, distribution and pricing problems."

In explanation of these demands, the statement said:

(Please turn to page 11)

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

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Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative Incorporated

401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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B. H. Welty, President
A. R. Marvel, Vice-President
H. E. Jamison, Secretary-Treasurer
Earl E. Warner, Assistant Sec'y-Treas.
O. H. Hoffman, Jr., General Manager
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19. "Charles R. Hires, Jr., Salem, N. J.
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Member of Executive Committee
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SECONDARY MARKET MANAGERS

Altoona—Huntingdon—J. J. Camp, Roaring
Spring, Pa., Phone 118-M
Lancaster—C. E. Cowan, County Extension
Office, Lancaster, Pa., Phone 2-7977
South Jersey—Floyd R. Ealy, County Extension
Office, Woodbury, N. J., Box 334, Phone 800
Trenton—Frederick Shangle, 19 W. State St.,
Trenton, N. J., Phone 4083
Wilmington—Floyd R. Ealy, 103 W. 7th St.,
Wilmington, Del., Phone 2-7464

The Victory Tax Applies to Farmers and Farm Help

The five percent Victory Tax is in full force and effect. In general it applies to all salaries and wages in excess of \$12.00 a week or \$52.00 a month. In other words, employees may expect to have five percent of any amount in excess of those figures deducted from their pay each pay period.

The law specifically exempts farmers from the requirement of deducting this tax from their farm help. But this does not exempt the farmhand from having to pay the tax if he is paid more than \$624 a year.

The farm employee must file a return not later than March 15, 1944, showing his earnings in 1943 and he must pay the five percent Victory Tax on all earnings in excess of \$624. Likewise, the farmer himself must pay the Victory Tax on that part of his own income above expenses which is in excess of \$624.

Payment of this tax is a "must" for all with incomes over the specified amount, depending upon the frequency of payments, which, in the case of farmhands and farmers, is figured on a yearly basis.

R. Newell Stagg Wins Maryland Production Award

A cash award of \$50.00 and a silver plaque were awarded to Inter-State member R. Newell Stagg of Snow Hill, Md., for his outstanding achievement in Maryland's dairy herd improvement associations last year. This is the highest award made in the State for efficient production among dairy herd improvement association members and was made for having the lowest feed cost per hundred pounds of milk and per pound of butterfat produced.

Mr. Stagg's herd of Guernsey cows averaged 23 in number during the year and their average monthly production was 639 pounds of milk, containing 31.5 pounds of butterfat.

Second prize, consisting of \$40.00 and a bronze plaque, went to Henry Powell of Onancock, Va., who is also a member of the Mar-Va Dairy Herd Improvement Association, of which Mr. Stagg is a member. Mr. Powell is also a member of Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative.

Mr. Stagg ships his milk to the Snow Hill plant of the Scott-Powell Dairies and until a short time ago Mr. Powell's milk was sold through the same channels.

Recognition was also given the testers in the dairy herd improvement association active in this program, Frank Taylor of the Baltimore county group winning first; Lloyd Gifford of the Mar-Va Association, second, and Arthur Snyder, Cecil county, third. The last two-named are now in the armed forces.

The awards won by these men were made by the National Dairy Products Corporation, the presentation being made on January 30 at the annual meeting of the Maryland Cooperative Milk Producers. C. E. Cuddeback, president of the Western Maryland Dairy, made the presentation.

It has been conclusively demonstrated that in most dairy sections good pastures, because they produce lots of cow feed at a low cost, are the cheapest source of nutrients.

Personal Glimpses

The purebred Guernsey heifer calf, donated by Inter-State President B. H. Welty to the holder of the lucky number at the District 25 dinner on February 4, was won by R. F. Towson of Smithsburg, Md. Attendance at the dinner totaled 129 members and friends.

Herbert Borden, formerly manager of the South Jersey Secondary Market is still confined to the Underwood Hospital at Woodbury, following a serious auto accident in November. We are all wishing Herbert an early and complete recovery.

We have learned, through Fred B. Martenis, chairman of the Wilmington Secondary Market Committee, that R. M. Kincaid, who was listed in the January Review as a lost member, is now at New Brunswick, N. J., serving in an executive capacity in the manufacture of warplanes. His only son, James F., is a corporal in the Marine corps and, according to last reports, was on the West Coast "ready to go." Mr. Kincaid is reported as owning another farm in Ohio and when the present emergency is over will return to the soil, having for years been engaged in an executive capacity with General Motors Corporation.

Attempt to Nullify Oleo Laws Stopped

An organized and indirect attempt to turn the butter markets of the country wide open to oleomargarine met with failure when it received a cool welcome at a meeting of the Council of State Governments, held in Baltimore late in January. Certain factions at this meeting apparently were using the war effort as a guise to induce the states to repeal any laws regulating the sale of oleomargarine and the licensing of manufacturers and dealers of this product and also of filled milk, filled cheese and other substitute and low grade products.

In many quarters this conference was looked upon as a means of breaking down the rights of states to regulate their own internal affairs and substituting for state laws on such subjects Federal laws of doubtful value.

A torrential shower came on suddenly, so the woman in the sable coat boarded a street car.

"I don't think I've ridden on a street car for nearly two years," she said to the conductor, as she tendered her fare. "I ride in my own car, you know."

He looked solemn and said: "You don't know how we've missed you!"

An early Fall snow in October, 1941, provided the unusual setting for this picture of Snaudown Lady "Fay." The collie is owned by Clarence W. Brown of Nottingham, Pa.



What Factory Workers Think of Farm Incomes

What do the factory workers in our cities think about the income of farmers? This was the question for which Fortune magazine was seeking an answer.

They took a poll of factory workers on the question "Do you think farmers are making too much, about right, or too little?" The answer, as reported in Fortune, showed that only 7.4 percent of the factory workers contacted in this nation-wide survey thought that farmers were making too much, while more than 40 percent felt that farmers' incomes were too low and about one-third thought they were about right.

To this might be added a further convincing bit of evidence that factory workers do not think farmers are making too much or there would be thousands, perhaps millions, of them rushing to the farms to cash in on the big money (if any).

Members Show Enthusiasm At Dinner Meetings

Unusual enthusiasm and interest have been exhibited by Inter-State members at the ten District dinners which have been held since the first of the year. Considering the lack of help on farms, gasoline rationing and other limitations, the attendance has been very nearly as high as in previous years and, in some instances, both the attendance and interest have passed all previous records.

Discussions at these meetings centered around the production problem facing our dairy farmers. First is emphasized the need for production in order to provide the milk and dairy products needed by our armed forces, our civilian population and our Allies. Of almost equal importance is the discussion of the adjustments that must be made by producers in order to carry on their work and to fit in the over-all production program with

all its limitations imposed by war-time conditions.

Space prevents reporting the details of all meetings, but Inter-State members in those Districts where the dinners have not yet been held are urged to attend their meetings. Notices are sent out well in advance and in every instance members are urged to double up so as to travel in full cars. Please note, too, these meetings, related directly to the production problem, are business meetings and there is no restriction on the use of automobiles in order to attend them, other than that every effort be made to double up when possible.

New Parity Definition Would Include Labor Costs

A bill now before Congress would amend the definition of parity so that it would include the cost of all farm labor, whether it be the labor of a hired man, the farmer himself or members of the farmer's family. If enacted, this bill would give a somewhat more realistic approach to the definition of parity by including cost factors which are specifically excluded under the present definition.

This proposal has met strenuous opposition from many quarters in Washington, much of the opposition centering around the inclusion of the going farm labor rate for the farmer and members of his family who are not considered as outside farm help.

The present bill, known as the Pace Bill, is virtually the same as a bill which passed the Lower House by a heavy majority in the closing days of the previous session of Congress and which received endorsement by the Senate Committee on Agriculture but failed of passage when the session was closed without final action on it.

If you would strengthen your character, promise yourself to abstain for thirty days from something you particularly like—and keep your promise.

Uncle Sam's Cuff Is No Place for Grocery Bill

Talk of a subsidy on foods is still in the air. The subsidy would, ostensibly, be paid to farmers or to processors under the theory that spending public money in this way would avoid inflation and keep down the cost of living.

Of late, the subsidy idea has been dressed up in fancy clothes and names, yet it doesn't change the evil character of the idea one iota. Regardless of the name used to describe it, such a subterfuge always has been and always will be a subsidy of consumers—a means by which consumers will put a part of their every-day living expenses on the cuff—Uncle Sam's cuff.

But just who is Uncle Sam, and whose money will be used to pay that bill when the inevitable day of reckoning comes? Uncle Sam is all of us, and those self-same consumers will pay some of this bill, at a time when they won't have so much money to do it with. We producers will pay part of it in our future taxes, direct and indirect. And another big part will be paid by those \$50-a-month boys, the soldiers, sailors and marines who are fighting for us all over the world. They will find that unpaid grocery bill (not their own) waiting for them when they get back.

In fact, if this is foisted on us everybody will pay—and pay—because a few people seem to possess the notion that an addition to the public debt resulting from grocery bills on Uncle Sam's cuff is not inflationary even though the money is available to pay it, much of that same money doing nothing but looking for a place to be squandered.

It doesn't make sense. Worse than that, it is bad business of very nearly the worst kind.

4-H Mobilization Drive

February 7-14 was National Mobilization Week for our 4-H clubs. Those eligible young folks on our farms who may not have joined a 4-H club in that period are urged to see their county agent or local 4-H club leader at once about enrollment in this work.

The 4-H boys and girls of this country are taking a tremendous responsibility in many phases of our war effort. We believe, sincerely, that the help and guidance of 4-H work will make it possible for our young folks on the farms to contribute more to our country's war effort than could be done without such help.

Most alibis are merely a confession of laziness. —Fred B. Barton.

Class Prices, Pennsylvania Markets

Area	Class I		Class IA		Class II		Class III	
	Dec-Jan.	Dec-Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
Philadelphia Suburban	\$3.40	x	2.30	2.50	2.01	2.02	2.01	2.02
Altoona	3.24	2.30	2.50	2.51	1.96	2.51	1.96	2.51
Huntingdon-Tyrone	2.96	2.30	2.50	2.51	1.96	2.51	1.96	2.51
State-wide	3.08	2.40	*2.627	*2.65	1.96	1.97	1.96	1.97
Lancaster	3.32	2.40	*2.627	*2.65	1.96	1.97	1.96	1.97
Reading	3.27	2.40	*2.627	*2.65	1.96	1.97	1.96	1.97
Chester County	3.35	2.40	*2.627	*2.65	1.96	1.97	1.96	1.97

*—Butterfat differential 5 cents per point (0.1%).

Classification Percentages

Pennsylvania (State Control) and Wilmington, Del.

December	I	IA	II	III	*Bonus
Cream Top Dairy	95	3	0	2	—
Eachus Dairy Co.	92	0	8	0	—
Everett Milk & Ice Cream Co.	52.2	1.5	21.5	24.8	—
Hoffman's	71	6	23	0	—
May's Dairy	100	0	0	0	—
Mt. Union Sanitary Milk	95	5	0	0	—
Penn Cress Ice Cream	44.2	1.6	54.2	0	—
Chas. G. Waple Dairies	92.3	7.7	0	0	—
Williamsburg Dairy	96	4	0	0	—
January	89.6	x	10.4	x	73
Clover Dairy Co.	82.46	x	17.54	x	—
Fraim's Dairy					—

New Jersey

January	Norm	Cream	Excess	Bonus
Arrowhead Shoemaker Dairies	100			

Prices Paid for 4% Milk

December	Location	Area	Price
Bechtel, I. Lloyd	Royersford, Pa.	1, Z 2	\$3.32
Cream Top Dairy	Lancaster, Pa.	14	3.17
Eachus Dairy Co.	West Chester, Pa.	15, Z 2	3.38
Everett Milk & Ice Cream Co.	Everett, Pa.	10, Z 2	2.60
Hershey Creamery Co.	Greencastle, Pa.	11	3.25
Highland Dairy Co.	Coatesville, Pa.	15, Z 2	3.30
Hoffmans	Altoona, Pa.	9	2.975
	Bedford, Pa.	10, Z 2	2.975
	Huntingdon, Pa.	10, Z 2	2.93
Mt. Union Sanitary Milk Co.	Mt. Union, Pa.	9	2.81
Penn Cress Ice Cream Co.	Cresson, Pa.	9	3.28
Supplee-Wills-Jones (correction)	Nassau, Del.	10, Z 2	2.91
Chas. G. Waple Dairies	Tyrone, Pa.	9	3.20
Williamsburg Dairy	Williamsburg, Pa.	9	3.20
January	(N. J. Producers)		3.665
Abbotts Dairies	Wilmington, Del.		3.50
Blue Hen Farms	Centerville, Md.		3.40
Centerville Producers Co-op.	Wilmington, Del.		3.50
Clover Dairy Company	Wilmington, Del.		3.56
Delamore Dairy	Wilmington, Del.		3.53
Fraim's Dairy	Wilmington, Del.		3.35
New York City Buyers	201-10 mile zone		3.27
Supplee-Wills-Jones	Nassau, Del.		3.56
Toddell Bros. Dairy	Wilmington, Del.		3.56
West End Dairy	Wilmington, Del.		3.56
Western Maryland Dairy	Rising Sun, Md.		3.314

Feed Price Summary for January 1943

Compiled by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative, Inc.
from data supplied by a selected list of feed dealers.

Ingredient	Jan. 1943		Dec. 1942		Jan. 1942		% Change Jan., 1943 compared with Jan. 1942	
	(\$ per T.)	(\$ per T.)	(\$ per T.)	(\$ per T.)	(\$ per T.)	(\$ per T.)		
Wheat Bran	\$49.33	\$47.23	\$42.64				+4.45	+15.69
Cottonseed Meal 41%	55.50	53.25	52.56				+4.23	+5.59
Gluten Feed 23%	41.85	42.44	38.76				-1.39	+7.97
Linsed Meal 34%	46.93	46.54	42.29				+8.4	+10.97
Corn Meal	48.96	45.48	41.56				+7.65	+17.81
Mixed Dairy Ration 16%	49.19	47.36	44.20				+3.86	+11.29
" " 24%	55.45	53.38	49.98				+3.88	+10.94
" " 32%	57.45	55.40	53.46				+3.70	+7.46
Brewer's Grains	43.50	41.96	39.97				+3.67	+8.83

That man is great who rises to the emergencies of the occasion, and becomes master of the situation.

—Donn Piatt.

Success, when you achieve it, is so easy that you wonder how anybody can fail.

—William Moulton Marston.

Class Prices

Wilmington		
F. o. b. market, cwt. of 4% milk		
Class I	Class II	
December	\$3.58	\$2.762
January	3.58	2.81
February	3.58	—

New Jersey

F. o. b. market, cwt. of 3.5% milk.		
Class I	Class II	
December	\$3.60	\$2.45
January	3.60	2.45

The price of 4% milk of each class is 20 cents more per hundred pounds than the price of 3.5% milk.

Average Price New York 92-Score Butter		
Cents Per Pound		
January 1943—46.75		
(No change during month)		
December 1942—46.56		
January 1942—35.45		

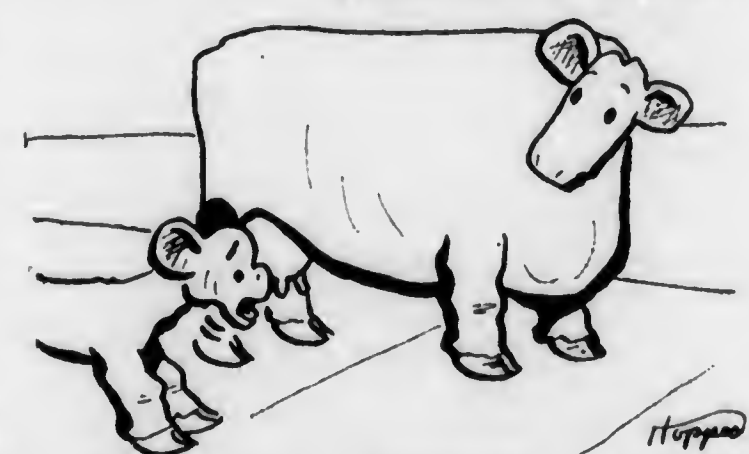
Prices reported as paid by handlers in markets not under Federal control are determined according to price schedules furnished by the handler or from statements furnished with milk checks and checked in the Inter-State office.

The prices quoted as the average price paid do not include any bonuses or premiums which producers may earn. The butterfat differential is 4 cents per point in all cases except that the Class II differential in Pennsylvania areas II, 14 and 15 is 5 cents per point and the Class III differential in Pennsylvania is one-tenth the price per pound of 92-score butter at New York for that month.

Chief factor in determining dairy farm profits is milk production per cow.

Leave new-born calves with their mothers the first 12 to 24 hours so they will get the colostrum milk they need for disease protection and to clean out the digestive tract. Then remove the calf and starve for 24 hours. The hungry calf can then be taught to drink and should be fed one quart of a mixture of equal parts of milk and limewater warmed to body temperature. 12 hours later begin regular feeding, giving the calf about 6 per cent of its own weight in milk per day.

—American Dairyman



"Poor Mom! I suppose it becomes mighty tiresome getting up meals for me day after day!"

Prices 4% Milk, Dec. and Jan.

These are the prices paid—or not less than the minimum permitted prices—at each plant location under Marketing Order No. 61 for the Philadelphia milk marketing area, as announced by Market Administrator Wm. P. Sadler, for milk purchased during Dec. '42 and Jan. '43.

Handler	Plant Location	Location Differential	Dec. Price	Jan. Price	Handler	Plant Location	Location Differential	Dec. Price	Jan. Price
Market Average	f. o. b. Philadelphia	—	\$3.585	\$3.577	Oakland Dairies	Fairview Village, Pa.	11	3.372	3.378
Abbotts Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.700	3.606	Pennbrook Milk Co.	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.563	3.602
"	Coudersport, Pa.	402	3.285	3.174	Penn-Reed Milk Co.	Belleville, Pa.	318	3.146	3.096
"	Curryville, Pa.	339	3.361	3.237	Quaker-Maid Dairy	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.542	3.632
"	Easton, Md.	283	3.417	3.293	Products	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.619	3.626
"	Goshen, Pa.	241	3.345	3.335	Quinn's Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.550	3.553
"	Kelton, Pa.	227	3.359	3.349	Richards, F. H.	Hatfield, Pa.	13	3.400	3.450
"	Port Alleghe, Pa.	416	3.285	3.160	Rosenberger's Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.634	3.610
"	Spring Creek, Pa.	451	3.250	3.125	Schillinger's Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.531	3.577
Ardmore Home Dairies	Ardmore, Pa.	—	3.692	3.653	Scott-Powell Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.531	3.577
Baldwin Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.543	3.581	"	Ardmore, Pa.	—	3.260	3.306
Bedminster Dairymen's Association	Bedminster, Pa.	22	3.420	3.418	"	Clayton, Del.	241	3.183	3.229
Bergdoll's, John C. Dairy	Boothwyn, Pa.	09	3.554	3.530	"	Fairdale, Pa.	318	3.267	3.313
Booth, Chas. T.	Chester, Pa.	07	3.572	3.592	"	New Holland, Pa.	234	3.281	3.327
Breuninger Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.654	3.658	"	Pottstown, Pa.	22	3.197	3.243
"	Richlandtown, Pa.	227	3.397	3.401	"	Snow Hill, Md.	304	3.290	3.283
Brookmead Guernsey Dairies	Wayne, Pa.	07	3.704	3.706	Shearer, Paul B. & Co.	Center Port, Pa.	248	3.042	3.035
Brown's Dairies	Glenside, Pa.	07	3.609	3.564	"	Manoa, Pa.	—	3.739	3.738
Buck's Co. Fm. Dairies	Morrisville, Pa.	22	3.367	3.343	Sunny Slope Dairy	Spring City, Pa.	22	3.459	3.422
Buehlers Dairy	Willow Grove, Pa.	07	3.724	3.714	Supplee-Wills-Jones	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.578	3.566
Clover Crest Dairy Fm.	Newtown, Pa.	13	3.510	3.493	"	Bedford, Pa.	332	3.216	3.204
Cooklyn Milk Co.	Goldsboro, Md.	262	3.299	3.242	"	Chambersburg, Pa.	297	3.251	3.239
Crawford, M. S. Dairy	Drexel Hill, Pa.	—	3.659	3.655	"	Hagerstown, Md.	304	3.244	3.232
Crystle, Wm. H. Dairy	Chester, Pa.	07	3.595	3.580	"	Harrington, Del.	262	3.286	3.274
Darlington Bros.	Darling, Pa.	09	3.654	3.662	"	Huntingdon, Pa.	332	3.216	3.204
Deger's Dairy	Mont Clare, Pa.	13	3.404	3.437	"	Leaman Place, Pa.	234	3.314	3.302
Engel Dairy	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.698	3.693	"	Lewistown, Pa.	311	3.237	3.225
Ervin's Dairy	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.675	3.700	"	Mercersburg, Pa.	311	3.237	3.225
Farmers Dairy	Wrightstown, N. J.	22	3.324	3.450	"	Mt. Pleasant, Del.	227	3.321	3.309
Frankford Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.646	3.644	"	Princess Anne, Md.	297	3.251	3.239
Gailey Ice Cream Co.	Delta, Pa.	248	3.303	3.241	"	Townsend, Del.	234	3.314	3.302
Gardenville Dairymen's Association	Gardenville, Pa.	13	3.518	3.570	"	Worton, Md.	255	3.293	3.281
Gardenville Fm. Dairies	Hatboro, Pa.	13	3.710	3.710	Sylvan Seal Milk, Inc.	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.486	3.483
Gaynor, Hyland L.	Boothwyn, Pa.	09	3.610	3.610	Syphers Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.606	3.616
Gorman Dairies	Newtown Sq., Pa.	07	3.655	3.711	Taylor's Dairy	Jenkintown, Pa.	—	3.680	3.682
Greentree Creamery Association	Obelisk, Pa.	22	3.383	3.480	Turner & Wescott	Glenroy, Pa.	234	3.387	3.354
Gross, Charles, Dairy	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.681	3.673	Victor Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.652	3.737
Grubbs Dairies	Media, Pa.	07	3.666	3.684	Walnut Bank Farms	Quakertown, Pa.	227	3.306	3.318
Hamilton Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.656	3.611	Warners Dairy	Berwyn, Pa.	09	3.579	3.578
Hansell, A.R.	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.614	3.561	Wawa Dairy Farms	Wawa, Pa.	09	3.534	3.506
Harbisons Dairies	Mainland, Pa.	11	3.504	3.451	Willow Ridge Farm	Hatboro, Pa.	09	3.477	3.471
"	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.606	3.595	Wilmer Dairies	Conshohocken, Pa.	07	3.417	3.460
"	Brandtsville, Pa.	276	3.300	3.289	Wissahickon Dairy	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.700	3.700
"	Byers, Pa.	22	3.356	3.345	Witchwood Dairy	Spring House, Pa.	11	3.506	3.575
"	Carlisle, Pa.	276	3.300	3.289					
"	Hurlock, Md.	283	3.293	3.282					
"	Massey, Md.	241	3.335	3.324					
"	Millville, Pa.	332	3.244	3.233					
"	Sudlersville, Md.	248	3.328	3.317					
"	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.526	3.516					
Hernig, Peter, Sons	Boiling Springs, Pa.	276	3.220	3.210					
"	Eddington, Pa.	09	3.560	3.502					
Hill Crest Farms	Norristown, Pa.	09	3.466	3.529					
Holiday Dairy	Chester Heights, Pa.	11	3.587	3.617					
Homestead Grnsy Farm	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.744	3.678					
Hutt's Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.680	3.734					
Individual Dairies	Hatboro, Pa.	09	3.610	3.610					
Ivy Crest Grnsy Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.697	3.700					
Jersey Queen Dairy	Woodlyn, Pa.	07	3.555	3.543					
Johnson, J. Ward, Dairy	Allentown, Pa.	234	3.308	3.520					
Lehigh Valley Farmers	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	—	3.521	3.585					
Marmar, John	Linwood, Pa.	09	3.573	3.535					
Marshall T. Forest	Lansdale, Pa.	11	3.464	3.473					
Martin Century Farms	Amble, Pa.	09	3.504	3.457					
Meyer Dairies	Chester, Pa.	07	3.623	3.619					
Miller-Flounders Dairy	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.666	3.664					
Missimer-Wood-Nar-	Boyetown, Pa.	227	3.284	3.276					
cissa Dairies	Norristown, Pa.	09	3.454	3.440					
Montg-Berk Dairy Co.									
Nelson Dairies									

MARKET SUMMARY

	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.
Class I, price, 4% milk	\$3.700	\$3.700	\$3.700
Class II price, 4% milk	\$2.943	\$2.882	\$2.930
Class I, percent	90.38	89.62	89.51
Class II, percent	9.62	10.38	10.49
Class I, pounds	59,697,733	60,106,007	63,276,959
Class II, pounds	6,355,436	6,963,696	7,414,603
Total pounds	66,053,169	67,069,703	70,691,662
Average butterfat test, %	4.0927	4.10098	4.04246
Value, 4% basis,			
Dairy grade	\$2,415,870.73	\$2,404,694.83	\$2,528,862.17

Secondary Markets

WILMINGTON

The Wilmington Market Committee was represented at the Federal hearing in Philadelphia, on January 21-22, by Market Manager Ealy and by John Butler, H. C. Milliken and J. L. Ford of the Wilmington committee. This committee attended because of the agreement and understanding that the Wilmington price will be based directly upon the Federal order prices for Philadelphia.

Delaware OPA representatives were present at the Philadelphia hearing to obtain first-hand information. Their approval will be necessary before any change can be made in the Wilmington retail price.

The District 9 dinner meeting was held in Middletown on February 2 and was attended by 237 people.

The milk supply is still very short and the number of public sales every week is continuing large. It is reported that many cows being sold are going to slaughter. Members are urged to keep in touch with the county agent and the University of Delaware in regard to the farm labor situation.

SOUTH JERSEY

The dinner meeting for part of District 23, held at Woodstown on January 22, was attended by 197 people, and the meeting has been reported a success from every angle.

A hearing called by OPA was held at Newark on January 22, at which requests for consumer price increases were considered. Considerable opposition developed from North Jersey groups, where the retail price is 17 cents per quart, as compared with 15½ cents in South Jersey. The testimony presented by Inter-State at the Control Board hearing, December 28, was included as a part of the record of this OPA hearing, at which the South Jersey group was represented by Market Manager F. R. Ealy.

Latest reports indicate that OPA has rejected the proposal for a higher consumer price and, as a result, the producer price increase has also been held up.

Effective February 1, the Class II price was increased from \$2.45 to \$2.67 per hundred pounds of 3.5 percent milk, with slight increases in retail cream prices. This price is now just 18 cents under the Class I price of 18 months ago.

The results of a survey by Dr. Leland Spencer on the cost of milk

distribution in New Jersey were presented at the New Jersey Dairy Day meetings on January 28. It showed that dealer profits in South Jersey are smaller than in North Jersey, that the wage scales are slightly lower in South Jersey and the loads per route are larger in South Jersey.

It is reported that army purchases for some camps are being changed from "B" milk to "A" milk.

TRENTON

Producers in the Trenton Area expressed keen disappointment over the disapproval by OPA of the proposed increase in milk prices in New Jersey. They point out the increasing number of sales of dairy cows, showing the inability of producers to carry on, this being complicated by constantly rising feed prices and the high price of cows. Heavy beef cows are reported as selling for over \$200 and good dairy cows for replacements are almost unavailable.

Attention is called to the fact that one member of the Trenton Inter-State Advisory Committee, with the help of his wife only, is taking care of 52 head of cattle, with no other help available. They wish to carry on but recognize the impossibility of doing so unless help can be obtained.

Production right now is holding even, while the usual seasonal trend is upward at this time. It is anticipated that, with consumption increasing, the supply will fall far below demands.

Report of the Field and Test Department Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative

The following statistics show the operations of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative field representatives in connection with testing, weighing and general membership work, during January, 1943.

Farm Calls.....	753
Non-Farm Calls.....	348
Butterfat Tests.....	3389
Plants Investigated.....	49
Herd Samples Tested.....	68
Brom Thymol Tests.....	120
Miscellaneous Tests.....	204
Membership Solicitations.....	175
New Members Signed.....	42
Local Meetings.....	2
Attendance.....	174
District Meetings.....	7
Attendance.....	1003
Committee Meetings.....	9
Attendance.....	114
Other Meetings.....	14
Attendance.....	1334

Committee Seeks to Reduce Sabotage Due to Accidents

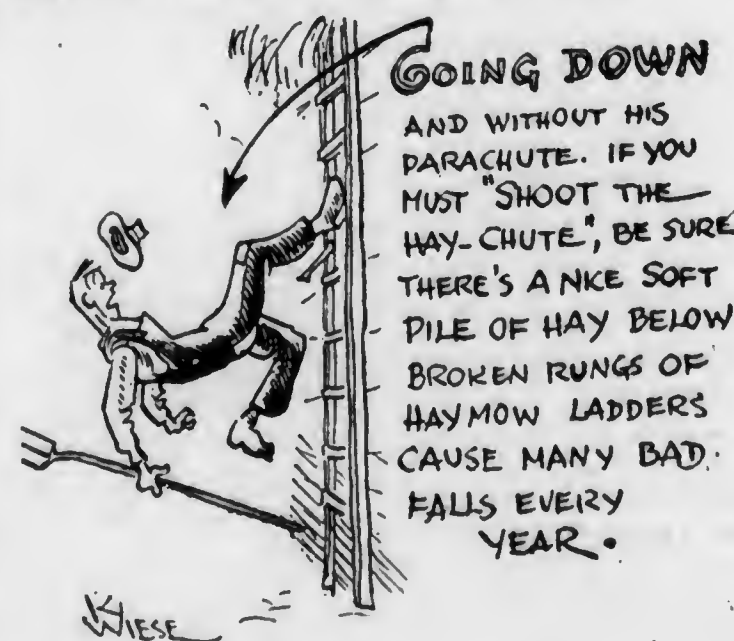
Accidents on the farm or in the home are costly at any time. Now, with the tremendous shortage of manpower, they have the same effect in our national production program as would active sabotage by the enemy. Recognizing this situation, there has been organized in Pennsylvania a group known as the Pennsylvania Rural Safety Committee, which is planning a farm and home safety program for the purpose of stressing these matters at every opportunity.

The original meeting of this group was held on January 11, at the call of the Pennsylvania Council of Farm Organizations, of which B. H. Welty, Inter-State president, is the president. Represented at the meeting were specialists from Pennsylvania State College; representatives of many of the larger farm organizations in Pennsylvania; representatives of insurance companies and inspection services of the state and farm paper editors.

Another meeting of an enlarged group was held on January 25, at which the principal speaker was Harry M. Pontious, Safety Director, Farm Bureau Insurance Companies, Columbus, Ohio. Officers elected at the January 25 meeting were: president, Harrison S. Nolt, who is also treasurer of the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Federation; vice chairmen, B. H. Welty, president of Inter-State and F. Edith Morton, Home Management Specialist, Pennsylvania State College; while M. C. Gilpin, editor of Pennsylvania Farmer, was elected secretary of the group.

Every possible agency will be used in disseminating among farm people essential information on safety. This will be handled through vocational agriculture classes, Future Farmers of America Clubs, 4-H Clubs, at meetings of other farm groups and through farm publications.

A good cow is an efficient machine for making milk. Neglect her and she, like any other machine, will soon break down or slow down.



Our 1943 Dairy Outlook As Seen in January by Dr. G. W. Hedlund

PENNSYLVANIA'S 1943 dairy outlook has its bright spots but also its decidedly dark spots, according to Dr. G. W. Hedlund, Department of Agricultural Economics, Pennsylvania State College, who talked on this subject at the Pennsylvania Dairyman's Association annual meeting in Harrisburg, January 13.

In his talk, Dr. Hedlund outlined some of the developments during the past two years which have led to the present situation. These included the manpower policies, the industrial demand for labor, rising costs, increase in demand and related subjects.

In his analysis, Dr. Hedlund pointed out that Federal reports show a small increase in the number of milk cows on January 1, 1943, over a year earlier, and added that the increase, if any, in Pennsylvania is not likely to be enough to obtain the requested two percent increase in production if the output per cow remains the same as last year.

He pointed out that during the worst year of the depression production per cow dropped because milk was less profitable, but since 1934 it has, in general, shown an increase in this State. Pennsylvania output per cow was two percent higher in 1942 than in 1941, last year's pasture conditions being good. Other factors, such as labor and availability of feed and equipment, may operate to keep production per cow from rising.

Big Demand for Feed

On the feed situation Dr. Hedlund reported that, with record crops in 1942 and a sizeable carry-over, the supply of feed materials was the largest in history, but the need for feed is also unusually large because of livestock numbers, which are high and still increasing. In spite of these large supplies, feed grain prices rose during the past year, with liberal feeding resulting in the supply dropping faster than usual. The supply next Fall and Winter will depend largely on growing conditions during the coming year.

On the labor situation Dr. Hedlund reported the results of a labor survey made by Pennsylvania State College, which, like most other surveys, shows three or four men being taken from farms by industry for every man being taken by or enlisting in the armed services. The survey revealed that those farmers who lost regular labor in 1942 and were unable to replace it "were more pes-



Nitrogen fertilizers are scarce and the sale of them is closely watched, but C. E. Beck of Warriors Mark grows his own nitrogen fertilizer, as evidenced by this heavy sweet clover crop which he is plowing under.

simistic concerning their 1943 production than were other farmers." Many of these farmers intended to reduce their output the coming year.

In commenting upon the effects of milk control Dr. Hedlund stated, "I do not believe our Commission, the Federal order or any other milk control agency can long maintain a price that is far out of line with the price that the market would automatically establish." He added the opinion that prices established in orders should be on a formula basis rather than fixed, thus reflecting changes in economic conditions.

Some Central Problems

The question was raised as to the advisability of eliminating from milk control laws the setting of resale prices, or, if this were not done, adopting a resale price on a formula basis which would fluctuate, perhaps by half-cent per quart changes, as producer prices would change.

The provision in the Pennsylvania Milk Control Law, requiring that producers should receive the cost of production plus a profit, was described as a difficult requirement to fulfill. He said that frequently market conditions are such that a control agency would not be able to maintain such a price.

A further question was raised in this connection as to the method of arriving at the cost of production and the variations in the cost of production, it being pointed out that to use an average cost will result in some producers receiving a price less than their cost of production and others receiving a price higher than the cost. There is also the consideration of prices received for other farm products and the relative attractiveness of other lines of farm work as compared with dairying. Dr. Hedlund said that

dairymen "must receive a price sufficient to keep the market properly supplied." Like any business, he says, some dairymen may choose to produce even when it is impossible to obtain the cost of production, in order to maintain their business and in hopes of better days ahead.

What It Takes This Year

Dr. Hedlund concluded his talk with the following statement: "On the other hand, current conditions are much different. Some dairymen can shift to production of other livestock such as hogs, which appear to be more profitable at this time. Others, because of labor and other difficulties, may choose to sell some cows in order to reduce the dairy to a size that the family can care for. Others see good opportunities in defense work or in other positions and therefore sell their herds in order to accept such employment. Still others may believe that current prices make this an opportune time to sell out and retire. These conditions prevail on dairy farms at the same time that there is need for milk far in excess of present ability to produce. The price necessary to prevent dairy cows from being slaughtered and skilled farmers from leaving farms at this time is likely to be considerably in excess of the average cost of production. It may be so high as to return to the least efficient dairymen a price equivalent to their costs of production. The price certainly must be higher than the average costs of production if milk production is to be increased in 1943."

Husband (to wife): "You remind me of an angel, darling, you are, always harping on something and never seem to have anything to wear."

Producers of Thirteen Northeastern States Discuss Dairy Crisis

THE Northeastern Dairy Conference held its eighth annual meeting in New York City on February 11-12, with an excellent attendance of dairy organization leaders, officials of other farm organizations and of colleges and state departments of agriculture.

Discussion and analyses of the many governmental regulations affecting farmers at this time dominated the discussions at the conference. These included the manpower problem and manpower regulations; the price problem and numerous regulations of the Office of Price Administration; transportation problems; and many legislative activities.

Perhaps one of the highlights of the meeting was the talk by Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange, on "Subsidies Versus Minimum Guaranteed Prices." Mr. Goss outlined, in considerable detail, the stand taken by the National Grange on both price control and consumer subsidies, including in the latter category any extra payment, in whatever form, given to farmers or processors as a means of keeping down consumer prices.

Mr. Goss insisted that prices can not be controlled when prices do not control costs. He also stated that when costs go above set price ceilings production is strangled, shortages result and the whole procedure leads to disaster.

Dangers of Subsidies

On the recent announcement by Economic Stabilizer James F. Byrnes, concerning the freezing of labor rates and farm prices, Mr. Goss asserted that this program provides, first, that labor wage rates, through overtime, may be increased over 8 percent; and, second, the freeze would be at that level.

On the subject of subsidies, Mr. Goss stressed ten important points, all of which he considers real dangers that can result from the subsidy programs which have been used or are being talked of in Washington.

1. Any such subsidy is a subsidy of consumer prices.
2. They are inflationary.
3. They conceal the real costs.
4. They create inefficiency.
5. They compel everyone to pay for the benefit of a few.
6. Once used, subsidies are hard to get rid of.
7. They destroy initiative.
8. They are an expedient way of dodging an unpopular issue.

9. They open the way for political abuse.

10. They build toward a strong centralized government and breed dictatorship.

Another subject which attracted a lot of interest was the talk by Wm. C. Welden, Assistant Chief of the Dairy and Poultry Branch of the Food Distribution Administration, on the plans for reorganizing milk marketing. The preliminary program, which became effective February 1, was discussed by him as a means not only of effecting economies in milk distribution but also as a means of conserving vital materials, including gasoline, rubber and trucks. The saving of manpower was listed as another advantage of this program. He emphasized that the present program is preliminary and that as further information is developed it is probable that more far-reaching economies will be required.

The Washington Situation

Chas. W. Holman, secretary of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, gave a "Review of the Washington Situation" at the banquet held following the first day's session. He described the tense and hurried atmosphere which pervades all of Washington and the numerous difficulties which the business visitor in the Capitol encounters. He also described the early legislative outlook in the new Congress, placing special emphasis on the Pace bill, which would redefine parity so as to include all farm labor costs—hired help, the farmer and the farmer's family.

Representative Frank Carlson, Kansas, a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, discussed the taxation problem that confronts Congress, the problems being too involved and lengthy to be taken up here beyond stating that he is strongly in favor of taxes based upon ability to pay and which will not penalize initiative and production. He also voiced strong objection to a subsidy as a means of holding down prices, stating that this will build a false relationship between farm, labor and industry, which will probably be used as a standard if and when adjustments must be made in the post-war period. This, he insisted, would work to the detriment of the farmer then as well as now.

The Friday morning session took

up two major problems; one, that of farm labor; and, two, the attempted invasion of agriculture by John L. Lewis. The northeastern farm labor problem was described by L. C. Cunningham of Cornell University as being a direct result of the high industrial wages, plus the lack of appreciation of the farm labor problem until the last few weeks.

In discussing the activities of the miner's union in agriculture, it was stated that this drive has been checked for the present at least, but warning was given that there is an immense amount of money behind this drive which, combined with the determination to acquire power, may result in its renewal at almost any time. This discussion was headed by Roy H. Park of Ithaca, N. Y., for the Free Farmers; W. J. Neal of New Hampshire, for the Agricultural Council of New England, and P. C. Turner of Parkton, Md., Interstate Farmers Council.

Quakertown FFA Boys On Farm and Home Hour

The outstanding feature of the Farm and Home broadcast from Washington on February 9 was the appearance of Ray Poorbaugh, vocational agriculture teacher at the Quakertown, Pa., High School, and two of his students, Burton Shelly and Martin Shaffer, president and secretary of the Toheca Future Farmers of America.

Ray Poorbaugh is a son of the late J. A. Poorbaugh, at one time director of Inter-State Milk Producers' Association from York county. He started this F.F.A. chapter in 1937 and in 1939 secured a 40-acre farm in order to provide practical experience. An additional 90 acres has been added since and this farm is now one of the outstanding farms in that area.

Shelly and Shaffer told the nationwide radio audience that in 1942 this school farm produced 74,000 pounds of milk, ten veal calves and raised three calves from replacements, 11,000 pounds of pork and 124 weaned pigs. It also grew 58 tons of tomatoes, 186 bushels of wheat and feeds which were converted into broilers, eggs, etc.

The individual members of this F.F.A. chapter carried on numerous individual projects of their own, worked for other farmers, repaired machinery in the school shop, assisted in collecting 151,000 pounds of scrap metal and purchased \$1143 worth of war bonds.

Ice Cream Output Cut to 65% of Last Year

Ice cream production is being curtailed sharply in 1943. A recent order allocated 65 percent of the total milk solids used during the corresponding months of the period December 1, 1941, to November 30, 1942, for use in manufacturing of ice cream. This reduction will be applied to the ice cream manufactured for civilian purposes, with no limit on the amount that may be manufactured for and supplied to military and naval buyers.

It is intended that the savings in butterfat and milk solids thus gained will be diverted to other dairy products, especially butter and powdered milk.

As a result of this ice cream curtailment it is anticipated that ice cream manufacturers will push the sale of "ices" with fruit flavors and also of nut and fruit flavored ice cream as the proportionate amount of butterfat and milk solids in such ice creams is less than in the vanilla flavored product.

Food Production Agencies Centered Under Wickard

A major reshuffling of war agencies concerned with food production occurred in mid-January, when several such groups were transferred to the Department of Agriculture from the War Production Board. This shift included the turning over to the Secretary of Agriculture full responsibility for and control over the production and distribution of food. It also requires the Secretary of Agriculture to ascertain the total requirements of food for all purposes and of non-food materials and facilities necessary to carry out the program.

Proposed Milk Ceilings Dangerous

(Continued from page 3)

"Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard, as food administrator is charged with the responsibility of maintaining production, but has no control over price, even in Federal order markets. State milk control agencies are similarly charged with the responsibility of maintaining production, but have lost their control over pricing.

"Until the agencies responsible for food production regain the power to establish prices, realistic in the light of wartime conditions of production, there can be little hope of meeting our wartime demand for dairy products.

"We reject subsidies as the supplemental answer to price freezing. The higher prices required to call forth the necessary supplies of milk and other dairy products should be paid out of the present high level of incomes and not out of future taxation. Subsidies, rather than being a cure-all for inflation, in fact multiply the inflationary tendency by giving the producer money to encourage production, while leaving the same amount in the hands of the consumers and at the same time expand by an exact amount the public

In the case of non-food materials and facilities the essential direction and control will remain in the War Production Board but the requirements outlined by the Secretary of Agriculture will be recognized by the War Production Board.

This move should have the result of giving to one agency a broad and comprehensive control over matters affecting food production and should avoid conflict and misunderstanding. It is to be recognized, however, that there will be many border-line cases, such as with materials which have both food and industrial uses and also with materials necessary to food production and in industrial output. In such instances inter-departmental committees are expected to analyze and make recommendations which will promote the war effort.

Why Butter Is Scarce

The five chief factors of the present butter shortage have been listed in a release by the Office of War Information. They are as follows:

1. Men in America's armed forces on the average eat double the amount of butter ordinarily consumed by persons in civilian life.
2. The armed forces must accumulate reasonable reserves for the protection of their supplies.
3. Current butter production has been at the seasonal low point.
4. Civilians in 1942 used more fluid milk, more ice cream, more evaporated milk and some other dairy products, drawing milk supplies away from butter.
5. Civilians, now with higher incomes than in the past, desire to buy much more butter than is available.

Farm Groups Outline 1943 Legislative Program

The executive committees of the Pennsylvania Council of Farm Organizations and the Pennsylvania Association of Cooperative Organizations held a joint meeting in Harrisburg early in February, to discuss the year's legislative program on farm matters. The recommendations of this joint committee will be presented to the membership of the two groups at a meeting being held in Harrisburg on February 19, and, if approved at that time, will be presented to the legislature as agriculture's legislative program for 1943.

Some of the subjects on which recommendations will be made include appropriations for research at Pennsylvania State College and for the control and elimination of Bang's disease.

Revisions will be recommended of the laws which regulate the payment of damages done to livestock by dogs or by foxes. Amendments to the laws regulating the grading of farm produce and to the law for the licensing of livestock dealers and brokers will be recommended. It will also be suggested that changes be made in the law which provides bonding and licensing of commission merchants while certain changes will be asked in the State net income tax law, so as to clarify the status of cooperatives under this law.

The executive committees of both organizations will recommend to their membership that the legislative program include opposition to any attempts to revise or nullify the oleomargarine or filled milk laws of the State.

Buy War Bonds and Stamps

debt. "We warn the authorities that neither the producing nor the consuming elements of this nation, in the light of the highest total national income of its history, will accede to a program of bonding the nation to pay for unnecessary subsidies in the future days of our great prospective adversity."



J. Thomas Taylor on leave renews his acquaintance with the dairy herd of his sister, Rachel M. Joiner of Worton, Md. We hope that, wherever he is now, he is getting plenty of good dairy products every day.

Farm Leaders Point Needs To Assure Enough Food

THE POSITION of American agriculture on the critical food production situation facing this country is outlined in a positive and unmistakable statement issued by executives of three leading national farm organizations: Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange; Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation and Ezra T. Benson, Executive Secretary of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

In their statement, issued late in January, they asserted that only the American farm family stands between the United Nations and hunger. The statement follows:

"Today the American farm family stands between a large part of the world and hunger.

"Only through the initiative, the ingenuity and the hard work of our farm families can our people, our armed forces, and our allies possibly be fed.

"American farmers are handicapped and the food supply for the United Nations jeopardized by:

(1) The Government's manpower and labor policies;

(2) The confusion and loss of confidence created by an impractical and wasteful bureaucracy more concerned with social experimentation than the production of food;

(3) The policy of using subsidies in lieu of a fair return to the farmer in the market-place.

"As spokesmen for the national farm organizations, which represent the great bulk of family farm production in the nation, it is our unanimous opinion that an immediate right-about-face by government on these policies is imperative.

"We emphasize the vital necessity on the part of government to take such steps promptly as will restore the confidence of farmers and end confusion.

"We are unalterably opposed to the use of subsidies in lieu of a fair return in the market-place. The Department of Agriculture has announced a program of so-called incentive payments for the production of certain crops. We insist that these payments as now projected are nothing but subsidies disguised. Despite repeated protests, it continues to be the policy of the administration to restrict returns to farmers by ceilings and to attempt to compensate them by subsidies with their attendant uncertainties. For the first time in twenty years, normal adjustments in the national economy, if permitted to function, would put the farmer on an equal

basis with American labor and industry.

"We warn that any economy which does not pay the cost of its food bill will inevitably collapse. If this situation persists, we consider it a grave danger to the Nation.

"We insist on price control policies which will assure maximum production as the best protection against both inflation and hunger.

"We urge an immediate reduction in non-defense expenditures and in the volume of directives sent out from Washington. We also urge a decentralization and restriction of the enormously expensive bureaucracy which polices these orders.

"Finally, we recommend that immediate assurance be given American farmers by the Congress and the Administration of their intention to preserve agriculture as an independent and self-supporting industry."

Economies In Distribution Requested by F. D. A.

A PROGRAM of forced economies in the handling and distribution of milk became effective on February 1, through orders of the Food Distribution Administration. This program was designed to compel as many economies as possible which, it was hoped, would enable the farmers to be paid higher prices for their milk without causing higher prices to consumers.

Among the features of this order was one provision which requires the elimination of all package sizes for milk smaller than one quart for home delivery. Pint and half-pint containers could be continued where milk is to be resold for consumption on the premises.

Another important provision is that wagons and trucks servicing retail and wholesale trade of dealers would load only the milk requested on advance orders or standing orders. In this way the "return" problem would be eliminated as the trucks would start out with only the milk needed for that day's business and which had been definitely ordered.

Stores have been ordered to limit their purchases to not more than two handlers, unless each handler's deliveries are in excess of 300 quarts a day.

The order also eliminates the return of unsold milk from stores,

Clean, Quick Milking Reduces Mastitis Risk

Studies conducted at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station reveal that when milking machines are properly operated there is a decided decrease in the mastitis problem of the dairy herd. It was pointed out that two main factors affected the relationship of milking machines and mastitis—cleanliness and the length of time the milker is left on the cow.

In this study it was shown that when properly operated the milking machine should be left on the good cows no longer than five minutes and on the poor to average cows from three to four minutes. Quick milking, it is pointed out, is conducive to thorough milking and the cow that is always milked quickly will, with only a few exceptions, let down her milk promptly and completely.

Experience has shown that only about one cow out of eight or ten needs to be stripped following milking if the milking machine is properly handled.

hotels, restaurants or other establishments, and it requires the charging of minimum deposits on all returnable bottles, cans and cases. The sales of milk to the armed forces are exempted from the order.

In announcing the order, Secretary Wickard said, "The specific measures included in this order are designed not only as the first step by the Department in the milk marketing economy program but will be effective also in conserving manpower, fuel, rubber and delivery equipment. The exact saving along any of these lines will vary with the market, depending largely upon present distribution practices. Milk handlers in a number of areas have already made substantial progress along many of these lines, and the experiences of such groups were valuable to the Department in developing these measures."

In general, these requirements will eliminate the number of items handled, which is especially true in the case of smaller size bottles of milk for the retail trade. Cream will continue to be available in the smaller size containers.

Eliminating returns from routes and from stores and hotels should also reduce the overhead of handlers and will eliminate the problem of disposing, in lower classifications, of the milk which is ordinarily returned.

Rules Stated Clearly On Draft Deferment

THERE is a right way and a wrong way to do practically everything and this applies to the proper method of going about the job of reclassifying necessary farm workers under the Selective Service Act. It applies, too, to the proper method of obtaining deferment for essential skilled farm workers.

Proper procedures to be followed in placing farmers and farmhands in Classes II-C and III-C have been outlined by Edward V. Lipman, administrative officer of the New Jersey Farm War Board, and apply in all areas. The following recommendations were issued by the Farm War Board and should be followed closely in all matters pertaining to the classification or deferment of farmers and farm workers:

"1. **Don't wait** until induction is imminent before taking steps toward reclassification into II-C or III-C. **Do it now!**

"2. Contact your county farm labor committee for assistance in preparing your request for deferment. **It is highly essential that the original request be complete in every detail.**

"3. The applicant or the chairman of the county labor committee will forward the request for deferment to the draft board.

"4. The draft board will consider the request and use the evidence as a basis for reclassifying the registrant.

"5. If the draft board refuses to reclassify the registrant, the registrant can then appeal, but **he must do so within 10 days.** The appeal goes through the local draft board to the appeal board.

"6. If the appeal board concurs in the draft board's original action and the registrant wants to appeal further, **he should go back to his county labor committee** or a representative of that committee and request that his case be taken to the labor sub-committee of the State Farm War Board.

"7. The representative of this committee will take the matter up directly with the State Office of Selective Service. The action resulting from this discussion will presumably be final so far as any further action of the various agricultural agencies is concerned, although the registrant can take the matter to the Presidential Appeal Board if he so desires."

The foregoing is the proper procedure. Neglect of details, incomplete information or delay beyond the time limit specified might seriously jeopardize the outcome. Be careful and be thorough.

An Open Letter to...

BEACON Customers:

In the face of the greatest demand for Beacon Feeds that we have ever known, this company has been working night and day to meet the need. Add to this unprecedented demand a definite shortage of certain critical raw materials and labor and you can see why—in spite of our greatly increased production—that we must allot our tonnage.

Therefore, the Beacon Milling Company wishes to reassure you that if you are an old customer your needs come first, and that we and our dealers are making every effort to satisfy them.

Frankly, the purpose of this advertisement is to place the facts squarely before our old customers. We want you to realize that you have first priority on all our feeds. Your Beacon Milling Company is doing its utmost for the war Food Program—in other words, for you.

THE BEACON MILLING CO., INC.

Cayuga, New York

Maximum production is not only our goal but also our responsibility in helping win this war.

Supplies Low, Prices Firm

PRODUCER prices for Class I milk moved upward in several markets early this year, and were accompanied by OPA approval of higher retail prices. According to the USDA report, "Fluid Milk Prices in City Markets," increases occurred in Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y.; Columbus, Ohio; Fort Wayne, Indiana, and Sacramento and Santa Barbara, California. OPA approval of retail increases in Pennsylvania included the Johnstown-Altoona Area, the Central Area and the Lancaster Area, as well as the State-Wide Area, with producer prices going up at the same time (see details on page 15).

Milk production in the Philadelphia milk shed dropped during recent weeks under the level of a year ago, as shown by USDA reports covering the average daily shipments of approximately 5,000 dairies. Records kept by Inter-State, covering a similar number of herds, showed that in December the daily delivery per dairy averaged seven pounds less than in December, 1941. The USDA Crop Reporting Service states, however, that production in December was slightly higher over the country than a year earlier.

A growing demand as well as the shortage of supplies has apparently influenced decisions permitting upward price adjustments. The daily average Class I sales of 13 Philadelphia dealers over a 5-year period shows a 17 percent increase in 1942 as compared with 1938. Sales during each month of 1942 were higher than during the corresponding months of 1941, with the increases during the later months being greater than early in the year. Milk Industry Foundation figures covering 152 markets showed an 18.7 percent increase in consumption in December, 1942, over last year.

Class II prices should be strengthened under the recently adopted policies of the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission which utilizes a formula including the value of cream and of dry milk solids. In addition, the New Jersey Director of Milk Control issued an order, effective February 1, raising the New Jersey Class II price from \$2.45 to \$2.67 per hundred pounds of 3.5 percent milk. The Class II price paid in the Philadelphia market in January is \$2.93 for 4 percent milk, an increase of 4.8 cents over December; the increase being due mainly to the added skim milk value. In December the Class II usage amounted to only 10.38 percent of the total supply in the Philadelphia market, according to the Market Administrator's report. The price of dry skim milk used in calculating the Philadelphia Class II price was 11.31 cents, the highest since the Philadelphia order became effective.

Dry milk powder manufactured by the spray process was reported by the USDA at the end of January to be 15.75 cents per pound at Philadelphia in less-than-carlot sales, with very little available. Roller process powder sold at 13.75 cents, with the demand also far in excess of the supply.

It has been reported by the "Dairy Record" that 43 percent of the total dry skim milk produced in 1942 went for lend-lease purposes and the USDA recently announced plans to step up the production of edible dry skim milk to more than 600 million pounds in 1943.

Cold storage supplies of dairy products were badly depleted at the year end. The amount of 40 percent cream in storage was 120,000 cans on January 1, as compared with 249,000 a year earlier. The supply of creamery butter was only 25 million pounds, as compared with 114 million pounds on January 1, 1942, and a 5-year average for that date of 107 million pounds. This situation reflected not only the

heavy demand but lower production. Since December 15, however, some weekly reports have shown a little increase in butter output over the corresponding periods of a year earlier. It is believed this is traceable to the limit of 19 percent in the butterfat content of retail fluid cream, and to limiting the output of ice cream. The smaller ice cream output will, it is estimated, result in saving enough product to make about 97 million pounds of butter and 60 million pounds of dry skim-milk in a year.

Cheese storage stocks on January 1 were slightly under 113 million pounds, which is about the 5-year average, but was 59 million pounds less than on January 1, 1942. Production of American cheese showed a 25 percent cut during the week ending January 28, as compared with a year earlier, at which time there were heavy diversions of milk to cheese factories.

Farm wage rates advanced sharply in Inter-State territory during 1942 and on January 1, 1943, were 20 to 50 percent higher than a year ago, depending on locality and the type of labor. The average increase was about 30 percent, with the average month wage being about \$66.50 without board in Pennsylvania. In the USDA Farm Labor Report of January 15 the farm labor situation is described as the severest in years. It was reported that wage rates actually increased from October to January, a season when they usually decrease.

The farm wage index, based on the 1910-14 average, rose three points to 223, which is the highest since 1920 and is 57 points higher than on January 1, 1942. In spite of these increases, the number of workers on farms on January 1 was the smallest since 1925, when records were started.

There was more than the usual seasonal decline of hired farm workers during December, indicating the continued movement to war industries. The number of dairy farm workers in a group of six eastern dairy states has dropped steadily since 1938, being 264,000 in December, 1942. Some of this has been made up through an increase in the number of family workers.

Ceiling prices on mixed feeds through the limitations on wholesale and retail markets have at last been established by OPA. This order, along with the ceiling of \$19.50 per ton for alfalfa hay, were described by OPA as an important step in holding down costs of milk production.

Price Increases Ordered In Several State Markets

AFTER an almost endless series of delays, which were not only annoying to all concerned but awfully costly to the milk producers, the green light was finally obtained on February 1 for price increases in several Pennsylvania markets. These increases were the results of hearings held by the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission in November, orders covering them having been issued by the Milk Control Commission early in January and approved by the Governor on January 13. Final approval, however, had to await action by the Office of Price Administration, which has control, under the war emergency measures, of retail prices of milk. This approval came through on February 1 and was effective immediately.

The orders cover Area 9, Johnstown-Altoona; Area 10, the Central Milk Marketing Area (Huntingdon-Tyrone); Area 11, the State-Wide Area; Area 13, the Williamsport, Sayre-Athens Area; Area 14, Lancaster; and Zone 1 of Area 15, the Reading-Berks Area.

These orders are based on a new principle in the pricing of and payment for milk and account for both the butterfat in the milk and the total volume of the milk, rather than being based principally on butterfat as previously. Under these orders each dealer is required to calculate the total value of the milk he uses in each class, add these values together and divide by the total volume of milk, thus obtaining the

average price per hundredweight to be paid producers for milk of the average test used in his plant.

The prices as announced in each of these orders are based on 3.5 percent milk and producers will be paid on a differential of \$.05 per point (1/10 percent) variation from the basic test.

The Class I prices of 3.5 percent milk, as set forth in the new orders, are as follows for the various areas: Johnstown-Altoona, \$3.45; Huntingdon - Tyrone, \$3.20; State Wide, \$3.25; Lancaster, \$3.48 and Reading-Berks, \$3.45. The price of 4.0 percent milk is \$.25 higher in each instance.

The Class II price in every case represents a combination of the value of cream, as quoted in the Philadelphia open market, plus an additional value for the skim milk which is based upon the market value of dried skim milk. This formula will establish the Class II price according to the combined values of cream and skim milk and will fluctuate as the market values of these products go up and down.

The Class III price is based upon the New York quotation for 92-score butter, plus the same skim-milk value that applies in Class II.

The retail price of milk in each of these areas was advanced one cent when the order became effective and is now 15 cents a quart in the Altoona, Lancaster and Reading areas and 14 cents a quart in the Huntingdon and State-Wide areas.

It is lucky for the people who aim high that most people have no aim at all. —Walter B. Pitkin.

Teacher: "Willie, how do you define ignorance?"
Willie: "It's when you don't know something and some one finds it out."

Meeting Calendar

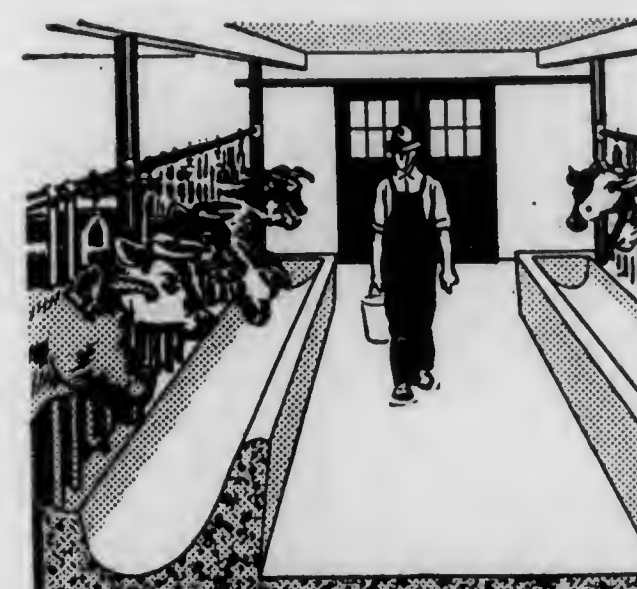
February 23—Altoona-Huntingdon Inter-State Milk Market Committee—Holidaysburg, Pa.
February 23—Trenton Inter-State Milk Market Committee—19 W. State Street, Trenton, N. J.
March 2—District 1 Turkey Dinner—Keystone Grange Hall, Trappe, Pa.
March 4—District 7 Dinner Meeting—(Place to be announced.)
March 9—District 20 Dinner Meeting—(Place to be announced.)
March 12—Bayview and Providence Locals of District 10 dinner meeting—(Place to be announced.)
March 16—South Jersey Inter-State Milk Market Committee—Woodbury, N. J.

Bill Would Legalize "Dry Milk Solids" Name

In an effort to eliminate the stigma unconsciously placed upon milk solids by the consumer a bill has been introduced in Congress by Wright Patman of Texas, which would legalize the name "dry milk solids" for the product which must now be labeled "dry skim milk."

It was stated by Patman that "Bakers who use dry milk solids in bread have been known to quit using it and cancel advertising campaigns when they learned that regulations (of the Food and Drug Administration) required it be called 'skim'."

Experiments reported by the War Production Board state that a rubber-like substance has been obtained from milk by-products. The experiments are still in the test tube stage but they give some hope that materials may be developed that are suitable for recapping tires.



Healthier Cows — Bigger Production

WITH A CONCRETE DAIRY BARN FLOOR

FREE... complete instructions for concrete improvements that aid food production

A concrete barn floor is essential to highest dairy efficiency and productive capacity. Means healthier cows. Easy to clean and disinfect. Rot-proof, vermin-proof — inexpensive and easy to build.

Let us send free booklets showing how to build productive improvements with thrifty, lasting concrete—part of this Association's wartime service to farmers.

Check list on postal and mail today.

<input type="checkbox"/> Dairy Barn Floors	<input type="checkbox"/> Granaries
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<input type="checkbox"/> Milk Houses	<input type="checkbox"/> Foundations

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
Dept. M2-50, 1528 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.



Do not spill thy soul in running hither and yon, grieving over the mistakes and vices of others. The one person whom it is most necessary to reform is yourself.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Courage consists not in blindly overlooking danger, but in seeing it and conquering it. —Richter.

"GOOD FOR HIM" ...and you, too! He's Eating Milk

Not really as milk, but he and his buddies are going to eat more than one and one-half Billion Quarts of Ice Cream this year. Ice Cream is a dairy food, 80% by weight cream, milk and milk solids. Its wide use by Americans maintains an important market for farm milk and many other farm products.

Americans love their Ice Cream and show it by eating more every year. Doctors and Nutritionists know Ice Cream is a nutritionally valuable food, and farmers know it is a good user of milk and cream. Its ingredients are products of the sun and soil—dairy farms, orchards and vineyards.

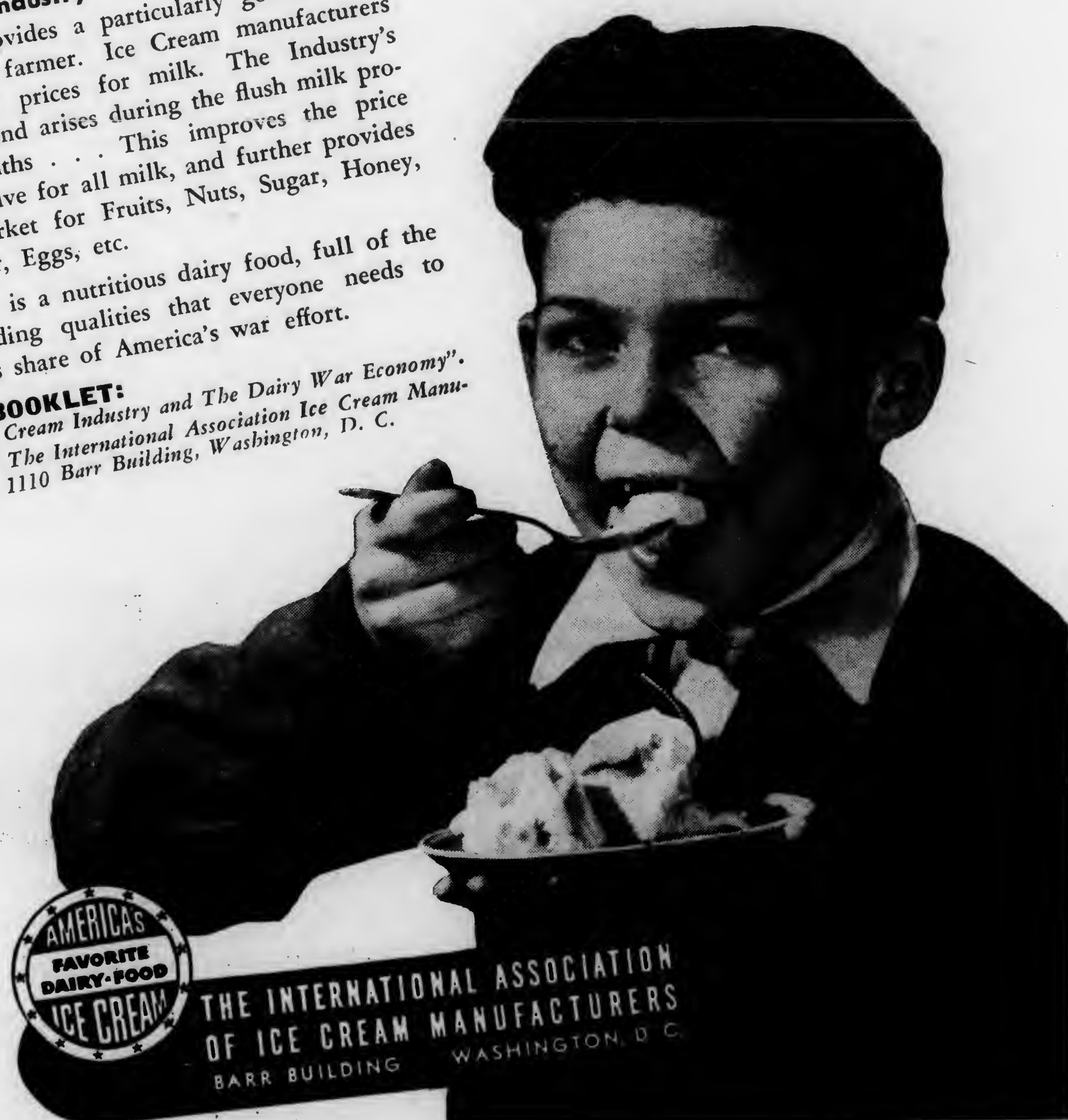
Ice Cream is the "Balance Wheel" of the Dairy Industry

Ice Cream provides a particularly good market for the dairy farmer. Ice Cream manufacturers pay favorable prices for milk. The Industry's greatest demand arises during the flush milk production months . . . This improves the price farmers receive for all milk, and further provides a large market for Fruits, Nuts, Sugar, Honey, Corn Sugar, Eggs, etc.

Ice Cream is a nutritious dairy food, full of the body-building qualities that everyone needs to fulfill his share of America's war effort.

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Write to The International Association Ice Cream Manufacturers, 1110 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.



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INTER-STATE Milk Producers D

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No. 11



One Potato - A Week's Supply

(See Page 4)

Full Cent Increase Requested With Second Raise July 1

THE tentative proposed amendment to the marketing order for Philadelphia, would increase the Class I price by 23 cents per hundred pounds. Inter-State has filed an exception to this proposed amendment, asserting that 23 cents is entirely inadequate. Supporting this exception was a nine-page brief, outlining in detail the reasons for this position.

THE HISTORY OF THE FEDERAL ORDER

September, 1941—Inter-State made formal request for a hearing to consider a Federal order for the Philadelphia market.

October, November, December, 1941—The hearing was held. Inter-State gave practically all the factual testimony for producers and withstood attacks of a heavy battery of dealer lawyers.

February, 1942—Inter-State filed a brief on the tentative proposed order, requesting changes which would better serve producers.

March, 1942—Proposed order announced and voted on by producers, who gave 98 percent approval.

April 1, 1942—The order became effective, the April price jumping ten cents per hundred-weight over the March price, with no change in the Class I price.

July, 1942—The Class I price automatically increased under the order from \$3.58 to \$3.70 per cwt. of 4 percent milk.

December 11, 1942—Inter-State again took the lead and requested a hearing for a price increase under the Federal order.

January 9, 1943—Inter-State followed up its request with specific recommendations for amending the order.

January 21-23—Hearing held. Inter-State again supplying practically all testimony for producers.

February 23—Tentative proposed order published.

March 1—Inter-State filed exceptions to proposed amendments which would give an increase of only 23 cents per cwt. Inter-State insists this increase is entirely inadequate.

March 15—As we go to press amendments to order are being considered by FDA in light of exceptions filed by Inter-State and others.

The proposed amendment was approved by the Food Distribution Administration and was published in the Federal Register on February 23, with interested parties given until March 1 to file exceptions.

Inter-State took exception to the finding accompanying the proposed amendment, which reads in part, "... that the minimum price set forth in this amendment is such a price as will reflect the aforesaid factors, insure a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome milk, and be in the public interest; ..."

The other exception Inter-State took was to the amendment itself which, in effect, changed the Class I price from \$3.70 to \$3.93 per hundred pounds of 4 percent milk.

Objection to the proposed amendment was based upon three main points. First, that the 23-cent increase is not sufficient, even if it were applied entirely to increasing the wages of farm labor, to "hold the present badly depleted supply of hired farm labor on the farms, or even to keep in business many of the farm owners themselves."

Second, that "It is not sufficient to provide for the other increased costs to which a milk producer in this area is subject."

The third objection is that "It is not sufficient to prevent the diversion of milk from this shed into the New York, Baltimore, Washington and Norfolk, Va., sales areas."

The brief states in detail that "The price of \$3.70 per hundred-weight in this market became effective July 1, 1942, and has continued up to the present date. In December, 1942, the average producer delivering to the Philadelphia area, delivered 222 pounds of milk daily for which he received \$7.96 for 4% milk. Out of this \$7.96 he had to pay for his feed and labor, for repairs and maintenance on his equipment, maintain his investment and pay the interest and taxes thereon, pay the cost of transporting his milk to the market, and after these were all paid he had to support himself and his family from whatever might be left."

"In contrast to this average gross income from milk of approximately only \$8.00 a day, the average wage received by an industrial worker in this vicinity during the same period was 99 cents per hour or \$7.92 per 8-hour day, for his time alone. As a consequence, much farm labor has left the farm and gone into

The Procedure

In obtaining a Federal order or amendment to a Federal order the procedure is as follows:

A hearing is requested by an interested party.

The Food Distribution Administration weighs this request and if found justified calls a hearing.

The hearing is held with all interested parties being given the right to be heard.

Following the hearing a specified time of about one week is given for filing supplementary briefs.

A tentative proposed order is prepared and announced, interested parties being given a specified time in which to file exceptions to the tentative proposal.

The Food Distribution Administration weighs its original proposal together with the exceptions filed thereon and prepares a proposed order.

(The amendments to the Federal order are now at this stage.)

The proposed order is announced and a vote of producers is taken on it. If approved by 75 percent of producers voting it becomes an agreement, provided handlers of 50 percent or more of the milk sign it as an agreement. Lacking this handler approval it becomes an order by Presidential approval.

Following this approval an effective date is announced and the order or changes in the present order become effective.

industry. As a matter of fact, although large numbers of men have been taken for our armed forces, five men have gone from dairy farms into industry to every one who has gone into the armed forces.

"Only a considerable and immediate upward revision of milk prices of more than 23 cents will halt this exodus of hired farm laborers from the farms of this milk shed or even keep the farm owners themselves from deserting their agricultural activities for the better-paying, easier jobs in industry."

It was also brought out in this brief that the average farm wage per month with board, from 1935 to 1939, was \$25.07, while the average wage per month in industries in the Philadelphia area was \$97.36 during the same period, a difference of \$72.29. In October, 1942, the average farm monthly wage with board was \$41.75, while industrial wages had jumped to \$176.64, a difference of \$134.89. In other

(Please turn to page 11)

Grow More, Growl Less

is what we will have to do from now until November. Labor is gone, machinery is scarce, taxes are high, but the new season is here. The country needs food as it never needed food before. We have it to grow and there will be little time for growling until the wheat is in again and the corn is husked next fall.

All this is easier said than done but we can do it if we will. MacArthur licked the Japs at Bismarck Sea as they have never yet been licked and he's so short-handed that Generals Kenney and Sutherland are back from Australia in Washington this very day trying to

get more men and machinery with which to win the war.

Like MacArthur, we must continue to do our best to get the things we need, but like him we can not give up the fight and wait until they come.

Food must be grown and somehow we will get it done!

O. H. Hagerman

Price Increases Restored

We have just received word that the price increase to producers shipping to the Lancaster, Altoona, Huntingdon, Tyrone and Bedford markets has been approved. The New York Regional Office of OPA, after a careful study of all the facts, has issued an order which, in effect, re-approves the producer prices which became effective in those areas on February 1 and which were temporarily cancelled with the OPA nation-wide ceiling price order which was signed on February 13.

We understand that the new order is effective as of February 13, thus making effective without interruption the price schedules of February 1.

A wrongdoer is often a man who has left something undone, not always a man who has done something.

"I hear that Farmer Jones' hired man has left him."

"Yes, he said he couldn't stand the cold."

"Why, it's no colder on the farm this year than usual."

"No, but he heard over the radio that farm labor was to be frozen this year."



J. Richard Stouffer, Jr., is happy in the midst of plenty on the Stouffer farm, Route 5, Hagerstown, Md.

Soy Bean Seed Uncertain

A lot of soy beans are below par in germination. This is due, in part, to immaturity because of weather conditions last fall and, in part, to delayed harvesting.

Seed analysts at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station report that most samples have shown a germination of 75 to 85 percent and some are below 50 percent. To be considered good, the germination should be 90 percent or more.

C. S. Garrison, assistant extension agronomist at Rutgers University, says that beans with a germination of less than 90 percent can be planted but the seeding rate must be increased in proportion to the decrease in germination if a good stand of beans is to be obtained.

He especially urges that all beans intended for seed be tested and if the seed on hand is unsatisfactory it will be good business to use it for feed and get a new supply of good seed.

Cow Population Lower In North Atlantic States

A study of the cow population situation over the country reveals that the North Atlantic area, including New England, shows a substantially different picture than does the national average. It is important that this fact be kept in mind when appraising data about the national dairy cow and dairy heifer population.

Data collected by the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation shows approximately a two percent increase in the number of milk cows for the country as a whole, but the North Atlantic area shows a decrease and is the only sectional division of the country with such a trend.

The likelihood of improvement in this situation is not bright either, as shown by figures on the population of heifers one to two years old being kept for dairy purposes. Here again the national average shows an increase of about 1 1/2 percent. Again the North Atlantic area is the only section of the country with a decrease, the decrease being about 2 1/2 percent.

In a similar manner, the farm wage picture by separate sections of the country shows up altogether differently than does the average picture for the nation as a whole. Studies made by the Federation show that the farm wage rates in the Pacific Coast area are the highest for the entire country, with the New England area the second highest, both of which are well above the national average.

Democracy has shown in 1942 that it is able to organize its production for war as well as for peace.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

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401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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South Jersey—Floyd R. Ealy, County Extension
Office, Woodbury, N. J., Box 334, Phone 800
Trenton—Frederick Shangle, 19 W. State St.,
Trenton, N. J., Phone 4083
Wilmington—Floyd R. Ealy, 103 W. 7th St.,
Wilmington, Del., Phone 2-7464

Unidentified Picture

We are planning to carry in the April Review a picture of the farm buildings of an Inter-State member. We regret, however, that we do not have the name of the member who supplied us with the picture. It was given to an Inter-State official at one of the District dinner meetings and a combination of circumstances prevented getting the name of the member who supplied the picture. As a result, Inter-State will pay double the usual rate of \$1.00 to this member when he identifies himself as being the owner of the premises pictured.

The cover picture in this issue of the Review shows Ernest Jones, 4-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Jones of West-town, Pa., holding a 3¾ pound potato, which was a part of the 1942 crop grown by Ernest's father. It is really seven potatoes grown together.

"THIS year...
I'm giving double!"



Dairy News on the Air Every Sunday at 11:45

America's dairymen are going on the air. A regular weekly broadcast will be given over the Blue Network at 11:45 A.M., Eastern War Time, every Sunday, starting March 21. This program is sponsored by the American Dairy Association, which has been established for the promotion and advertising of dairy products and is financed entirely by dairy farmers of about fifteen mid-west and far western dairy states.

Featured on the program will be Clifton Utley, famous news commentator, and Everett Mitchell, for many years a master of ceremonies on the National Farm and Home Hour.

The program will stress the importance of the dairy farmer and his products to America during the war and will point out how the shortages which handicap the farmer may be alleviated. In commenting on the program, Owen M. Richards, general manager of the American Dairy Association, said, "Competitive forces are trying to take advantage now of the short supply of dairy foods to take away the post-war markets from the dairy farmer. In addition, shortsighted policies have limited the dairy farmer in the amount of dairy foods that can be produced. These problems must be overcome by aggressive defense of the market against competition in post-war years and by securing public understanding and action now in regard to the dairy farmers' wartime problems."

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

You Are Mighty Lucky . . .

. . . and so am I. If dad or grandpa or somebody somewhere along the line had not saved up his money and bought a boat ticket to America, we might be in Poland or Russia or Czechoslovakia or France or Norway or in any one of a hundred other places where we would not be getting enough to eat.

In Russia many millions have to make their own shoes out of what they can find—and it gets COLD in Russia. A hard-working man gets less than five pounds of meat a month and it has been a long time since a civilian could buy any kind of clothes at all . . . but . . . the Russian Soldiers have warm clothes and they have ammunition, and it's a good thing for us that they do have.

So what? So we will still have more to eat and more to wear and warmer houses than anybody else . . . AFTER . . . we have loaned Uncle Sam at least ten per cent out of each and every pay check.

We won't have a lot of stuff that we used to have but we will still have a lot more than anybody else. That is not because we are better or smarter than other people in other lands . . . it's only that we are luckier because grandpa managed to save up enough to get to America.

Personally, I like it here . . . I'm glad he came. —George Mather
We liked this little article and thought you would too. It was sent to us by Babson Brothers Company of Chicago, manufacturers of cream separators and milking machines.

Put All Your Scrap In the Big Scrap

A nation-wide drive is being started among farmers to collect all the scrap metal possible. The need for this scrap is great, in order to supply the necessary fighting equipment for our army and navy. One thousand pounds of scrap from every farm is the goal and if that goal is reached it will be a tremendous boost to the country's production effort. Altogether that would make 3,000,000 tons of scrap from all of our farmers.

The committee of the farm press which is pushing this drive recommends that farmers make it a point to collect the scrap, putting all of it in one place near the farm buildings. They urge that whenever a piece of scrap is seen anywhere about the farm it be pulled out and put on this pile at the next opportunity.

Having collected the scrap, sell it to a junk dealer, or, if you can't find one who will come and get it, notify your county agent, your implement dealer or your nearest newspaper or scrap committee.

March, 1943

Personal Glimpses

The family of Thomas Quirk, a new member of Inter-State of Woodstown, N. J., has a record in service to the country equalled by very few families over the entire country. Eight sons of this family are in the armed services, three of them overseas, and another one expects to be called soon.

Frank, 25; John, 20; Joseph, 28; and Louis, 23, are privates in the army; Robert, 24; Walter J., 32 and William F., 30, are privates first class in the army; while Richard, 18, is a seaman second class in the navy.

Gail Smith of Huntingdon suffered severe lacerations of his arm while assisting the veterinarian draw blood samples from a bull for making a blood test. Mr. Smith was taken to the J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital at Huntingdon for treatment.

Inter-State lost a loyal member and strong supporter on January 3, when David Crawford, president of the Lyndell Local, was called to the Great Beyond.

Thirty years in one job is an enviable record. One of the few county agents in this country who can boast of the record is F. S. Bucher of Lancaster county, who has been on the job in that county since 1913.

On January 25 death took from us H. Clayton McDowell, Rising Sun, Md., who was a member of the Rising Sun Marketing Committee and was formerly secretary of District 10. Mr. McDowell was 57 years old and had been ill for some time previous to his passing.

Roy Austin Young, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lee B. Young of Quarryville, Pa., was one of five men killed in an army bomber crash in Florida on February 26. He was a flight officer in the ferry command at the time of his death. Besides his parents, he is survived by three sisters and seven brothers, his brother Charles being a major in the army and his sister Clara a second lieutenant in the army nursing corps.

One of Pennsylvania's outstanding Holstein herds was dispersed on March 2, when Inter-State Director H. Lester Oyler sold his livestock and equipment at public auction. The 44 head of cattle brought \$9,535.50. Last year his herd averaged 12,505 pounds of milk and 460.2 pounds of butterfat in C.T.A. work.

Officers of the Cecil County Farm Bureau for the coming year are: president, David B. McDowell; vice-president, Lloyd Balderston III; secretary-treasurer, John S. Reisler. Mr. and Mrs. John Lippincott of Colora and Mr. and



These Guernsey heifers are developing under the watchful eye of Herbert A. Waters, West Grove, Pa.

Mrs. Joseph Biggs reported at the County Farm Bureau meeting on their respective trips as delegates to the national convention at Chicago and the state convention at Baltimore.

At a recent meeting of the Garden Spot Chapter of Future Farmers of America, held at the West Lampeter High School, Earl L. Groff of Strasburg was elected an honorary member because of his keen interest in the organization and its work.

The January report for the Oxford Dairy Herd Improvement Association shows that the herd of Howard C. Wollaston and Sons ranked first in butterfat production, with Lincoln University Farm, second; H. S. Gatchell, fourth and Clement & Riale, fifth.

Keep Farm Record Book to Make Tax Reports

March 15, 1943, will be long remembered by many people as the first time they ever had to pay an income tax. Not only that, but many of these "first timers" will also remember a hectic period immediately before that, when they were wondering as to the exact facts on their income and outgo in 1942.

Whether we like it or not, these are times when everyone has to keep financial records. In no other way is it possible to prepare and file an accurate return for the income tax collector. That goes, too, when it comes to making the final settlement next March for the victory tax on this year's income.

Milk statements, feed and fertilizer bills, tax receipts, records of labor costs and records of all other receipts and disbursements are necessary as a part of the farm records—preserve them carefully.

Not only do these taxes apply to farmers whose incomes are in excess of the minimums specified but they apply to anyone. This includes hired men whose incomes are over the minimums.

Incidentally, the exemption for

the victory tax is \$624 per year and the income tax exemption for a single man is \$500, including both cash and conveniences such as board and room. There are severe penalties for failure to file returns when the incomes, including a fair allowance for board and room when supplied, exceed these amounts.

Go to your county agricultural agent for a record book if you don't already have one.

Give Farm Gardens Special Care This Year

City newspapers are full of information about victory gardens for 1943. It appears that these gardens, properly handled, can be a tremendous help in supplying the food this country needs, replacing much of the food that will be shipped overseas to our troops and our allies.

Most farmers have their own gardens each year. From these gardens a substantial part of the food needed for the following year is obtained. It appears, as we look at this early in March, that no plot of ground on the farm will be more important next summer than that devoted to the garden. It will deserve the best of attention, as food raised in the garden and canned at home will be free of all restrictions and will belong to the family. It will mean less food from the commercial pack for civilian use—more for our armed forces.

Plan the garden carefully; plant those garden crops that will best fit into a well-balanced diet and take good care of the garden through the entire season so as to make the best use of seed, fertilizer and the labor expended on the garden.

The best and most important of every man's education is that which he gives himself. —Gibson.

At drug store prices the vitamins in a quart of milk are worth at least 10 cents.

Class Prices, Pennsylvania Markets

Area	Class I		Class IA		Class II		Class III	
	Jan.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
Philadelphia Suburban	\$3.40	\$3.40	x	x	\$2.74	\$2.74	\$2.02	\$2.532
Altoona	3.24	3.70	2.30	x	2.51	3.129	1.97	2.532
Huntingdon-Tyrone	2.96	3.45	2.30	x	2.51	3.129	1.97	2.532
State-Wide	3.08	3.50	2.40	x	2.65	3.145	1.97	2.532
Lancaster	3.32	3.73	2.40	x	2.65	3.146	1.97	2.532
Reading	3.27	3.70	2.40	x	2.65	3.146	1.97	2.532
Chester County	3.35	3.35	2.40	2.40	2.65	2.649	1.97	1.97

See note in column 3 on butterfat differentials.

Classification Percentages

Pennsylvania (State Control) and Wilmington, Del.

January	I	IA	II	III	*Bonus
Cream Top Dairy	93	3	0	4	—
Eachus Dairy Co.	91	6	3	0	—
Everett Milk & Ice Cream Co.	48.4	1.4	31.2	19	—
Hoffman's	75	6	19	0	—
Mt. Union Sanitary Milk	1-15	95	5	0	—
Reading	16-31	78	6	16	—
Penn Cress Ice Cream	46.58	1.3	52.12	0	—
Chas. G. Waple Dairies	88.9	6.6	0	4.5	—
Williamsburg Dairy	97	3	0	0	—

February	I	IA	II	III	*Bonus
Blue Hen Farms	90	x	10	x	—
Clover Dairy Company	89.6	x	10.4	x	—
Fraim's Dairy	85.65	x	14.35	x	78

New Jersey		Excess	Bonus
Norm Cream	8		
Castanea Dairy Company	92	—	88

* Percentage of production on which "A" producers were paid Grade "A" bonus.

Prices Paid for 4% Milk

January	Location	Area	Price
Bechtel, I. Lloyd	Royersford, Pa.	1, Z 2	\$3.34
Cream Top Dairy	Lancaster, Pa.	14	3.15
Eachus Dairy Co.	West Chester, Pa.	15, Z 2	3.36
Hershey Creamery Co.	Greencastle, Pa.	11	3.25
Highland Dairy Co.	Coatesville, Pa.	15, Z 2	3.45
Hoffman's	Altoona, Pa.	9	2.985
"	Bedford, Pa.	10, Z 2	2.985
"	Huntingdon, Pa.	10, Z 2	2.985
Mt. Union Sanitary Dairy Co.	1-15	10, Z 2	2.93
"	16-31	10, Z 2	2.85
Penn Cress Ice Cream Co.	Cresson, Pa.	9	3.00
Chas. G. Waple Dairies	Tyrone, Pa.	10, Z 2	2.87
Williamsburg Dairy	Williamsburg, Pa.	9	3.21
"	"	9	3.24

February	(N. J. Producers)	Price
Abbotts Dairies	Wilmington, Del.	3.68
Blue Hen Farms	Wilmington, Del.	3.50
Centerville Producers Co-op.	Centerville, Md.	3.38
Clover Dairy Company	Wilmington, Del.	3.50
Delamore Dairy	Wilmington, Del.	3.51
Fraim's Dairy	Wilmington, Del.	3.53
New York City Buyers	201-10 mile zone	3.34
Supplee-Wills-Jones	Nassau, Del.	3.25
Twaddell Bros. Dairy	Wilmington, Del.	3.51
West End Dairy	Wilmington, Del.	3.51
Western Maryland Dairy	Rising Sun, Md.	3.297

Feed Price Summary for February, 1943

Compiled by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative, Inc.
from data supplied by a selected list of feed dealers.

Ingredient	Feb. 1943	Jan. 1943	Feb. 1942	% Change Feb., 1943 compared with	
	(\$ per T.)	(\$ per T.)	(\$ per T.)	Jan. 1943	Feb. 1942
Wheat Bran	49.61	49.33	44.42	+ .57	+11.68
*Cottonseed Meal 41%	55.00	55.50	53.45	— .90	+ 2.90
*Gluten Feed 23%	42.53	41.85	40.98	+1.62	+ 3.78
*Linseed Meal 34%	47.53	46.93	45.51	+1.28	+ 4.44
Corn Meal	49.67	48.96	43.26	+1.45	+14.82
Mixed Dairy Ration 16%	49.13	49.19	46.31	— .12	+ 6.09
" " 24%	55.00	55.45	52.07	— .81	+ 5.63
" " 32%	57.33	57.45	56.16	— .21	+ 2.08
Brewer's Grains	46.85	43.50	42.93	+7.70	+ 9.13

*—Supplies of this feed almost unobtainable.
—Supplies of this feed very limited.

Class Prices

Wilmington		
F. o. b. market, cwt. of 4% milk		
Class I	Class II	
January \$3.58	\$2.81	
February 3.58	2.822	
March 3.58	—	

New Jersey		
F. o. b. market, cwt. of 3.5% milk		
Class I	Class II	
January \$3.60	\$2.45	
February 3.60	2.67	
March 3.60	2.67	

The price of 4% milk of each class is 20 cents more per hundred pounds than the price of 3.5% milk.

Prices of	*Cream	†Dry Skimmilk
January	\$22.498	11.3125¢
February	22.59375	11.3125¢

*—Per 40-quart can of 40 percent cream as used in determining the Philadelphia Class II price.

†—Per pound of roller process dry skimmilk as used in determining the Philadelphia Class II price.

Average Price New York 92-Score Butter	
Cents Per Pound	
February 1943—46.75	
(No change during month)	
January 1943—46.75	
February 1942—34.82	

Prices reported as paid by handlers in markets not under Federal control are determined according to price schedules furnished by the handler or from statements furnished with milk checks and checked in the Inter-State office.

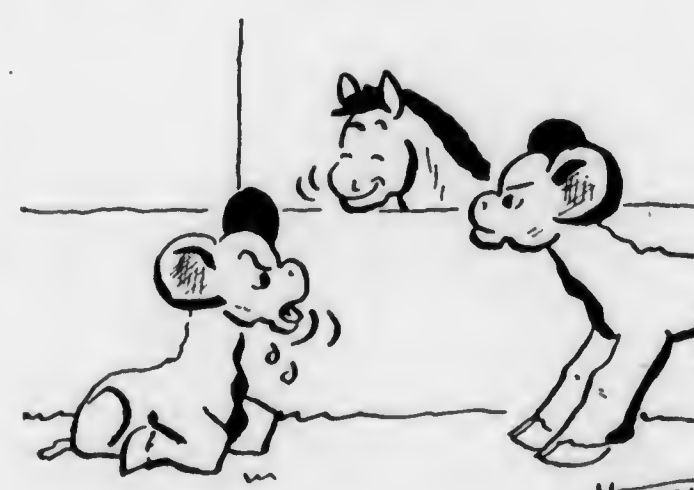
The prices quoted as the average price paid do not include any bonuses or premiums which producers may earn.

The butterfat differential is 4 cents per point in all Pennsylvania markets in January (except on Class II milk in areas 11, 14 and 15 where it is 5 cents). The butterfat differential in February is 5 cents per point on all milk in all Pennsylvania markets listed except Philadelphia and Chester County. The differential in Wilmington and in New Jersey markets continues at 4 cents a point.

Modify Gasoline Rules

Regulations of the OPA were recently modified so that farmers may obtain gasoline coupons for their equipment not used on highways for a six-month period, instead of for only three months as before.

Two reasons were given for the change: (1) to simplify the making of estimates, and (2) to save the farmers' time in obtaining their rations.



"Everytime I say I'm hungry he starts singing 'Won't you wait til the cows come home!'"

Prices 4% Milk, Jan. and Feb.

These are the prices paid—or not less than the minimum permitted prices—at each plant location under Marketing Order No. 61 for the Philadelphia milk marketing area, as announced by Market Administrator Wm. P. Sadler, for milk purchased during Jan. and Feb., 1943.

Handler	Plant Location	Location Differential	Jan. Price	Feb. Price
Market Average	f. o. b. Philadelphia	—	\$3.577	\$3.556
Abbotts Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	\$3.606	\$3.602
"	Coudersport, Pa.	402	3.174	3.174
"	Curryville, Pa.	339	3.237	3.233
"	Easton, Md.	283	3.293	3.289
"	Goshen, Pa.	241	3.335	3.331
"	Kelton, Pa.	227	3.349	3.345
"	Port Allegheny, Pa.	416	3.160	3.156
"	Spring Creek, Pa.	451	3.125	3.121
"	Ardmore, Pa.	—	3.653	3.642
Ardmore Home Dairies	Ardmore, Pa.	—	3.581	3.592
Baldwin Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	—	—
Bedminster Dairymen's Association	Bedminster, Pa.	22	3.418	3.421
Bergdoll's, John C., Dairy	Boothwyn, Pa.	09	3.530	3.533
Booth, Chas. T.	Chester, Pa.	07	3.592	3.572
Breuninger Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.658	3.666
"	Richlandtown, Pa.	227	3.401	3.409
Brookmead Guernsey Dairies	Wayne, Pa.	07	3.706	3.685
Brown's Dairies	Glenside, Pa.	07	3.564	3.604
Buck's Co. Fm. Dairies	Morrisville, Pa.	22	3.343	3.327
Buehlers Dairy	Willow Grove, Pa.	07	3.714	3.656
Clover Crest Dairy Fm.	Newtown, Pa.	13	3.493	3.480
Cooklyn Milk Co.	Goldsboro, Md.	262	3.242	3.229
Crawford, M. S. Dairy	Drexel Hill, Pa.	—	3.655	3.644
Crystle, Wm. H. Dairy	Chester, Pa.	07	3.580	3.565
Darlington Bros.	Darling, Pa.	09	3.662	3.639
Deger's Dairy	Mont Clare, Pa.	13	3.437	3.364
Ervin's Dairy	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.693	3.677
Farmers Dairy	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.700	3.654
Frankford Dairies	Wrightstown, N. J.	22	3.450	3.300
Gailey Ice Cream Co.	Delta, Pa.	248	3.644	3.639
Gardenville Dairymen's Association	Gardenville, Pa.	13	3.570	3.501
Gardenville Fm. Dairies	Hatboro, Pa.	13	3.710	3.678
Gaynor, Hyland L.	Boothwyn, Pa.	09	3.610	3.529
Gorman Dairies	Newtown Sq., Pa.	07	3.711	3.690
Greentree Creamery Association	Obelisk, Pa.	22	3.480	3.413
Gross, Charles, Dairy	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.673	3.678
Grubbs Dairies	Media, Pa.	07	3.684	3.672
Hamilton Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.611	3.638
Hansell, A.R.	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.561	3.586
"	Mainland, Pa.	11	3.451	3.476
Harbisons' Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.595	3.550
"	Brandtsville, Pa.	276	3.289	3.244
"	Byers, Pa.	22	3.345	3.300
"	Carlisle, Pa.	276	3.289	3.244
"	Hurlock, Md.	283	3.282	3.237
"	Massey, Md.	241	3.324	3.279
"	Millville, Pa.	332	3.233	3.188
"	Sudlersville, Md.	248	3.317	3.272
"	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.516	3.528
Hernig, Peter, Sons	Boiling Springs, Pa.	276	3.210	3.222
Hill Crest Farms	Eddington, Pa.	09	3.502	3.479
Holiday Dairy	Norristown, Pa.	09	3.529	3.570
Homestead Grnsy Farm	Chester Heights, Pa.	11	3.617	3.575
Hutt's Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.678	3.646
Individual Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.734	3.684
Ivy Crest Grnsy Dairies	Hatboro, Pa.	09	3.610	3.505
Jersey Queen Dairy	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.700	3.663
Johnson, J. Ward, Dairy	Woodlyn, Pa.	07	3.543	3.524
Lehigh Valley Farmers	Allentown, Pa.	234	3.520	3.570
Marmer, John	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	—	3.585	3.610
Marshall T. Forest	Linwood, Pa.	09	3.533	3.536
Martin Century Farms	Lansdale, Pa.	11	3.473	3.485
Meyer Dairies	Amble, Pa.	09	3.457	3.466
Miller-Flounders Dairy	Chester, Pa.	07	3.619	3.612
Missimer-Wood-Nar-cissa Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.664	3.659
Montg-Berk Dairy Co.	Boyetown, Pa.	227	3.276	3.293
Nelson Dairies	Norristown, Pa.	09	3.440	3.416
Oakes Dairy Farm	Chadds Ford, Pa.	11	3.566	3.566
Oa'land Dairies	Fairview Village, Pa.	11	\$3.378	\$3.357
Pennbrook Milk Co.	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.602	3.588
Penn-Reed Milk Co.	Belleville, Pa.	318	3.096	3.168
Pinkerton, S. D.	Media, Pa.	07	—	3.630
Quaker-Maid Dairy Products	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.632	3.679
Quinn's Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.626	3.644
Richards, F. H.	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.553	3.555
Rosenberger's Dairies	Hatfield, Pa.	13	3.450	3.450
Schillinger's Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.610	3.637
Scott-Powell Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.577	3.536
"	Ardmore, Pa.	—	3.577	3.536
"	Clayton, Del.	241	3.306	3.265
"	Fairdale, Pa.	318	3.229	3.188
"	New Holland, Pa.	234	3.313	3.272
"	Pottstown, Pa.	22	3.327	3.286
"	Snow Hill, Md.	304	3.243	3.202
"	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.283	3.252
Shearer, Paul B. & Co.	Center Port, Pa.	248	3.035	3.004
"	Manoa, Pa.	—	3.738	3.730
Suburban Dairies	Spring City, Pa.	22	3.422	3.538
Sunny Slope Dairy	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.566	3.553
Supplee-Wills-Jones	Bedford, Pa.	332	3.204	3.191
"	Chambersburg, Pa.	297	3.239	3.226
"	Hagerstown, Md.	304	3.232	3.219
"	Harrington, Del.	262	3.274	3.261
"	Huntingdon, Pa.	332	3.204	3.191
"	Leaman Place, Pa.	234	3.302	3.289
"	Lewistown, Pa.	311	3.225	3.212
"	Mercersburg, Pa.	311	3.225	3.212
"	Mt. Pleasant, Del.	227	3.309	3.296
"	Princess Anne, Md.	297	3.239	3.226
"	Townsend, Del.	234	3.302	3.289
"	Worton, Md.	255	3.281	3.268
Sylvan Seal Milk, Inc.	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.483	3.461
Syphers Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.616	3.609
Taylor's Dairy	Jenkintown, Pa.	—	3.682	3.726
Turner & Wescott	Glenroy, Pa.	234	3.324	3.291
Victor Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.737	3.724
Walnut Bank Farms	Quakertown, Pa.	227	3.318	3.330
Warners Dairy	Berwyn, Pa.	09	3.578	3.587
Wawa Dairy Farms	Wawa, Pa.	09	3.506	3.458
Willow Ridge Farm	Hatboro, Pa.	09	3.471	3.381
Wilmer Dairies	Conshohocken, Pa.	07	3.460	3.407
Wissahickon Dairy	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.700	3.643
Witchwood Dairy	Spring House, Pa.	11	3.575	3.553

*—The location differentials set forth in this column are as provided in paragraphs 961.8d and 961.8e of the marketing order. The location differential as set forth in paragraph 961.8d is 22 cents per hundredweight of milk delivered at plants located 31 to 40 miles from City Hall in Philadelphia and an additional 0.7 cent for each additional 10 miles (33.9 cents in 201-10 mile zone). Under paragraph 961.8e an additional deduction of 3 cents per hundredweight is permitted at such plants. (This additional deduction is not included in this listing of location differentials but where it is known to have been taken the prices shown allow for it.) Paragraph 961.8e permits deductions of 7 to 13 cents per hundredweight, as listed in the tabulation, on milk delivered at plants 11 to 30 miles from Philadelphia City Hall.

MARKET SUMMARY

MARKET			
	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.
4			
0	Class I, price, 4% milk	\$3.700	\$3.700
0	Class II price, 4% milk	\$2.882	\$2.942
6	Class I, pounds	60,106,007	59,274,621
6	Class II, pounds	6,963,696	7,643,485
35	Total pounds	67,069,703	66,918,106
12	Class I, percent	89.62	88.58
	Class II, percent	10.38	11.42
59	Average butterfat test, %	4.10098	3.99103
93	Number of producers	9,741	9,585
6	Value, 4% basis, f.o.b.		
66	Philadelphia	\$2,404,694.83	\$2,528,862.17
			\$2,386,312.08

Secondary Markets

SOUTH JERSEY

The State War Board held a meeting at Trenton on March 8, to consider the 1943 milk production goals and the difficulties that must be overcome in reaching them. The consensus was that one cent a quart increase to producers is necessary to get the needed production and the War Board was to make recommendations to Washington to that effect. This action was felt necessary to convince OPA of the need for the increase.

About 25 new producers have been signed in South Jersey the last month, most of these being shippers to a dealer recently approved by Inter-State.

The Advisory Committee meets on the third Tuesday of each month, which, this month, is on the 16th, for the discussion of milk marketing problems in the South Jersey area.

TRENTON

Milk production in the Trenton area is about ten percent less than a year ago, a condition resulting from the sale of cows and, quite obviously, influenced also by the refusal of OPA to grant the price increase ordered by Milk Control officials. The OPA action has nullified the last two orders of Director Foran and, apparently, disregarded sworn evidence taken at public hearings by the Milk Control Board.

The sale of dairy cows continues as producers find it impossible to secure help and also because of the high feed prices. There appears to be danger now that, unless relief comes soon, consumers will find it impossible to get the milk they want and need. There are rumors about the possibility of "milkless" days.

Market Manager Frederick Shangle is at his office, 19 West State Street, Trenton, every Tuesday morning and if members want to reach him at other times he can be reached by telephone at Trenton 3-4083 or at Plainsboro 2725R2.

LANCASTER

Production in the Lancaster area is not quite as high as a year ago, the downward trend being due, mainly, to shortages of farm labor and equipment. The demand, however, is greater because of increased army and civilian needs and it is likely that a serious milk shortage will result.

The discussion at the February meeting of the Lancaster Executive Committee centered around the price freezing order of OPA, it being brought out that if this order is persisted in Lancaster producers will be deprived of an increase already approved by the Control Commission and the Regional Office of OPA, and which became effective on February 1. The committee requested Inter-State officials to make every possible move to obtain relief for Lancaster producers from this OPA freezing order, it being pointed out that the increase for Lancaster had been long overdue and was necessary in order to obtain the milk needed.

The principal buyer in this area shipping to New York paid \$3.45 per hundred for 4% milk in January, 6.5 cents over the announced price. The February announced price is \$3.375.

WILMINGTON

The Wilmington market continues to be short of milk, with some of the dealers hunting new territory for supplies. Several have found it necessary to pay bonuses to obtain the milk needed.

Report of the Field and Test Department, Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative

The following statistics show the operations of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative field representatives in connection with testing, weighing and general membership work, during February, 1943.

Farm Calls	1122
Non-Farm Calls	290
Butterfat Tests	3630
Plants Investigated	49
Herd Samples Tested	154
Brom Thymol Tests	400
Microscopic Tests	136
Membership Solicitations	358
New Members Signed	85
Local Meetings	1
Attendance	80
District Meetings	8
Attendance	1508
Committee Meetings	6
Attendance	66
Other Meetings	20
Attendance	2229

Every Maryland cow will have to produce, in 1943, an additional 100 pounds of milk over her 1942 production if the milk production goal for Maryland is reached, says J. A. Conover, extension dairyman. This is assuming, of course, that the number of cows at least holds its own during the year. Reduced to a daily basis, this increase amounts to one-third of a pound per cow per day for 305 days.

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Good Replacements Needed to Maintain Dairy Herds

Maximum production per cow must be obtained to meet wartime demands for milk, and good replacements must be raised to assure future milk production, says Dr. K. L. Turk, head of the dairy department at the University of Maryland.

He estimates that 60,000 dairy calves must be raised each year for replacements in dairy herds of Maryland. They must be well fed and grown if they are to make satisfactory producers.

Dairymen who will find it necessary to take their calves off milk at an early age, due to the market demand for milk, are urged by Dr. Turk to use a dry calf starter, or other milk substitute, in order to keep the calves growing properly. He advocates a method which at the University has produced heifers at freshening age far above the average in size and weight.

With this plan, calves are given a good start on whole milk and then switched to a dry calf starter at an early age. The calf starter is fed until the calves are about 14 weeks of age, after which they are fed any good grain mixture. Giving the calves free access to water and plenty of high quality hay are essentials in using this method.

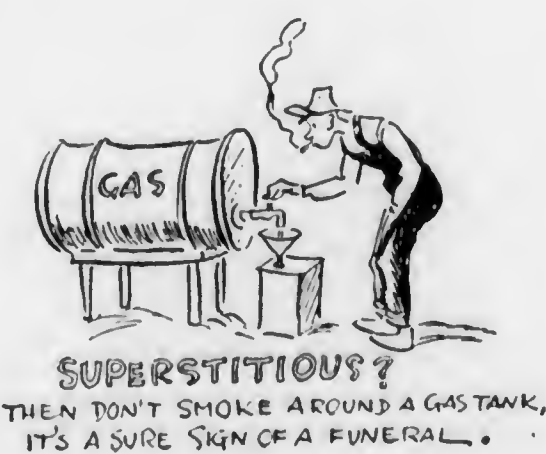
According to Dr. Turk, this method is economical under present conditions and much labor is saved by feeding the dry mixture in place of milk. Thrifty calves of good size with large body capacity can be raised by the dry-calf-starter method, he says.

The method is described in detail in Maryland Extension Bulletin No. 90, "Raising Dairy Calves and Heifers."

Thank you, pretty cow that made Pleasant milk to soak my bread. Still, you lazy pasture-strutter, Where in thunder is my butter?

—New York Times

"I want some grapes for my sick husband. Do you know if any poison has been sprayed on these you have?"
"No, ma'am; you'll have to get that at the druggist's."



"The Orphan Meal"

To the working man a good lunch is mighty important—it's up to someone to see that he gets it!



"A lunch with a punch."

AFTER a man has spent four or five hours over a hot welding torch or driving rivets or shoveling coal or working with heavy steel, the lunch whistle should mean a lot more than just the chance to get a smoke, a snack, or a moment's relaxation. These things, we grant, all offer a pleasant respite and should be taken advantage of, but overworked bodies need more than just rest—they need refueling. Tired muscles must be fed, burned out cells must be replaced, and the only way these repairs can be made is through food—the right kinds of food.

What importance does the average defense worker place upon lunch as a source of nutrition or fuel?

Does the average worker who eats off-balance lunches do it because he doesn't know or because he doesn't care?

If education along these lines is necessary where is the best place to begin?

These questions involve elements vital to production, and the Dairy Council, as a health educational organization, set about trying to find some of the answers. A quick survey of packed lunches in one of the city's thickly populated factory districts seemed to indicate that some guidance was needed in the direction of the shoppers—the women who buy the food and pack the lunches.

This conclusion was a natural result of the statistics from just one small factory in Northeast Philadelphia. Lucy M. Queal, who is in charge of industrial work for the Council, tabulated the luncheon habits of the entire personnel of this one plant, and our first question was quickly answered: the average lunch box was not doing what it could or should—it was being treated like an orphan!

In the group of employees involved, 76 percent eat nothing but white bread day in and day out. Only 3 percent eat whole or cracked wheat bread. Almost to a man, the continuous and habitual sandwich filling consisted of sandwich meat with a change to cheese on Fridays.

The beverage schedule was even less encouraging. Coffee led the parade with a majority of 58 percent, 11 percent drink tea, and only about 5 percent are milk drinkers. The balance (25 percent) drink water or nothing at all. In many plants, where it is available, soda pop is used to an alarming degree and certainly does nothing toward achieving a balanced lunch.

All of these figures lead to one conclusion—that lunch has been regarded by too many as simply a casual and haphazard affair—a necessary evil. Until steps are taken to glamorize the lunch box and make it more attractive and appetizing, the defense plant meal will never

be taken very seriously. This condition is even more prevalent on night shifts where unusual hours tend to disrupt eating habits entirely. It is for the worker to know that regardless of the hours he works, he should have three substantial meals and should schedule himself accordingly.

The fact that 91 percent of the workers in question carry their meals, quickly placed a good deal of the responsibility for better lunches upon the housewife herself. Although for many years we have been working with homemaker groups, and successfully too, it was felt that this time they should be contacted at the source—in other words right at the store when they are in the midst of their marketing.

Miss Queal scouted around until she found one of the largest and busiest supermarkets in the area and invaded the office of the manager. She placed her findings before him and he was intelligent enough to realize that he, too, had a responsibility in this matter. He would be "only too glad to do anything I can."

The result of this conference was that the merchant in question devoted about five feet of valuable wall space to displaying numerous materials and ingredients for helping to solve the lunch-packing problem. Through the cooperation of the Home Economics Department of Temple University we were able to procure students to "man" the booth every Saturday and explain the project more thoroughly. This collaboration is very valuable because these students, under Dr. Fahrenkopf of the University, are receiving special training in the nutritional evaluation of packed lunches.

From early reports a good deal of interest is being shown by the shoppers, and in some cases the men themselves have been attracted to the counter. The tempting suggestions for innumerable cheese spreads and combinations have evoked such remarks as: "I'm going to tell the Mrs. about that one," and "that looks good, I'm getting sick of ham and bologna anyway."

The fact that this display will be carried for three months lends extra value because no one knows better than we, the importance of repetition in public education. Accompanying the exhibit are Dairy Council charts and posters, and milk and dairy products are prominently featured. It is our hope that shortly we will be able to spot the entire city with similar demonstrations.

The fact has already been proven that a little ingenuity on the part of the lunch packer can stimulate the appetite of the average working man. There is nothing very difficult about it. Thermos bottles can be used for fruit juices or soup or milk. Tempting salads or cold vegetables, and even puddings can be put up in an ordinary mason jar. Raw carrots, celery, and radishes, accompanied by a salt cellar make the entire lunch tasty and refreshing.

This lunch box problem is a big one. When we stop to realize that one third of the daily food intake should be had at that time, and then analyze what many of these workers are actually getting for their mid-meal, we can't help but wonder just how much production would jump if food were given its allotted place in the defense picture. It is the job of the Dairy Council and similar organizations to see that lunch—the orphan, is adopted as an offspring of efficiency.

Mrs. Black: "That poor Mrs. Jones has completely lost her voice."

Mrs. White: "Dear, dear, I must go and call. I've been longing to have a good talk with her."

Agricultural Bills Presented to Legislature

LEGISLATIVE activity in Pennsylvania of interest to agriculture concerns especially two bills on oleomargarine, appropriations for the control of Bang's disease and tuberculosis, appropriations for State College and for the Department of Agriculture, and minor amendments to the milk control law and to the 1919 and 1929 laws providing for the chartering of cooperatives.

One oleo bill would reduce the license fees and tax and it appears that strong pressure in connection with it is being put on the legislature by manufacturers of oleo and some distributors of the product.

Another bill would ease the pressure on state institutions which now are required by law to serve butter. The proposed bill would permit the purchase and serving of oleomargarine after buying and using butter to the limit of the available supply for that institution. The purchase of oleo by such institutions would be subject to the supervision of the Department of Agriculture, which has charge of enforcement of all oleomargarine laws. The bill also provides that it would be required that the oleo be served in its natural color and that the law would be enacted only for a two-year period.

The Pennsylvania Council of Farm Organizations has sponsored legislation providing a \$2,000,000 appropriation for the two-year period to be used in the control of Bang's disease and it is to be applied only where individual herd testing or area testing has been started, or where producers or areas have signed up for the test, and to keep up retests on work now under way.

The proposed amendment to the milk control law would eliminate the requirement that the Governor sign all orders. This is not being supported by the Council of Farm Organizations, as it is felt that the critical study given the Commission's orders with this requirement in the law results, as a whole, in smoother operating price orders.

Some additional funds are being requested for the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture in order that this department may renew some of its regular work which has not been pushed of recent years, but which is considered by farm groups as essential. It is also proposed that an additional \$130,000 be appropriated for agricultural research by State College during the two-year period, this being above the present for research in the general

appropriation to the College.

The amendments to the cooperative laws of the state are principally for the purpose of clarification of some features of those laws.



Jack and Jackie Hoffman are great pals, says Grover C. Miller of Waynesboro, Pa., who sends in this interesting picture.

More Milk for Food If Calves Get Less

More milk is needed for food this year. A substantial increase to the supply can be made by raising calves according to a method which uses only a small amount of milk to get them started.

R. H. Olmstead, dairy extension specialist at Pennsylvania State College, says that the method which uses calf starters or dry mixes has become popular in recent years. Dairy men who have adopted this method use only 400 to 500 pounds of milk per calf instead of the 700 to 1,000 pounds of milk used by other dairymen in starting their calves.

Success comes in getting the calf to eat the starter as soon as possible while holding the milk at a minimum amount. For the first week after weaning, the calf gets 1½ to 2 quarts of milk twice a day. The second week the ration is 2 to 2½ quarts twice a day. This will vary according to the size of the calf and the richness of the milk.

When the calf is one week of age, the dairyman teaches the calf the taste of the starter by putting some in its mouth or letting it take the feed off the ends of the dairyman's fingers. When a taste for the starter has been acquired, the feed should

be kept in front of the calf at all times and as much as the calf will clean up until 4 to 5 pounds a day are eaten. This amount is continued until the calf is 3 to 4 months of age, when a growing ration is used instead of the starter. The milk must not be increased after the second week or the calf will not go after the dry feed fast enough.

Start feeding hay when the calf is 10 days to two weeks of age and keep fresh hay in a rack at all times. Also, keep fresh water before the calf all the time after it is three weeks old.

At seven weeks of age, milk may be gradually eliminated and the calf then will be entirely on dry starter, hay, and water.

Electricity Is Available to Qualified Farmers

Qualified farmers can obtain extensions of electric lines to their premises under regulations recently issued by the War Production Board.

To be eligible for an extension a farmer must (1) own or be able to obtain one of the following kinds of farm equipment: water pump for livestock, milking machine, milk cooler, incubator, brooder or feed grinder; (2) must have no other means of operating such equipment on the premises; (3) must receive certification from his County War Board that the electrical service will result in a substantial increase in farm production or a substantial saving of farm labor; and (4) must have at least ten "animal units."

The regulations provide further that the size of the farm unit desiring electricity will determine the length of the extension of the service line to the farm. Extensions longer than 5,000 feet must receive specific WPB approval.

Nitrogen Scarcity Increases Manure Value

With war compelling the use of many nitrogen materials for war purposes, there is expected to be a scarcity of nitrogen fertilizers until the war is over. This situation makes more important than ever the proper handling of stable manure. Many farmers will probably find that this will be their only available nitrogen fertilizer in 1943 and 1944.

Barnyard manure is especially valuable in connection with seedings of grass, clover and alfalfa, as well as with seedings of winter grain. Greater total value will be obtained from it if it is spread thinly over fairly large acreages, says H. R. Cox, extension agronomist at Rutgers University.

Don't Let Fertilizer Injure Your Distributor

Fertilizer is probably the best rust-producer known. E. R. Gross, professor of agricultural engineering at the New Jersey College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, says that a handful of fertilizer and a little moisture left in the bottom of the hopper of a fertilizer distributor can literally weld together all of the moving parts.

"Since new fertilizer equipment is difficult to get these days," Prof. Gross says, "it's more important than ever to clean out the fertilizer distributor immediately after each period of use. If possible, invert the hopper to dump out all fertilizer, then turn the machine to clean all moving parts. Flush with water while the machine is in motion. Although the water, if left on the parts, will produce some rust, this is less disastrous than leaving the fertilizer in the hopper for more than a few days."

"If this seems like a long job, remember it will save the machine," Prof. Gross reminds farmers, urging them to find the time to do this.

At the end of the season, he suggests taking the extra precaution of flushing with kerosene to remove the water and then applying a spray of thin oil while the machine is in motion.

Pasteurize the Cream to Keep Butter Sweet

Many farm people, making butter for home use for the first time in many years, have written to the New Jersey College of Agriculture, for information about making butter and especially how to keep butter from developing a rancid flavor. According to Forrest C. Button, professor of dairy manufactures, the answer to this question is pasteurization of the cream.

"The heat of pasteurization makes inactive the raw cream enzyme, which causes deterioration of the fat," Prof. Button explains. "Pasteurization is a simple procedure: Just put the cream into a can or pail; place this container in a large kettle, boiler or other suitable container partly filled with water; place this on the stove and bring the cream to a temperature of 145 to 150 degrees Fahrenheit for 30 minutes. A shorter method is to heat the cream to 165 to 170 degrees for 10 or 15 minutes, but the 30-minute method is the standard procedure. The cream should be stirred while being heated to facilitate heating."

When the pasteurization process is completed, Prof. Button says that the cream should be cooled to 50

degrees Fahrenheit or lower and held at this temperature for at least three hours before churning in order to insure firm butter granules. The desirability of using a dairy thermometer in heating and cooling the cream is obvious.

"Pasteurization to insure keeping qualities has likewise been found necessary if butter is to be made in summer and put in storage until winter use. The usual steps in butter-making may be followed in the manufacture of butter from sweet pasteurized cream or from ripened, sour cream."

New Orders Effective in Four Pennsylvania Areas

The Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission issued four new orders, to be effective on March 8. These orders cover the Lehigh, Schuylkill, York and Harrisburg marketing areas. The effective date of these orders was originally set as March 4, but, at the request of the Office of Price Administration, the effective date was delayed until March 8.

These orders follow in general the same policies as the orders which became effective February 1 for Lancaster, Altoona, Huntingdon and other areas. The Class I prices provided were \$3.40 per hundred pounds of 3.5 percent milk in the Lehigh and Schuylkill areas and \$3.45 in the York and Harrisburg areas. The Class II formulae under the new orders are substantially the same as in the other areas for which orders were announced in February and are based upon the cream quotations in Philadelphia plus an additional value for skimmilk.

These orders also carry a differential of 5 cents for each point variation of butterfat above or below 3.5 percent.

Bang's Testing Progress

During January, 39,043 cattle in 2,774 herds were tested for Bang's disease under the direction of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry. The results of the test showed 1,002 animals infected with Bangs, these animals being in 425 herds. The degree of infection was 2.5 percent of the cattle (one in forty) and 15.3 percent of the herds had one or more infected cows.

Indemnities paid by the State for condemned cattle amounted to \$41,710 and Federal indemnities totalled \$35,332.

In the tuberculosis testing program, 54,259 cattle were tested during the month, of which 93 reactors were found. This was an average of one in 583 head.

Cent Increase Requested

(Continued from page 2)

words, the difference between farm and industrial wages was \$62.60 a month greater in October than it was in the pre-war period.

The Inter-State brief proceeded with a discussion of the feed situation, pointing out a 15 percent increase in feed prices with the prices still going up, and the increasing scarcity of protein feeds. The brief stated further that the relation of feed prices to the prices of other animal products is becoming less and less favorable to dairy production, or, in other words, producers of beef and pork are getting a better return on their feed and can bid higher for it than can the dairyman.

In this brief it was also brought out that the consumer in Philadelphia has a greater buying power now than in years. Statistics show that in November, 1942, the proceeds of an hour of labor in the manufacturing industries would buy more milk at the 14-cent price then prevailing than could have been bought at the current price during 1929 or at any time since 1936. It was also pointed out that should the price of milk be increased to 15 cents the industrial worker could still buy more milk with his payment for an hour's work than could have been bought in 1929 or at any time between January, 1936, and June, 1942, excepting in June and July, 1941.

Testimony of consumer representatives at the hearing in January was quoted in the brief, showing that consumers are not opposed to an increase in price to farmers. It was shown also that milk dealers of the city are not opposed to an increase in the price to be paid farmers.

In concluding this brief Inter-State said that "Under such circumstances, Inter-State must insist, most vigorously, that the proposed 23-cent increase per hundredweight is inadequate to effectuate the purpose of the Act (Marketing Agreement Act) with respect to milk. Therefore, on the basis of the testimony submitted, and the argument contained in this brief, we respectfully urge that Federal Order 61 be amended in such fashion as will immediately return producers an increase of approximately one cent per quart greater than is now being received by them for Class I milk. The additional one cent increase, as was stated at the hearing . . . , should be made effective not later than July 1, 1943."

English Prof.: "Give me an example of a paradox."
Someone: "Two M.D.'s."

Why Proteins Are Scarce An Emergency Solution

THE feed situation confronting livestock producers and poultrymen of this country has been concisely outlined by J. A. McConnell, an official of the GLF Exchange. He recites the conflicting needs for many materials and emphasizes that there has been a lack of policy to provide substitutes or to compensate for dislocation caused by the war demands.

As an example, when dried skim-milk was requisitioned by the government for Lend-Lease or similar purposes, no arrangements were made to supply a substitute for poultry rations, calf feeds and similar livestock needs. Likewise, when fishing boats were taken over by the Coast Guard, the supply of raw material for fish meal was cut off and, again, no plan for replacing this essential poultry and hog feed was provided.

The essential facts on the feed situation, as described by Mr. McConnell, are:

(1) A series of above-the-average grain crops, due to better-than-average rainfall, extending over six years, has made it possible to have enough grain to expand our livestock population to a point above anything that the country has ever known.

(2) When we got into war, this country, never having faced a shortage of feed crops, figured that there was no end to what could be done in the way of expanding our livestock production for purposes of feeding great numbers of people in other nations.

(3) The United States government, as a national policy, by the use of ceilings and the ever-normal granary, arbitrarily held down the price of feed and grain, while at the same time, by government action in buying through Lend-Lease for our Allies and for the armed forces, raised the prices of animal products, particularly hogs, to a point where it became profitable to feed for full production.

(4) Under this heavy feeding, which began to hit its stride early in the summer of 1942, inventories of certain classes of feed, like oil meals, distillers' grains and meat scraps, were fed up faster than the country was producing them. This heavy feeding during the summer of 1942 consumed feeds normally carried in inventory into the next feeding season.

(5) In spite of very large crops, particularly of soybeans this past season, beginning in November, this country found itself seriously

short of the following classes of feed: (a) vegetable protein, (b) meat scrap and fish meal, (c) high-vitamin-carrying feed ingredients like dried skimmilk, dried whey, and riboflavin concentrates, and (d) phosphorous carriers, such as steamed bone meal.

(6) I am told that a normal hog kill in this country is 60 to 65 million head. Last year, this country killed over 100 million, and this year have set a goal of 125 million.

Continuing the discussion, Mr. McConnell stated that, as a result of this policy, the corn belt is demanding protein in quantities that can not be supplied. He adds that many people, not realizing that actual shortages are developing, are making charges against everybody in sight.

The feed industry generally, he says, placed orders on pretty much the usual basis last year but the demand for meat scrap, fish meal, soybean meal and distillers' grains was so great that the processors of these feeds soon found themselves without supplies for filling their orders.

Law Provides Deferment For Essential Farm Help

INSTANCES of essential farm workers being called to the service under the Selective Service Act have been coming to our attention frequently. In some cases it would appear that this has been because neither the registrant nor his employer seem to be thoroughly familiar with the law providing for the deferment of essential farm workers. That section of the law treating on this subject reads exactly as follows:

"(k) Every registrant found by a selective service local board, subject to appeal in accordance with section 10 (a) (2), to be necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort, shall be deferred from training and service in the land and naval forces so long as he remains so engaged and until such time as a satisfactory replacement can be obtained: Provided, That should any such person leave such occupation or endeavor, except for induction into the land or naval forces under this Act, his selective service local board, subject to appeal in accordance with section 10 (a) (2), shall reclassify such registrant

The feed industry has developed a conservation program which is designed to make the best of a bad situation by "stretching" available protein supplies. Roughly, this program is as follows:

1. Use of animal protein—from such sources as meat scrap, fish meal, tankage liver meal, dried milk products—is to be restricted to 2 percent in chick starter and broiler mash; 2 1/4 percent in growing and laying mash; 4 1/2 percent in breeder mash; 2 percent in sow and pig feeds that are to be fed straight; 3 percent in calf starters that are to be fed straight.

2. Vegetable proteins will be conserved by limiting the protein content of dairy feeds to a maximum of 18 percent, with 12 percent to 16 percent feeds recommended for feeding with good legume hay.

In discussing this situation and its probable future effect on the livestock picture of the country, Mr. McConnell reminds us that after a period of six years of generally good harvest the livestock population has shown a big increase, but the demands are now ahead of supplies. With the demand as strong as it is many livestock men may find it to their advantage to liquidate their herds and flocks.

in a class immediately available for military service, unless prior to leaving such occupation or endeavor he requests such local board to determine, and such local board, subject to appeal in accordance with section 10 (a) (2), determines, that it is in the best interest of the war effort for him to leave such occupation or endeavor for other work."

We suggest that you clip this out and preserve it carefully for use in case you or any employee of yours would be affected by the operation of this act. It is important to note that unless these matters are brought to the attention of the draft board the proper consideration is not likely to be given either the registrant or his employer.

This is a three-cornered responsibility, with the registrant, his employer and the draft board all vitally concerned. In fact, with the impending food shortage, the entire nation, including our armed forces themselves, are vitally interested in seeing that this phase of our manpower problem is handled properly.

District Dinners Drawing Record Crowds of Members

SEVENTEEN membership dinner meetings have been held in Inter-State territory since January 7, with two dinners being held in each of four Districts.

Attendance at these dinners has been excellent and the interest of the members in current dairy problems is shown to be outstanding. The record for attendance at the meetings held up to March 10 was 556 at Bedford, with the meetings at Huntingdon, Middletown, Del., and Duncansville following in order, all with 200 or more. Total attendance at the 17 dinners was 2,835.

Starting this year's schedule was the meeting in Cumberland county, N. J., on January 7, followed by a dinner at Woodstown on January 22, both in District 23. The District 8 dinner meeting was held at the Kimberton Grange Hall on January 28, while two meetings were held in Huntingdon county, at Huntingdon and Baileyville, on the same day.

District 11 held two dinner meetings, January 29 at Chestnut Level and February 2 at Oxford, while District 9 also held their meeting at Middletown, Del., on February 2. Two meetings were held on February 4, the District 17 meeting being held at Doylestown and the District 25 meeting at Smithsburg, Md., while the February schedule was completed with dinner meetings for District 21 at Bedford on February 10 and District 15 at Kennett Square on February 17.

The March schedule includes a dinner meeting held for District 1 at Trappe on March 2, for District 7 at Bird-in-Hand on March 4, two dinners for District 20, at Duncansville and Sinking Valley, both on March 9, and a meeting at Bay View, District 10, on March 12. Another District 10 dinner is scheduled at Rising Sun on March 19.

At each of these meetings an Inter-State official has been one of the main speakers, with General Manager O. H. Hoffman, Jr., appearing at most of the meetings and President B. H. Welty and Assistant Manager F. P. Willits, Jr., also being featured on the program at several. In every instance these speakers have stressed that the job facing milk producers this year is to produce milk and make the best of the many difficulties which are confronting dairymen. The work that Inter-State is doing to obtain prices commensurate with production costs has been emphasized, as also have been the activities of Inter-State in presenting the situation faced by our dairymen to the

many governmental agencies, such as the War Production Board, Office of Price Administration, Office of Defense Transportation and the Department of Agriculture.

This discussion included, also, the work of farm organizations in our legislative bodies and the efforts being made to set forth the needs of agriculture so that agriculture may assume its proper place in the national economy.

A guest speaker at several of the dinner meetings was Pennsylvania's new Secretary of Agriculture, Miles Horst. His talks, in every instance, have been well received and very much to the point. The Secretary emphasized, especially, the farm labor situation, stating that farmers need skilled help and that help that is unsuitable for other war industries is usually no better adapted to farm work. Being compelled to use such help is, in his opinion, putting agriculture at a disadvantage at a time when it is expected to increase its production, a feat that cannot be accomplished with inexperienced or second-rate help.

Dr. Kenneth Hood, agricultural extension economist from Pennsylvania State College, took part in some of these meetings. In his talks he outlined the economic situation confronting farmers and referred especially to the inadequacy of parity prices as parity is now defined. His talks, based on unbiased information, brought out that unless the farm price situation is handled in accordance with conditions a serious food shortage is likely to result.

C. F. Zimmerman, president of the First National Bank of Huntingdon, was on the program at the two Huntingdon county meetings and gave a clear-cut analysis of the farm problem as seen by a banker and businessman. He emphasized that none of us has any desire for inflation but that "prices for food must be high enough to give farm people a proper return or all will starve."

A speaker at several of the meetings was Kenzie S. Bagshaw, member of Inter-State's Executive Committee and Master of Pennsylvania State Grange. Mr. Bagshaw spoke on the work that farm organizations are doing to equalize the economic situation and the work that the national farm organizations are carrying on in order to acquaint the public generally and the Congress particularly with the real farm problem. He lamented the misunderstanding that the public press generally had of the farm situation last fall.



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<input type="checkbox"/> Poultry Houses	<input type="checkbox"/> Feeding Floors
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<input type="checkbox"/> Hog Houses	<input type="checkbox"/> Permanent Repairs

Demand Is Up, Supplies Short

THE Class I utilization of milk in the Philadelphia market remained high during January and February, with 89.5 percent of the total receipts from producers being used for fluid milk in the former month and 88.58 percent in the latter. These figures, along with the Milk Industry Foundation reports that fluid milk consumption has been increasing steadily for more than a year indicate that consumer demand for fluid milk is still on the upward trend and will likely continue so.

This growing demand is explained by three major factors. First, consumer purchasing power has shown further increases. In January the average wage of employees in manufacturing industries in the five-county Philadelphia area (Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Montgomery, Bucks) reached \$1.00 per hour. As the average work week was 45.7 hours, the average weekly income was \$45.70 compared with \$26.27 in August, 1939, the month before the war began in Europe, and \$33.90 in November, 1941, the month before the United States entered the war.

Second, milk has become more and more of a bargain food. In August, 1939, the average weekly wage referred to above would have bought 219 quarts of home-delivered grade "B" milk. In November, 1941, the weekly wage would have bought 261 quarts. In January, 1943, the weekly wage would have bought 326 quarts or 25 percent more than in November, 1941, and 49 percent more than in August, 1939.

Third, wartime living conditions have caused people to purchase more milk and dairy products as foods which possess the greatest energy-producing and disease-resisting qualities.

Milk production, for the nation as a whole, showed a normal seasonal upward movement in January, due, apparently, to an unusually large number of milk cows on farms and heavy feeding of such concentrates as were available. The USDA reports nearly 27 million milk cows on farms on January 1, 1943, a half-million more than a year earlier. By February, however, the moderate surpluses which had appeared in some Eastern milk markets were disappearing. Other markets in this section have faced continuous shortages. The full force of the shortages of manpower, of protein concentrates and of mechanical equipment and repair parts were just beginning to be felt. Average

daily deliveries per shipper in the Philadelphia area continued throughout January and February to be less than they were a year earlier.

The loss of hired help from farms has continued during the winter months in spite of rising farm wages. The Monthly Farm Labor Report, issued by the USDA, shows family labor and hired help employed on farms at the lowest February level in the 19 years of monthly records. The decline relative to a year earlier is due mainly to loss of hired help.

The supply of farm labor in the northeastern states was lower in relation to demand than in any other section of the country, and this shortage prevailed in spite of farm wage increases during 1942 of 25 to 50 percent. Wages in industry were much too far above the normal relationship to farm wages for the latter to constitute any real inducement to labor to stay on the farm, let alone return to it. Moreover, with milk prices frozen at the January level, most farmers could not pay more, as it was even then requiring somewhat more milk to pay a month's wage than at any time during the past twenty years.

The upward pressure of fluid milk prices against the restrictive policy of the national administration is explained in part at least by these factors. Without indication as to the ultimate effects of the OPA price freezing order of February 13, which would limit producer prices to the January level, the following recent Class I price increases, each on a hundredweight basis, have been reported by the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation and the USDA: 71 cents in Jacksonville; 56 cents in St. Joseph; 55 cents in Youngstown; 50 cents in Birmingham; 40 cents in Cleveland and Knoxville; 39 cents in Detroit and Racine; 36.75 cents in Los Angeles; 35.5 cents in Topeka; 30 cents in Spokane, Akron and Battle Creek; 25 cents in Providence, Salt Lake City and Wichita.

Retail quart prices of fluid milk increased as follows: 2 cents in Topeka; 1.5 cents in Memphis; 1 cent in Battle Creek, Detroit, Kansas City, El Paso, Los Angeles, Reading, Wilkes Barre, Altoona, Lancaster, Beloit, Madison, Racine, Canton, Cleveland and Toledo; and one-half cent in Grand Rapids, Duluth, Tulsa and Chicago.

Storage stocks of various dairy products have reached an alarming state of depletion. From January 1 to February 1, the quantity of butter in cold storage dropped from 25

million pounds to 16 million pounds, which was less than one-fifth of the amount in storage on February 1, 1942, and about one-fourth of the 5-year (1938-1942) average on that date. Cold storage holdings in 35 leading butter markets amounted to only 8.2 million pounds on February 27, whereas the 5-year average for that date is 36.1 million pounds.

American cheese in cold storage on February 1 totalled 97 million pounds, 40 million less than a year ago and was less than the 5-year average. Evaporated milk in manufacturers' hands was 94 million pounds, only a little more than half of the 5-year average and less than two-fifths of the amount a year earlier. The 28 million pounds of dry milk on hand was about the same as the 5-year average and about 5 million pounds greater than on February 1 last year.

Production of evaporated milk was 204 million pounds in January, about 35 percent less than in January, 1942; production of much-needed spray process dry skim milk was 17 million pounds in January, 2 million less than in January, 1942, and cheese production of 60 million pounds was 21 percent less in January, 1943, than in January, 1942. The creamery butter output of 123 million pounds however, was 4 to 7 percent greater than last year, according to weekly USDA reports. The production of oleomargarine in January, 1943, was 61,482,000 pounds, the largest monthly production on record.

Eastern fluid cream markets have recently received considerable quantities of 19-percent cream, amounting to about half of the total volume received. In Boston, 19 percent cream sold during February at \$13.25 per 40-quart can. The Philadelphia cream price for cream meeting all approvals ranged from \$21.50 to \$23.00 per can during February and was reported at \$22.00 to \$23.00 for the week ending March 6. Prices paid producers at 20 Midwest evaporated milk plants as reported by the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission averaged \$2.575 in February. Evaporated milk sold in Philadelphia at \$4.25 per case, l.c.l., and spray process dry skim milk was reported at 16 to 16.75 cents per pound, l.c.l. Butter continued at the ceiling of 46.75 cents per pound for US Grade A (92 score) in New York.

Take care to get what you like or you will be forced to like get. —George Bernard Shaw.

A Uniform of Honor

The milker on the nation's farms may not be in khaki or in service blue but he is in the army just the same as far as victory is concerned. His uniform is blue denim, which may not fit into parades like the military uniforms, but it is an essential part of the outfit of this great production army. He is a vital part of the over-all plan because fighters can not get along without food as well as guns.

Never has the dairy industry been asked to do so much—the needs of the armed forces, lend-lease demands, and the nutrition program on the "home front," comprise a three-way call for more, more, and more milk and milk products.

Every day and every day, the milker does his part, to keep full milk cans rolling to city and factory. There's no "time off" in the milk business—Old Madam Cow keeps producing and must be milked twice every day in the week.

The young man in blue denim, working by himself in a dairy barn, may feel that he should be in khaki or service blue, but he may well be serving victory best by staying where he is,—keeping the milk supply on its way to soldier, sailor, allies, and civilians.

Nine Good Rules

"Everything possible should be done to increase milk production," says John A. Conover, extension dairyman of the University of Maryland in his November Dairy Herd Improvement News Letter. He lists nine things to do which will help, as follows:

1. Feed the cows the best hay in the barn and all they will eat.
2. Use high protein dairy feeds to balance your home-grown grains.
3. Feed grain to each cow according to production.
4. Provide an abundance of water—large producers require at least one hundred pounds daily.
5. If you are not a member of a Dairy Herd Improvement Association, weigh the daily milk production of each cow three times a month. These weights added together and multiplied by ten will give the monthly production.
6. Milk and feed regularly.
7. Milk rapidly—trials show that this increases production.
8. Produce clean milk, cool immediately, and deliver promptly.
9. Be kind, quiet, and gentle with your cows. When they come in the barn, take your hat off to them, it won't hurt the cows and will do you a lot of good.

Cut 1943 Harvest Costs

"Right now is not too soon for dairymen to start planning their 1943 pasture improvement program," according to Claude Eby, assistant in dairy husbandry at Rutgers University. He suggests the application of lime where soil tests show it is needed. A light application of manure, to which phosphate has been added, will greatly stimulate the growth of pasture grasses. And he says that the manure may be applied at any time before snow covers the ground.

Eby also suggests that during the summer pastures should be clipped at least twice, in order to reduce weed growth and improve the quality of the grass.

Count on growing as much of your dairy roughage as possible in the form of pasture, as this will enable the cows to help solve your labor problem by doing their own harvesting.

Meeting Calendar

March 19—Rising Sun Local dinner meeting—Rising Sun High School, 7:00 P.M.
March 22—Meeting of Hurluck, Cambridge and Se-ford Locals—Hurluck Moving Picture Theatre, 7:30 P.M.
March 30—Trenton Inter-State Milk Market Committee—19 W. State Street, Trenton, N. J.
April 3—Dinner meeting of District 26—Hotel Washington, Chambersburg, Pa.
April 20—South Jersey Inter-State Milk Market Committee—Woodbury, N. J.

Here is the latest army joke, which may not be appreciated except by soldiers.

The quartermaster sergeant was equipping a new recruit with battle dress. The trousers fitted perfectly, the tunic might have been made for him in Saville Row, the cap was just right.

"Lor' love a duck," exclaimed the sergeant, "you must be deformed."

Wife: "Goodness, George, this is not our baby. This is the wrong carriage."

Hubby: "Shut up. This carriage has rubber tires on it."

"Is Uncle Pete a liar?"

"Well, when feeding time comes he has to get somebody else to call the hogs."

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3. Description of Picture—Who? What? When? Where?
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Mail to Inter-State Milk Producers Review, 401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

(Unused pictures will be returned)

Battery Purchase Rules Eased for Farmers

The War Production Board has modified its regulations for the purchase of new or rebuilt storage batteries by farmers. This change has been made because many farmers have uses for storage batteries in other than automotive equipment, typical of which is in electric fencing.

The amended order of the War Production Board makes it possible to obtain a new or rebuilt battery by signing a certificate supplied by the distributor as follows:

"I hereby certify that the battery purchased by me under this date is for use in connection with an electric fence or other farm equipment; that I have previously not used a storage battery for this purpose and, therefore have no used battery to turn in."

Prevent Sabotage In Our Milk Cans

Supplying low quality milk for the manufacture of dairy products is called sabotage by Dr. C. W. England, Professor of Dairy Manufacturing at the University of Maryland, who justifies this description because of the danger of spoilage before products made from such milk can reach their destination. He says, further, that it is the patriotic duty of every American dairy farmer to use proper sanitary methods in his milk production. This care is necessary to (1) prevent spoilage, (2) maintain the welfare of the nation, and (3) prevent loss to the producer.

Two points of importance should be observed in this respect; first, prevent contamination by preventing the entrance of bacteria to the milk and, second, cooling the milk promptly to 50 degrees or lower and keeping it cold.

To prevent contamination it is recommended that long hairs on the udders, flanks and belly be kept clipped; wash the udder and flanks before milking; avoid dust in the air by feeding dusty feeds after milking; wash hands before starting to milk and milk with dry hands; use clean, sterile utensils; remove the milk from the barn immediately as milked; strain the milk through a clean, sterile, single-use strainer pad.

That famous barefoot boy poem was never completed—it should finish up like this:—

"Barefoot boy, the lazy soul,
Sneaks to bed with feet like coal.
Mother dashes like a streak
To make the sheets last out the week.
Too late, she hears a gentle snore—
What are Maws and washtubs for?"

DAIRYMEN...

it's Up to You!

Meet Drastic Feed and Labor Shortages with Proven Feeding Methods!

More milk will probably be needed for 1943 than it is possible for us to produce. To help meet wartime needs we have developed a proven feeding plan which we advise all Northeastern Dairymen to use. Such a feeding program will not only enable you to approach as nearly as possible the nation's milk production goals, but it will also conserve feed and increase efficiency under the serious labor shortage.

Purpose of this Feeding Plan...

To produce the absolute maximum amount of milk under existing circumstances.

To eliminate cows that waste feed and labor.

To prevent any and all waste of feeds through over-feeding or improper feeding.

To conserve high protein ingredients by feeding the lowest level of protein that will still give maximum production.

Here's What You Should Do...

1. Make a careful Herd-Check—that will enable you to figure each cow's needs. Record all information on her milk and butter-fat production, freshening data, and present rate of feeding on the special Beacon Herd Check Form (yours for the asking).
2. Cull the Herd—you'll get a larger profit and more milk from your labor and feed if your supply is used on fewer, high-producing cows.
3. Supply plenty of water.
4. Determine the lowest protein level you can use in the grain ration.
5. Prepare individual feeding schedules for each cow in the herd: neither over- nor under-feeding should be considered in these times.
6. Make full use of home grains—use them in feeding heifers—in making up a fitting ration—or as a part of a milking ration.

So—to safeguard your own herd—and for the sake of America's urgent need for more milk, make every effort to cooperate with your feed dealers—no matter who they are—and make the most of what you have. For further information on these problems

Send for Your Free Copy...

of "BEACON HERD-CHECK AND FEEDING PROGRAM TO MEET WAR TIME NEEDS"

It gives full details for what's best to do during these drastic times. No obligation.

The BEACON MILLING CO., Inc.

Cayuga, N. Y.

The 1943 job of farmers is to produce food—all the food possible—to help win the war. Not easy, but essential.

Milk Producer

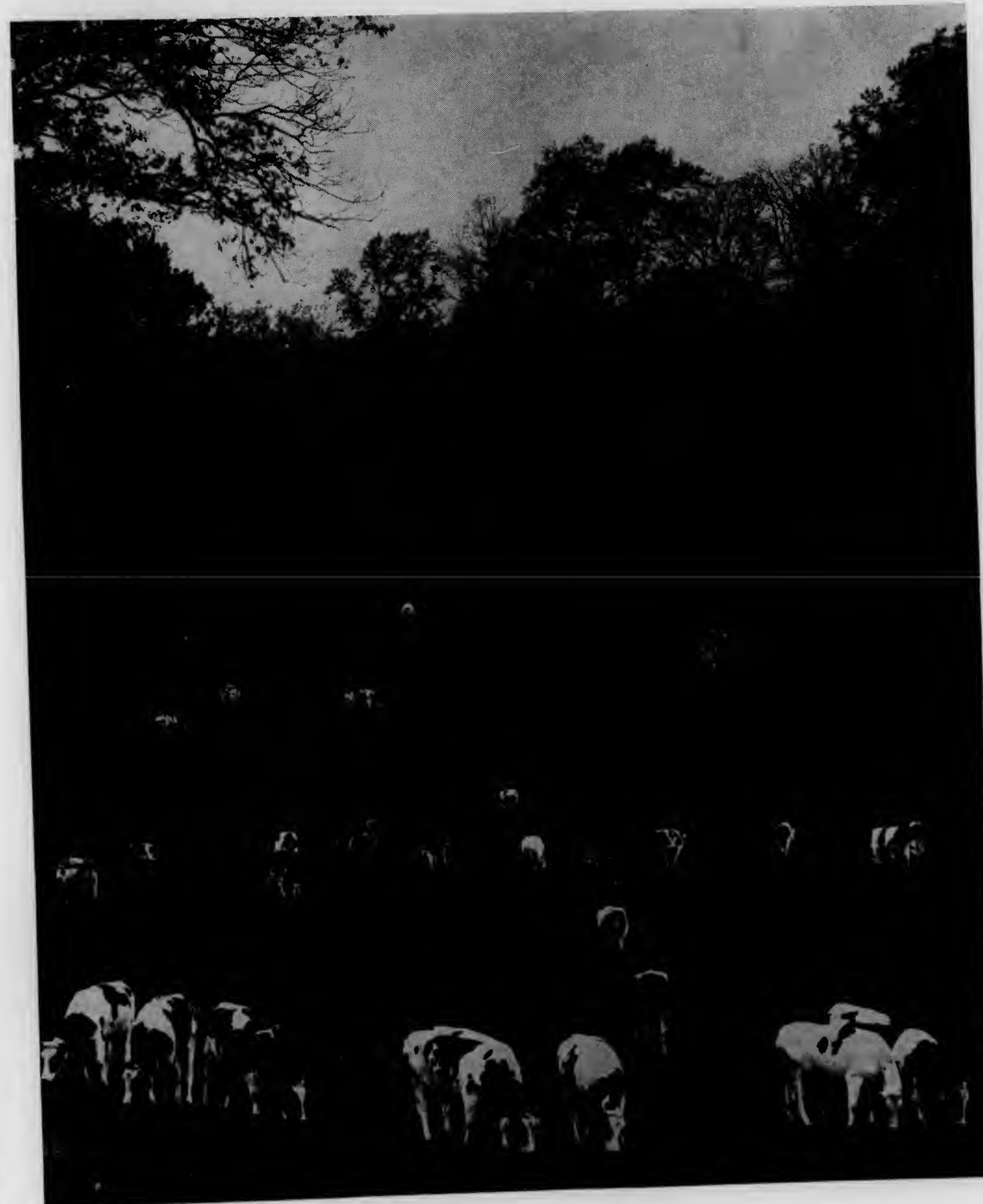
ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INT.

Vol. XXIII

Philadelphia, Pa., April, 1943

COOPERATIVE, Inc.

No. 12



On Spring Pasture

Winterthur Farms, New Castle County, Delaware

Library of AGR. Economics,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y.

"Results" Assure Our Future

Say Farmers Council Delegates at Meeting

WE HAVE done, and are doing, a job for our members of which we can be proud. It is our further job to tell our members, members of other farm organizations, farmers who belong to no organization, our local businessmen and the public of these facts." That, in brief, was the central theme of the first annual meeting of Interstate Farmers Council, held at Baltimore, Md., on April 12.

The Council has a membership of 34 farm organizations operating in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and West Virginia. These organizations in turn have a total membership of approximately 375,000 farmers and farm families.

Outstanding during the discussion was the feeling of the delegates and officers of the Council that all farm organizations, and especially those which are members of the Council, can well go to their members and other farmers with a complete story of what our present farm organizations are doing and an explanation of their aims and democratic setup. Such work, it was emphasized, will have the advantage of strengthening our present organizations and lessening the occasion for our farm people to become interested in non-farm-sponsored organizations.

No Need for Outside Organizers

Considerable discussion centered around the avowed ambition of John L. Lewis to bring into the United Mine Workers District 50 all dairy-men and, eventually, all farmers of the country. Statements by several of the 75 delegates and farm organization leaders attending this meeting indicated a unanimous expression that this would be detrimental to the welfare of our farm people and of the country as a whole.

Typical of the comments was that by P. C. Turner, Parkton, Md., president of the Council, who stated that to permit a labor group to take over the dairymen of the nation against their wishes would endanger our democracy from within just as much as an Axis victory would endanger it from without.

Reports from the 5-state area covered by the Council showed present activity by this group in only a few places. It was stated that the efforts of the miners toward organizing dairymen had undergone a transition. Few public meetings are being held but more work is being done through personal canvass. There is little information

as to the success of this program.

Delegates generally felt that the immediate threat is rather remote. It was emphasized, however, that should prices and general conditions undergo a change following the present war similar to that following most wars, many farmers will be hard pressed and may, in desperation, turn to unsound programs in desperate hopes of improving their situations.

Post-War Trends Forecast

Dr. Roger B. Corbett, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of Maryland, stated that prices have risen during every American war since the War of 1812 and that shortly following each war there has been a sharp drop in prices, then a temporary levelling off followed by another drop resulting in a serious depression. This was true following the War of 1812, the Civil War and the World War of 1914-18. He expressed the opinion that there is no indication that we will be able to prevent an increase in price levels and wages in this war — "certainly not as long as wages are permitted to rise."

He stated that following the war there is very likely to be a decrease which will be halted while the nation is catching up on the manufacture of such civilian goods as automobiles and refrigerators, to be followed by a further decrease in prices, wages and the general business level.

The closing session of the meeting was featured by talks by W. G. Wysor, general manager of the Southern States Cooperative and Ezra T. Benson, executive secretary of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

Food Situation Is Serious

Mr. Wysor made a critical analysis of the food situation confronting the nation. He pointed out the tremendous increase in livestock population, with the corresponding demands for feed grains. He emphasized, also, that it may be necessary to shift to cereal grains for a greater part of the food for human consumption, which will mean a curtailment of the supplies for livestock feed, including meat animals, poultry and dairy.

Mr. Benson, whose headquarters are in Washington, D. C., and who has been active in presenting the farm organizations' point of view to the President, the Congress and the public in general, stated that the

"interests of labor and of the farmer are diametrically opposed, since the farmer is an owner who manages his farm and in many cases hires labor."

"On the other hand, labor is interested in getting the products of the farm at the lowest possible price."

He discussed, also, the growth of farmer cooperatives and stated that they have gone far in narrowing operating margins between the farmer and consumer, have corrected market abuses and have been pace setters both in quality of products and in reducing operating costs.

The election of officers of the Council for the ensuing year resulted in the re-election of P. C. Turner as president; J. K. Stern, director of public relations for the Eastern States Farmers Exchange, Springfield, Mass., as first vice-president; Kenzie S. Bagshaw of Hollidaysburg, Pa., master of Pennsylvania State Grange and Inter-State director, as second vice-president, and C. E. Wise, Jr., of the Maryland Farm Bureau as secretary-treasurer.

Special Notice

Class I Price Now \$4.05 for Philadelphia Producers

Effective April 12, the Class I price to producers supplying milk to the Philadelphia market was increased to \$4.05 per hundred pounds of 4 percent milk. The former price was \$3.70.

\$3.92 Class I Blend in April

The Class I price for April, under the Philadelphia marketing order, will be \$3.92 per hundred pounds of 4 percent milk, according to an announcement made by Wm. P. Sadler, Market Administrator. This price is based upon eleven days at \$3.70 and 19 days at \$4.05 per hundred pounds.

The \$3.92 figure was determined upon in order to make one price apply for the full month and avoid the necessity of making two reports, calculating two statements and making the payments on the basis of two prices, all of which saves a tremendous amount of clerical and book-keeping work for the milk handlers and the Market Administrator, as well as simplifying the returns for producers.

The Class I price for the entire month of May will be at the new level of \$4.05 per hundred pounds of 4 percent milk.

Milk Prices in Turmoil

As Result of New Anti-Inflation Order

THE price situation facing milk producers, handlers and consumers is very uncertain at the moment. We shall outline the situation as it stands today, warning at the same time that it may be decidedly different before the ink is dry on these pages.

The daily press has carried many news articles and editorials, since April 8, on the price and wage freeze order issued by President Roosevelt. This order, in effect, stated that there would be no further increases allowed "at this stage" in wages or in prices affecting the cost of living.

Unfortunately, that order came out at a time when we were expecting hourly that price increases would be granted to producers in most of Inter-State territory. Of the various pending orders affecting Inter-State members, only one received final authorization before this freeze order.

Philadelphia Increase Approved

The proposed Philadelphia price increase from \$3.70 to \$4.05 per hundred pounds of 4 percent milk was approved on April 8, announced on April 9, to become effective on April 12. That price increase is now in effect.

It is significant that the expected order from the Office of Price Administration, authorizing a 1-cent increase in the retail price of milk for Philadelphia was not then, and has not yet, been issued. As a result, producers supplying the Philadelphia market have received a 35-cent increase on their Class I milk sold in the Philadelphia marketing area. Producers supplying those handlers only a part of whose milk is sold in the Philadelphia market, are receiving the benefits of this increase only on that part of their Class I milk that is sold in the Philadelphia marketing area.

As the situation stands today, milk handlers are compelled to absorb this entire increase without the benefit of a higher retail price.

Other Price Orders Delayed

Information reaching Inter-State indicated that OPA would also grant price increases covering milk supplied to the suburban area around Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission had issued an order, subject to OPA approval, granting increases of 45 and 50 cents per hundredweight to producers supplying handlers operating in the suburban area, and also providing a 1-cent increase in the retail price in Philadelphia and in the suburban area. With the is-

suance of the President's anti-inflationary order, the OPA did not issue concurrent orders covering these price increases and, therefore, they can not be made effective until such orders may be forthcoming.

Concurrently with these developments, Inter-State was active in efforts to obtain price increases for members supplying the Wilmington market and for those shipping to the Centerville, Rising Sun and Nassau plants, none of which is covered by the Federal order or by State control. It was anticipated and expected that OPA orders would be issued, authorizing increases in producer prices in those areas and including a consumer price increase in Wilmington which would be concurrent with, or follow very shortly after, the Philadelphia increase.

These OPA orders, likewise, failed to materialize because of the order of the President.

Some Increases Cancelled

Incidentally, the regional office of OPA issued, early in April, orders which put into effect producer price increases in the York, Harrisburg, Lehigh and Schuylkill marketing areas, with an increase of one cent per quart in the retail price in each area. These OPA orders were withdrawn and the increases cancelled following the April 8 Presidential announcement.

This announcement was made under the wartime powers of the President. Successful prosecution of the war requires that power of this kind be centralized and it stands to reason that any broad order will be to the disadvantage of some groups and that time will be

required to iron out any inequities that may result.

As for the producer price situation, the outcome is uncertain.

Inter-State Continues Efforts

If there is any way open to obtain adjustments in these prices which will bring them more nearly in line with production costs and with prices in surrounding areas, Inter-State will make every effort to attain those ends. If and when any definite word is available Inter-State will get reports out at once to the directors, fieldmen and the local market committeemen in the areas affected. If possible, notices also will be given all members whose prices will be affected. It is significant that there has not been a "no" given on any of these proposed increases which were pending when the President's anti-inflation order was issued.

Flash!

Increase Covered by Consumer Subsidy

April 16:—We have just received further confirmation from Washington that the new producer price on Class I milk sold under the Federal Marketing Order for Philadelphia will stand. The announcement states that arrangements have been made by government agencies also to hold the present retail price levels. This is being done "through a government sponsored milk purchase and resale arrangement."

The official release which covers the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington markets says, "In order to avoid any conflict," with the President's Executive Order of April 8, "it was decided, War Food Administration officials said, to handle this situation through a milk purchase-resale arrangement."

"Under this arrangement, Class I fluid milk will be purchased by the Commodity Credit Corporation from dealers at the previously authorized producer prices and will be resold at lower prices which will be announced soon."

No further details of the arrangements are available as this last minute flash is being inserted in the Review.



Miss Anna Petron, New York City, has spent her vacation on the C. Paul Vincent farm, Milton, Delaware, for the past ten years. She enjoys it, likes farm work and has made friends with the farm livestock, including the mules.

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Keep Oil Ration "Stub"

If you have been issued oil ration coupons for use during the past winter, be sure to preserve the "identity stub" of your ration cards. This is the stub which remains after all individual coupons have been removed. A government release states that local boards will require the consumer to present the stubs when the 1943-44 rations are distributed.

Don't spend money you haven't earned for things you don't need to impress people you don't like.

Keep Up Their Tastes For What We Sell

We are indebted to Earl Sturm of the California Milk News for the following interesting discussion of that indefinite and flighty something called taste, and how it might affect the future of the dairy industry. This is really a serious subject handled by Editor Sturm in a most interesting manner.

This is about your papillae.

Your papillae, as you know, are the brush-like taste-buds on your tongue. They tell you whether the food you eat is salty, sweet, bitter or acid. These four flavors are fundamental. All other tastes are a combination of these four.

Most folks buy food for its taste value. So you see flavor is important if you sell food.

Believe it or not, the pleasant taste of butterfat has carried millions of dollars to the dairy industry.

But, butterfat, like many other products has gone to war. It is scarce. It is being rationed. Substitutes for butterfat are blossoming like flowers on a peach tree.

Get a load of this:

In February, sales of oleo amounted to 53,501,740 lbs. This is 66% more than last year's figure for the same month. And oleo sales are climbing.

And consider this:

Today, America is meat hungry. Its people are not going to spend more ration points for a pound of butter than it has to when it can use those points for the purchase of more meat.

And look at this:

On the stores where ice cream is sold today you are faced with signs which read: "Order sherbet. Save butterfat."

So you can see the butterfat which has pleased the tastes of millions, is now in for a battle to hold its place in the food market. Soy-bean, cottonseed oil and other substitutes are being promoted to tickle the tongue and swipe the butterfat market.

Is this worrying the guy who pokes his head in the flank of a cow as he juices her? No! There is no milk or cream surplus. Today it is a seller's market. The producer has only to produce butterfat, the buyer is at his gate.

But what about the future?

What about the consumers' educated taste for butterfat? Will the substitutes for butterfat now coming into the market eliminate the consumers' appetite for butterfat? It could happen. It has happened to other products.

Nobody knows at what hour this war will end. Few realize the exact nature of the war to come, the battle for markets. Intelligent

minds in the dairy industry are looking ahead. They are studying ways and means that will protect the market for butterfat—keep alive the taste-desire for butterfat.

Captain Frank Camp Is Doing a Job For Us

We are proud of Captain Frank Camp, son of Inter-State's Field Representative and Mrs. James J. Camp of Roaring Spring, Pa. It is just fourteen months since Captain Frank Camp first received his army commission as Second Lieutenant. You will recall his picture on the front cover of last July's Review, which appeared shortly after he sailed for the European theatre of war.

Twice within recent weeks he has been given special mention by Cy Peterman, the Philadelphia Inquirer's war correspondent on the Tunisian front. In one dispatch mentioning some spectacular forays against the enemy, Peterman wrote: "These flights were led by Captain Frank Camp of Roaring Spring, Pa., who pursued the last Nazi fifteen miles before rejoining his mates in a gala return."

About a week later, Peterman again wrote about the work of these fighting flyers, as follows:

"Listing from its own cloud of dust the first ship rolled to a stop and Captain Frank Camp, thin and blonde, who was in command of the First Flight, leaped out so exuberantly every one knew they had done all right.

"Mine got away at 400 miles an hour, but boy oh boy, did we tag those babies this afternoon. Shot down five or six as they were trying to take off at Mezzouna.

"The kid from Roaring Spring, Pa., near Altoona, was practically bursting with achievement when Lieutenant Bob Armstrong, of Knoxville, Tenn., came up and announced one confirmed killed and another damaged. The boys pounced on them as if he'd kicked the extra point that made it 7 to 0 for the home team."

Pennsylvania Price Index

A report by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture states that prices received by farmers declined three points from January 15 to February 15, due mainly to a decline in egg prices. The index stood at 185 on February 15, with the 1909-14 figure taken as 100. The price index of prices paid by farmers stood at 160 on February 15, an increase of two points over January.

Here is that unidentified picture we announced in the March Review. We know now that it is of the farm buildings of Harry U. Miller, Zieglerville, Pa., president of the Zieglerville local.



Personal Glimpses

The University of Maryland recently conferred upon David B. McDowell of Cecil county, post office Nottingham, Pa., a certificate in recognition of his service to farm organizations and his achievements as a dairyman and a general farmer. He is active in the Southern States Cooperative and the Maryland Farm Bureau, as well as Inter-State.

A similar award was made at the same time to Dr. R. W. Sherman-tine, who is secretary and manager of the Maryland Cooperative Milk Producers, the cooperative operating in the Baltimore market.

Arthur High, secretary of the Pottstown Local, passed away on March 1. His widow and three children, two girls and a boy of eighteen, are planning to carry on the dairy business.

The annual dinner meeting of the Rising Sun Local was held on March 19 and was attended by 175 persons. In addition to O. H. Hoffman, Jr., Inter-State's general manager; J. Lawson Crothers, director from District 10 and Inter-State fieldmen Clayton Reynolds and Clayton L. Keener, special guests included Christie E. Cuddeback, president and J. M. Lescure, vice-president of the Western Maryland Dairy; Cloyce Bodt, manager of the Rising Sun plant and A. Z. Miller, county agent of Cecil county.

One of Inter-State's well-known members, Mortimer McKee of West Chester, finding it advisable to discontinue his dairy business, held a complete dispersal of his herd on Friday, April 9. Mortimer has been a delegate from the West Chester Local for several years and in this capacity has taken a most active part at the Inter-State annual meetings.

Milton D. Moore, who has been county agent of Washington county, Md., since December, 1922, died recently in the Washington County Hospital. He is succeeded by Harry W. Beggs who has served as assistant county agent for the past six years and is now serving as acting county agent.

Members of the Montgomery County Holstein Association have elected Alvin K. Rothenberger

Seconds Count

Proper timing counts now as never before. Timing means doing the right thing at exactly the right time. In a dairy, exactly the right time to clean the milking machine and to wash the pails and strainers is the first possible moment after finishing using them. Every minute delayed makes the job harder, makes the job take longer and increases the probability that the job will not be done right when it is done.

When milk is given an opportunity to dry even slightly on the surfaces of utensils, the difficulties of doing a good job are increased and an unclean utensil can mean spoiled milk.

We have no time to waste this year, so why not clean the milking utensils "right now" after getting through milking, because that will save time and work and it may avoid the spoilage of milk.

Skill and Patience Needed In Teaching New Hands

More people in the United States of America than ever before are aware today of the need of farm help and of the hard work involved in farming. It is probable that most farmers will have to depend, to some extent, on unskilled workers to carry on and get their farm work done.

An acute problem develops whenever a farmer is called upon to utilize unskilled help. To a farm reared boy or girl, man or woman, a particular task may be easy. It is decidedly different when the same task is turned over to someone without that early farm training. There is a need for patience and the acquiring of a new skill on the part of the farmer—the skill needed in training an inexperienced person in these farming operations—perhaps a dozen different kinds of operations within a week.

In most cases, we sincerely believe that those who come from the cities to help on the farms are sincere and anxious to make a real contribution to our food production program. If given a chance, are patiently "shown the how" and told "the why," we believe most of them will surprise us in what they can do.

Keep in mind in training these folks reared in town that they are being asked to learn as adults what most farm boys and girls picked up when they were so young that they can't remember when they did acquire these skills.

Two things will help in teaching them; first, demonstrate the job step by step; second, explain the reason for the job and for doing it the particular way shown.

president and Harvey Murphy vice-president for the ensuing year.

We have just received the report that Rev. Wm. W. Huston, delegate to last year's annual meeting from the Kemblesville-Landenberg Local, passed away on February 16.

Mrs. Wm. Kirk, Peach Bottom, Pa., passed away early in April. She, with her husband, had been regular in attendance at Inter-State annual meetings.

A barn on a farm owned by A. Raymond Marvel, Inter-State's vice-president and Talbot County, Md., State Senator, was destroyed by fire recently, with an estimated loss of \$7,000 to \$8,000. The barn was on a farm occupied by James Duvall, Jr. The loss also included 14 cattle, 8 horses and mules, corn, hay and farm implements.

T. Donald Patterson of Kirkwood was killed accidentally early in April, when his tractor ran down an embankment and upset, pinning him underneath. Mr. Patterson has served as Inter-State delegate from his Local at different times.

Believe it or not, F. S. (Dutch) Bucher, Lancaster county agricultural agent was afflicted with the measles early in April.

Use Your Cooler— Save Your Milk

Every Spring a few producers wait too long to start cooling their milk. That chilly weather early in April won't last and some morning we will wake up and find that there should have been ice in the milk cooler the night before or the temperature control on the electric cooler should have been turned down in order to cool the milk down to the necessary temperature (well under 60 degrees for "B" milk, well under 50 degrees for "A" milk).

This year we dare not let a single can of milk spoil that can be saved. The price of a chunk of ice or a few kilowatts of electricity is mighty good insurance against the loss of milk that our country needs so badly. Be on the safe side—cool your milk every night; get the temperature down so that there will be no danger of spoilage from high temperature.

Class Prices, Pennsylvania Markets

Area	Class I Feb. & Mar.	Class II Feb.	Class III Mar.	Class III Feb. & Mar.
Philadelphia Suburban	\$3.40	\$2.74	\$2.74	\$2.02
Altoona	3.70	3.129	3.144	2.532
Huntingdon-Tyrone	3.45	3.129	3.144	2.532
State-Wide	3.50	3.129	3.144	2.532
Lancaster	3.73	3.146	3.160	2.532
Reading	3.70	3.146	3.160	2.532
Chester County	*3.35	2.649	2.671	1.97

See note in column 3 on butterfat differentials.
*—Class IA price of \$2.40.

Classification Percentages

Pennsylvania (State Control) and Wilmington, Del.

February	I	IA	II	III	*Bonus
Cream Top Dairy	97	0	0	0	—
Eachus Dairy Co.	90	0	38.02	16.03	—
Everett Milk & Ice Cream Co.	45.95	0	13	0	—
Hoffman's	81	1.3	48.3	0	—
Penn Cress Ice Cream	50.4	0	0	0	—
Williamsburg Dairy	100	0	0	0	—

March	I	IA	II	III	*Bonus
Blue Hen Farms	88.71	x	11.29	x	66
Clover Dairy Company	82.94	x	17.06	x	82
Fraim's Dairy					

New Jersey (Percentages of Norm)

February	Norm	Cream	Excess	"A" Bonus
Arrowhead Shoemaker Dairies	98	2	—	—

March	Norm	Cream	Excess	"A" Bonus
Castanea Dairy Company	91	9	—	91

* Percentage of production on which "A" producers were paid Grade "A" bonus.

Prices Paid for 4% Milk

February	Location	Area	Price
Bechtel, I. Lloyd	Royersford, Pa.	1, Z 2	\$3.34
Cream Top Dairy	Lancaster, Pa.	14	3.70
Eachus Dairy Co.	West Chester, Pa.	15, Z 2	3.35
Heishey Creamery Co.	Greencastle, Pa.	11	3.25
Highland Dairy Co.	Coatesville, Pa.	15, Z 2	3.45
Hoffmans	Altoona, Pa.	9	3.53
"	Bedford, Pa.	10, Z 2	3.53
"	Huntingdon, Pa.	10, Z 2	3.53
"	Cresson, Pa.	9	3.44
Penn Cress Ice Cream Co.	Tyrone, Pa.	10, Z 2	3.34
Chas. G. Waple Dairies	Williamsburg, Pa.	9	3.24
Williamsburg Dairy	Williamsburg, Pa.	9	3.24

March	Location	Area	Price
Abbotts Dairies	(N. J. Producers)	—	3.686
Blue Hen Farms	Wilmington, Del.	—	3.32
Centerville Producers Co-op.	Centerville, Md.	—	3.50
Clover Dairy Company	Wilmington, Del.	—	3.51
Delamore Dairy	Wilmington, Del.	—	3.53
Fraim's Dairy	201-10 mile zone	—	3.24
New York City Buyers	Nassau, Del.	—	3.23
Supplee-Wills-Jones	Wilmington, Del.	—	3.51
Twaddell Bros. Dairy	Wilmington, Del.	—	3.51
West End Dairy	Wilmington, Del.	—	3.291
Western Maryland Dairy	Rising Sun, Md.	—	3.291

Feed Price Summary for March, 1943

Compiled by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative, Inc.
from data supplied by a selected list of feed dealers.

Ingredients	Mar. 1943	Feb. 1943	Mar. 1942	% Change Mar., 1943 compared with Feb. 1943	% Change Mar., 1943 compared with Mar. 1942
Wheat Bran	50.76	49.61	45.36	+2.32	+11.90
Cottonseed Meal 41%	56.00	55.00	52.64	+1.82	+6.38
Gluten Feed 23%	44.13	42.53	42.94	+3.76	+2.77
Linseed Meal 34%	48.50	47.53	44.89	+2.04	+8.04
Corn Meal	50.92	49.67	43.71	+2.52	+16.50
Mixed Dairy Ration 16%	49.80	49.13	47.49	+1.36	+4.86
" " " 24%	55.83	55.00	52.18	+1.51	+7.00
" " " 32%	58.20	57.33	55.59	+1.52	+4.70
Brewer's Grains	45.87	46.85	41.67	-2.09	+10.08

Class Prices

Wilmington

F. o. b. market, cwt. of 4% milk	Class I	Class II
February	\$3.58	\$2.822
March	3.58	2.842

New Jersey

F. o. b. market, cwt. of 3.5% milk	Class I	Class II
February	\$3.60	\$2.67
March	3.60	2.67
April	3.60	2.67

The price of 4% milk of each class is 20 cents more per hundred pounds than the price of 3.5% milk.

Prices of	*Cream	*Dry Skimmilk
February	\$22.59375	11.3125¢
March	22.7656	11.3125¢

*Per 40-quart can of 40 percent cream as used in determining the Philadelphia Class II price.
*Per pound of roller process dry skimmilk as used in determining the Philadelphia Class II price.

Average Price New York 92-Score Butter	Cents Per Pound
Association	March, 1943—46.75
Bergdoll's, John C., Dairy	(No change during month)
Booth, Chas. T.	February, 1943—46.75
Breuninger Dairies	March, 1942—34.94

Prices reported as paid by handlers in markets not under Federal control are determined according to price schedules furnished by the handler or from statements furnished with milk checks and checked in the Inter-State office.

The prices quoted as the average price paid do not include any bonuses or premiums which producers may earn.

The butterfat differential is 5 cents per point in all Pennsylvania markets listed except Philadelphia where it is 4 cents. The differential in Wilmington and in New Jersey markets continues at 4 cents a point.

Prices Paid for 3.5% Milk By South Jersey Buyers February, 1943

Dairy	Grade "A" & Premium	Grade "B"
Abbotts Dairies	\$3.85	\$3.48
Arrowhead-Shoemaker	3.97	3.53
Castanea Dairy Co.	3.88	3.52
Forsythe, A. H.	3.91	3.49
Kligerman Dairy	4.00	3.60
Scott-Powell	3.88	3.56
Supplee-Wills-Jones	3.72	3.52
Sylvan Seal Milk	—	3.29
Wilson Dairy	4.00	3.51

These prices were reported to Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative by the New Jersey Milk Control Board as the average prices paid by these buyers for all milk in the respective grades. Prices received by individual producers will vary from these prices as their respective returns may be influenced by the relative amounts of norm and excess milk.

A naval officer fell overboard and was rescued by a deck hand. The officer asked how he could reward him.

"The best way, sir," said the gob, "is to say nothing about it. If the other fellows knew I'd pulled you out, they'd sure chuck me in."

Prices 4% Milk, Feb. and Mar.

These are the prices paid—or not less than the minimum permitted prices—at each plant location under Marketing Order No. 61 for the Philadelphia milk marketing area, as announced by Market Administrator Wm. P. Sadler, for milk purchased during Feb. and Mar., 1943.

Handler	Plant Location	Location Differential	Feb. Price	Mar. Price
Market Average	f. o. b. Philadelphia	—	\$3.566	\$3.547
Abbotts Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	\$3.602	3.587
"	Coudersport, Pa.	.402	3.233	3.215
"	Curryville, Pa.	.339	3.289	3.274
"	Easton, Md.	.283	3.331	3.316
"	Coshen, Pa.	.241	3.345	3.330
"	Kelton, Pa.	.227	3.156	3.141
"	Port Allegheny, Pa.	.416	3.121	3.106
"	Spring Creek, Pa.	.451	3.642	3.686
Ardmore Home Dairies	Ardmore, Pa.	—	3.592	3.577
Baldwin Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.592	3.577
Bedminster Dairymen's Association	Bedminster, Pa.	.22	3.421	3.414
Bergdoll's, John C., Dairy	Boothwyn, Pa.	.09	3.533	3.538
Booth, Chas. T.	Chester, Pa.	.07	3.572	3.542
Breuninger Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.666	3.653
"	Richlandtown, Pa.	.227	3.409	3.396
Brookmead Guernsey Dairies	Wayne, Pa.	.07	3.685	3.715
Brown's Dairies	Glenview, Pa.	.07	3.604	3.603
Buck's Co. Fm. Dairies	Morrisville, Pa.	.22	3.327	3.336
Buehlers Dairy	Willow Grove, Pa.	.07	3.656	3.629
Clover Crest Dairy Fm.	Newtown, Pa.	.13	3.480	3.503
Cooklyn Milk Co.	Goldsboro, Md.	.262	3.229	3.196
Crawford, M. S. Dairy	Drexel Hill, Pa.	—	3.644	3.651
Cryslte, Wm. H. Dairy	Chester, Pa.	.07	3.565	3.579
Darlington Bros.	Darling, Pa.	.09	3.639	3.633
Deger's Dairy	Mont Clare, Pa.	.13	3.364	3.309
Engel Dairy	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.677	3.657
Ervin's Dairy	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.654	3.576
Farmers Dairy	Wrightstown, N. J.	.22	3.300	3.304
Frankford Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.639	3.635
Gailey Ice Cream Co.	Delta, Pa.	.248	3.231	3.223
Gardenville Dairymen's Association	Gardenville, Pa.	.13	3.501	3.508
Gardenville Fm. Dairies	Hatboro, Pa.	.13	3.678	3.615
Gaynor, Hyland L.	Boothwyn, Pa.	.09	3.529	3.569
Gorman Dairies	Newtown Sq., Pa.	.07	3.690	3.739
Greentree Creamery Association	Obelisk, Pa.	.22	3.413	3.348
Gross, Charles, Dairy	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.678	3.592
Grubbs Dairies	Media, Pa.	.07	3.672	3.522
Hamilton Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.638	3.592
Hansell, A. R.	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.586	3.563
"	Mainland, Pa.	.11	3.476	3.453
Harbisons' Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.550	3.543
"	Brantsville, Pa.	.276	3.244	3.237
"	Byers, Pa.	.22	3.300	3.293
"	Carlisle, Pa.	.276	3.244	3.237
"	Hurlock, Md.	.283	3.237	3.230
"	Millville, Pa.	.241	3.279	3.272
"	Massey, Md.	.332	3.188	3.181
"	Millville, Pa.	.248	3.272	3.265
"	Sudlersville, Md.	.248	3.272	3.265
Hermig, Peter, Sons	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.528	3.495
"	Boiling Springs, Pa.	.276	3.222	3.189
"	Eddington, Pa.	.09	3.479	3.461
Hill Crest Farms	Norristown, Pa.	.09	3.570	3.434
Holiday Dairy	Chester Heights, Pa.	.11	3.575	3.583
Homestead Grnsy Farm	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.646	3.648
Hutt's Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.684	3.721
Individual Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.505	3.516
Ivy Crest Grnsy Dairies	Hatboro, Pa.	.09	3.505	3.516
Jersey Queen Dairy	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.663	3.609
Johnson, J. Ward, Dairy	Woodlyn, Pa.	.07	3.524	3.528
Lehigh Valley Farmers	Allentown, Pa.	.234	3.570	3.720
Marmer, John	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	—	3.610	3.602
Marshall T. Forest	Linwood, Pa.	.09	3.536	3.549
Martin Century Farms	Lansdale, Pa.	.11	3.485	3.462
Meyer Dairies	Ambler, Pa.	.09	3.466	3.457
Miller-Flounders Dairy	Chester, Pa.	.07	3.612	3.615
Missimer-Wood-Nar-cissa Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.659	3.664
Montg-Berk Dairy Co.	Boyetown, Pa.	.227	3.293	3.278
Nelson Dairies	Norristown, Pa.	.09	3.416	3.451
Oakes Dairy Farm	Chadds Ford, Pa.	.11	3.566	3.565
Oakland Dairies	Fairview Village, Pa.	.11	3.357	3.422
Pennbrook Milk Co.	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.588	3.561
Penn-Reed Milk Co.	Belleville, Pa.	.318	3.168	3.121
Pinkerton, S. D.	Media, Pa.	.07	3.630	3.630
Quaker-Maid Dairy Products	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.679	3.608
Quinn's Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.644	3.579
Richards, F. H.	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.555	3.595
Rosenberger's Dairies	Hatfield, Pa.	.13	3.450	3.450
Schillinger's Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.637	3.570
Scott-Powell Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.536	3.555
"	Ardmore, Pa.	—	3.536	3.555
"	Clayton, Del.	.241	3.265	3.284
"	Fairdale, Pa.	.318	3.188	3.207
"	New Holland, Pa.	.234	3.272	3.291
"	Pottstown, Pa.	.22	3.286	3.305
"	Snow Hill, Md.	.304	3.202	3.221
"	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.252	3.236
Shearer, Paul B. & Co.	Center Port, Pa.	.248	3.004	2.988
"	Manoa, Pa.	—	3.730	3.679
Suburban Dairies	Spring City, Pa.	.22	3.538	3.411
Sunny Slope Dairy	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.553	3.531
Supplee-Wills-Jones	Bedford, Pa.	.332	3.191	3.169
"	Chambersburg, Pa.	.297	3.226	3.204
"	Hagerstown, Md.	.304	3.219	3.197
"	Harrington, Del.	.262	3.261	3.239
"	Huntingdon, Pa.	.332	3.191	3.169
"	Leaman Place, Pa.	.234	3.289	3.267
"	Lewistown, Pa.	.311	3.212	3.190
"	Mercersburg, Pa.	.227	3.296	3.274
"	Mt. Pleasant, Del.	.297	3.226	3.204
"	Princess Anne, Md.	.234	3.289	3.267
"	Townsend, Del.	.255	3.268	3.246
"	Worton, Md.	—	3.461	3.469
Sylvan Seal Milk, Inc.	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.609	3.564
Sypherds Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.726	3.656
Taylor's Dairy	Jenkintown, Pa.	—	3.291	3.291
Turner & Wescott	Glenroy, Pa.	.234	3.274	3.492
Victor Dairies	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.724	3.492
Walnut Bank Farms	Quakertown, Pa.	.227	3.330	3.304
Warners Dairy	Berwyn, Pa.	.09	3.587	3.560
Wawa Dairy Farms	Wawa, Pa.	.09	3.458	3.453
Willow Ridge Farm	Hatboro, Pa.	.09	3.381	3.501
Wilmer Dairies	Conshohocken, Pa.	.07	3.407	3.422
Wissahickon Dairy	Philadelphia, Pa.	—	3.643	3.700
Witchwood Dairy	Spring House, Pa.	.11	3.553	3.552

MARKET SUMMARY

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.
Class I, price, 4% milk	\$3.700	\$3.700	\$3.700
Class II price, 4% milk	\$2.930	\$2.942	\$2.962
Class I, pounds	63,276,959	59,274,621	68,950,332
Class II, pounds	7,414,603	7,643,485	10,848,351
Total pounds	70,691,662	66,918,106	79,698,683
Class I, percent	89.51	88.58	86.51
Class II, percent	10.49	11.42	13.49
Average butterfat test, %	4.04246	3.99103	3.94635
Number of producers	9,736	9,585	9,593
Value, 4% basis, f.o.b. Philadelphia	\$2,528,862.17	\$2,386,312.08	\$2,826,994.39

Secondary Markets

TRENTON

Production in the Trenton area has shown a gradual increase, which is only natural at this season of the year. This production increase has been accompanied by a consumption increase, which is taking care of the situation very nicely.

The Philadelphia increase in price will be much appreciated by Pennsylvania producers supplying the Trenton market. New Jersey producers are very hopeful of OPA approval of the order by Milk Control Director Arthur F. Foran, which will also give a much needed increase in order to encourage farmers to keep their cows.

Hay is very scarce and the price high. The pasture outlook is far from bright at this time.

LANCASTER

The action of OPA in making the increased prices in the Lancaster market effective as of the date of the producer price freeze order on February 13 had the effect of making this increase continuous from February 1. These orders raised the Class I price from \$3.12 to \$3.38 per hundred pounds of 3.5 percent milk, with a 5-cent a point butterfat differential. This action culminates the work of the Lancaster Inter-State Committee, which included active participation in the State Milk Control Commission hearing on December 16.

A number of new members were recently added to the Lancaster Inter-State market group, as the result of approval of another Lancaster buyer.

Charles E. Cowan, the Lancaster delegate to the Metropolitan Co-operative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, attended a meeting of that agency at Syracuse, N. Y., on April 13. The delegates to the meeting drew up a series of amendments to be considered at the hearing on the New York order, which is expected to start about May 25. The amendments in general would provide for an upward revision of producer prices.

The March price for the New York market, as announced by Market Administrator C. J. Blanford, was \$3.04 per hundredweight of 3.5 percent milk, f.o.b. the 201-10 mile zone, with the price f.o.b. Lancaster, \$3.075.

The habit of confidence is attained by practice in overcoming difficulties. —Milton Wright.

Report of the Field and Test Department, Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative

The following statistics show the operations of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative field representatives in connection with testing, weighing and general membership work, during March, 1943.

Farm Calls.....	1241
Non-Farm Calls.....	269
Butterfat Tests.....	3555
Plants Investigated.....	53
Herd Samples Tested.....	134
Brom Thymol Tests.....	60
Microscopic Tests.....	37
Membership Solicitations.....	435
New Members Signed.....	87
Local Meetings.....	4
Attendance.....	515
District Meetings.....	7
Attendance.....	759
Committee Meetings.....	8
Attendance.....	88
Other Meetings.....	12
Attendance.....	913

Keystone DHIA Work Shows Greater Efficiency

Pennsylvania dairymen kept dairy herd improvement association records on more than 52,000 cows in 1942 and these cows averaged 8,587 pounds of milk and 353.3 pounds of butterfat during the year. This represents an increase of slightly more than 500 pounds of milk and 40 pounds of butterfat per cow since 1931, and as compared with 1921 production is now better by 1,776 pounds of milk and 86 pounds of butterfat per cow per year.

There were 97 associations operating in the state, employing 118 testers, and of these associations 52 exceeded an average of 350 pounds of butterfat per cow. The goal in association testing work is 300 pounds per cow, or, roughly, one pound per day during the normal lactation period.

The Venango County association led the State in butterfat production, with an average of 425.8 pounds from 9,671 pounds of milk. Juniata County, however, led in milk production per cow, with 11,222 pounds containing 395 pounds of butterfat.

Some of the leading associations from Inter-State territory were the Southern Franklin, Columbia-Luzerne and Bucks County associations. All were over 380 pounds of butterfat per cow during the year, the Bucks county association employing six testers to carry on this work.

The registered Holstein herd of Penn Hall, Franklin County, led the State in butterfat production, with 672.5 pounds, and was third in milk production. Among other herds with an average production of over

500 pounds of butterfat in the year were George Hunsberger, Plumsteadville; Philip W. Smith, New Hope; D. A. Morrow, Tyrone and Marion Harper, Newtown.

A summary of the year's work showed that DHIA members disposed of 426 cows because of low production, while 3,590 were sold to other dairymen for dairy purposes. In addition, these dairymen disposed of 1,541 cows because of udder trouble, 1,448 because of abortion and 1,020 because of sterility, while only 60 cows were disposed of during the year because of reaction to the tuberculin test.

Davis Appointment Popular, Faces Heavy Task

The appointment by President Roosevelt of Chester C. Davis as wartime Federal Food Administrator generally met with favorable response from farm people, their leaders and the public. It would appear that Mr. Davis has a well-rounded background in agriculture and business, with plenty of experience in politics so that he should know his way around.

Mr. Davis was at one time Commissioner of Agriculture of Montana and later became associated with the Illinois Agricultural Association. In 1933 he became Joint Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and in that capacity made an enviable record as an able administrator, whereby he acquired a host of loyal friends and supporters in widely separated fields of agriculture.

Davis goes into his new job with the advantage of a fresh start. Even so, the agricultural and business world is uncertain as to how good a job he can do because of the accumulation of troubles with which he must cope.

There is also the uncertainty as to the exact extent of his powers. This is described in the April 3 issue of "Business Week," as follows: "When the executive order covering Davis' powers finally issued from the White House, it gave him complete control over farm production, farm manpower, and food processing and distribution. The order did not, however, give him any price control authority over and above the ill-defined power that Wickard had."

Mr. Davis has a real task before him to get results, even with full authority. We are for him.

Asked to name three collective nouns, young Archie Quickwit surprised the teacher with this answer: "Flypaper, dustpan, and waste basket."

"128,000 WORDS" "Visual Food Values" Tells Volumes With Pictures Instead Of Words

IT HAS become an accepted theory that people, in general, are more responsive to visual education than to any other form of instruction.

A short, one reel motion picture can create a more vivid and lasting impression of world affairs than could a three hour discourse by any of our most learned commentators. Profusely illustrated books will engrave upon the brain what monotonous volumes of words can merely sketch.

Still believing in the proverbial value of one picture to a thousand words, the Dairy Council has its newest project in the final stages of production.

To disinterested persons this project might simply represent one hundred and twenty-eight beautiful Kodachrome photographs, but to teachers and students in the field of nutrition it will provide a sound and graphic method for making the story of food easy and convincing.

Yet for Miss Frances Hoag, of the nutrition department, and Mr. Wesley Holmes, in charge of production, these pictures involve many details and problems that will not be apparent in the finished product.

This material has entailed months of research and calculations for Miss Hoag, along with the final job of actually preparing the food for "shooting" by the photographer.

To Mr. Holmes, fell the responsibility for determining the most effective and economical method of reproduction and then deciding what photographer and printer could best do this particular assignment.

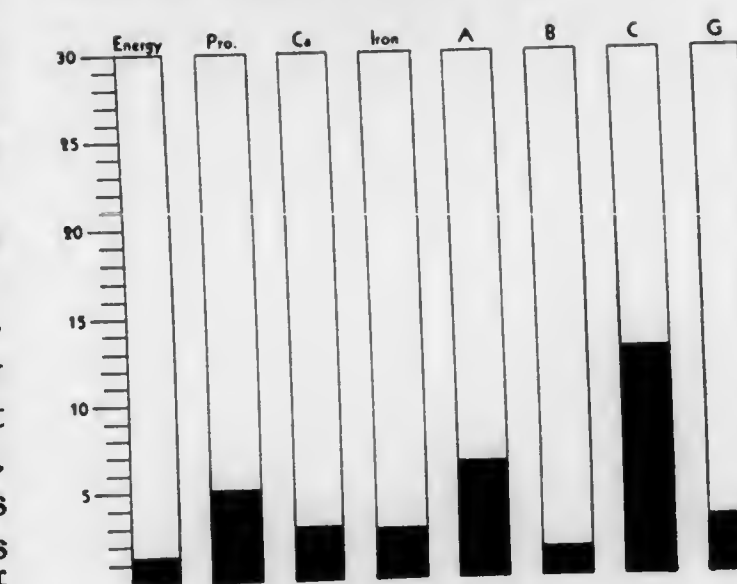
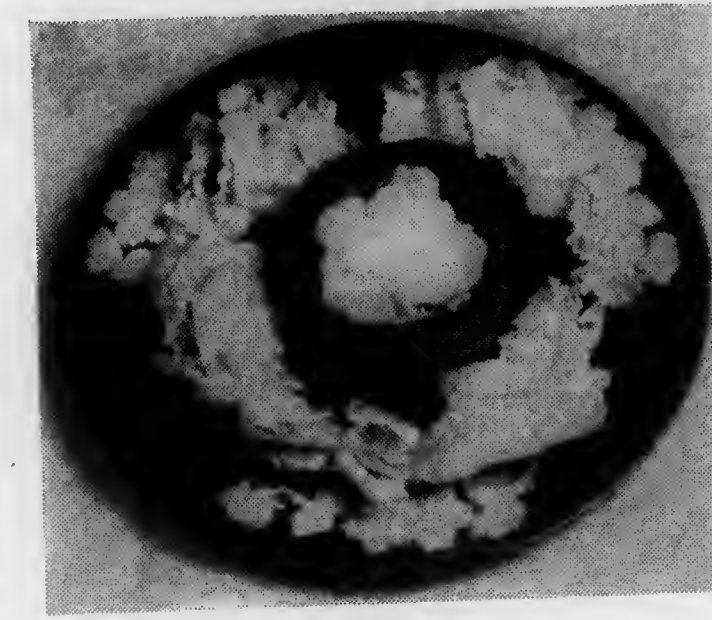
Conferences, mistakes, corrections, color, lighting, ink, plates, custom-made pictures of milk, and cabbage, and pie, continuous checking and rechecking. These are a few of the headaches involved in producing a piece of educational material.

One hundred and twenty-eight pictures—worth one hundred and twenty-eight thousand words! Two months of takes and retakes for the photographer. Sixteen hundred man hours of labor for the lithographer before the presses even began to turn.

Five thousand sets of "Visual Food Values" complete with pictures—five thousand new avenues through which to tell hundreds of thousands of the importance of food,

and milk, and nutrition. Three tons of paper—225,000 operations for the printing presses.

These life-like reproductions in natural color represent those foods most commonly used in the average American diet. On the back of



Cottage cheese helps the score.

every picture is a bar chart indicating the quantity of each food element which that particular food supplies.

By simply selecting the pictures of the foods he has eaten in any one day, anyone can check and evaluate his complete food intake. When the columns for each food are totaled the daily food story is there—clear and concise.

Without the slightest technical knowledge of nutrition, one can easily see and appreciate any lack of dietary balance—whether he is deficient in calcium, or overfed in energy or proteins, or getting an insufficient quantity of vitamin C. It is rather significant that milk more easily balances an otherwise imperfect score than any other single food.

The accompanying illustration shows both sides of one card in the project: a molded tomato with cottage cheese. The chart indicates

how much of the total daily needs this single item supplies. It is simple and effective for the instructor to point out that the salad, without cottage cheese, would be extremely low in protein and vitamin C content.

The value behind all of this work lies in the fact that it is completely visual in its application to the daily problems of nutrition. It is not necessary to wade through pages of printed instructions or formulas. The complete story of each food is told with a glance at the picture and its accompanying chart.

Five years ago the Council first began work with visual Food Values when it published a set of food scoring cards similar to the ones now being printed. Its entire structure is based on the invaluable work of Dr. Mary Swartz Rose, whose original research made the share system possible.

Thousands of sets of the original edition were requested by teachers in every corner of the world. Now, due to new findings, it is necessary to revise and elaborate upon the original work.

This material, unlike most Dairy Council literature, is not intended for free distribution. The high cost of production makes it impossible to underwrite the complete cost. It will, however, be sold on a less-than-cost basis.

If there is one way to make people milk-conscious, it is to make them diet-conscious. It has been the experience of the Dairy Council that the one plausible way to make them diet-conscious is to prove to them unquestionably, but in a pleasant, informal way, that food is the very foundation of their daily existence.

"Waiter, this is a very small steak."
"Yes, sir, it is."
"And it's very tough."
"Then it's lucky it's small, isn't it, sir?"

Little Donald (age six): "Mother, I'm going to work hard at school and get a scholarship to Jack's school. And then I'm going to get a scholarship to the Grammar School. Then I shall get a scholarship to Oxford; and when I've finished at Oxford, I'm going to drive a motor bus."

Parity Not a Fair Basis Dr. Hood Tells Producers

The annual dinner meeting of the Lewistown Local of Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative was held at the McVeytown Methodist Church on March 29. The production and price situation confronting dairymen was discussed fully by Inter-State's general manager, O. H. Hoffman, Jr., while other phases of the same subject were taken up by Dr. Kenneth Hood, extension economist at Pennsylvania State College, who spoke on "The Dairy Farmer in Wartime." He expressed doubt as to the ability of farm people to bridge the gap in farm help with the unskilled labor available and stated that it may be necessary to release some skilled farmers who are now in the armed forces.

"The farmers do not ask any special consideration, only for conditions which will permit them to do the job the nation is asking them to do. The present government price policy was listed as one of the major obstacles facing the farmer. The much-discussed 'parity' is not a fair basis on which to attempt to correct the farmer's financial ills," Dr. Hood declared.

The farmer's first responsibility with his income is to spend what is necessary to increase production, second to pay off long term debts and third to buy U. S. War Bonds to help the war effort and provide a "back-log" against post war conditions. He urged farmers to support their cooperatives and other farm organizations so that they may depend on their own leadership for guidance now and in the post war period.

Changes in Market Orders Aid New York, Boston Prices

Recent changes in the Federal marketing order for the Boston market increased the price from \$3.86 to \$4.10 per hundred-weight of 3.7 percent milk f.o.b. Boston. The amendments to this order became effective March 15.

Under the terms of the order the price at Boston would have dropped to \$3.25 on April 1 had the change not been made, as the order provided for an automatic decrease on that date.

In addition, the continuation of the present price is dependent upon the New York butter market. The order provides that should the price of 92-score butter at New York drop below a 45-cent average for a 30-day period the Class I price would decrease 23 cents.

Other changes in the order authorized at the same time include the elimination of a 47-cent differential



J. Lawson Crothers insists that he has found the answer to our wartime personal transportation problem but he didn't say how many miles he gets to the bale of alfalfa. We wouldn't be surprised to see this Guernsey bull tied up in the parking lot across from 401 North Broad St., some day when the directors are meeting.

on milk used for relief purposes and a change in the transportation allowance, which results in an additional increase of about 2 cents on Class I milk. The Class II formula was revised so as to reflect a slightly higher value of skim milk.

A change in the New York marketing order has also been made effective recently, this as a result of a suspension by Secretary Wickard of a provision in the New York order which would have caused an automatic decrease on April 1.

Secretary Wickard announced on March 25 that the provision in the New York order which would have reduced the price of Class I milk on April 1 was being suspended on that day. As a result of this action the Class I price continues at \$3.50 for 3.5 percent milk f.o.b. the 201-210 mile zone. Had the change not been ordered the price would have dropped to \$3.25.

It is understood that this suspension is effective for thirty days. There has been no indication as to whether or not the suspension would be continued.

The Dairymen's League estimates that this change will net producers in the New York market approximately \$500,000 additional money for their April milk.

Poet: "And does this glorious setting sun mean nothing to you?"

Farmer (mopping his brow): "It sure does; it means I can unhitch the horses pretty soon and go home."

Excited Lady at the telephone: "I want my husband, please, at once."

Operator: "What number, please?"
Lady: "How many do you think I've got?"

Council Plans Research On Food Value of Milk

The dairy industry is looking ahead, recognizing the post-war dangers that may come upon the industry due to the maladjustments being currently caused by the war and the heavy wartime demands of the dairy industry. These have already resulted in losing some of our domestic markets to substitute products. In order to be better prepared for this post-war battle for markets an extensive research program is being planned in order to find scientific proof of the superiority of dairy products, and especially butterfat, as a food.

This program was given its start as a result of plans developed at the recent Annual Research Conference of the National Dairy Council. Leaders in nutrition research, research representatives of the United States Army, and members of the executive staff of the National Dairy Council were in attendance.

The program under consideration as a result of the Research Conference looks forward to the development of new information of the type which will be much needed by the industry when the emergency is over and supply conditions are again normal.

The National Dairy Council is now supervising research studies financed by the American Dairy Association, by the chocolate syrup manufacturers, and by its own organization. The Dairy Council has served the dairy industry during the past quarter century in furthering and developing nutrition research. Milton Hult, president of the National Dairy Council, points out, "The time has come for an industry-supported research program far more extensive than has been provided in the past. The war is placing the dairy industry on the defensive. It is time to take the offensive . . . toward new horizons . . . through nutrition research."

Modern aim: Acquiring new land for surplus populations who are slain in the process.

Cuts, scores, and stains reduce the good leather that can be cut from tanned skins and lower the grade and value of hides on the market.

Production of food ranks with production of armaments as a war necessity.

Waiter: "Would you like to try our windmill soup?"

Diner: "Windmill soup. What's that?"

"You get some if it goes around."

Farm Income Would Increase If Parity Bills Become Law

FEW pieces of national legislation have received more attention of recent weeks than has the Bankhead bill, which passed both Houses of Congress by overwhelming majorities and which was then vetoed by President Roosevelt, on the basis that it would be highly inflationary. This bill was returned to the Senate where it was then returned to the Senate Agricultural Committee in lieu of any final action toward overriding the President's veto or killing the bill through failure to achieve such a vote.

This bill provides that in figuring parity prices of farm products the prices actually paid farmers for those products shall be used and no consideration will be given to benefit payments, soil conservation payments or other governmental payments to producers of any commodity. Congress insisted that this was the intent in previous legislation but that administrative agencies had interpreted the laws in a manner that would include such benefit payments in the calculation of parity.

The Pace bill is another measure which is receiving similar widespread attention. The Pace bill provides that farm labor costs shall be included in any and all calculations of parity and under labor costs shall be included wages actually paid to hired help, wages allowed the farmer himself for his own services and for the services of any member of his family.

The Actual Increased Cost

The effect of this bill would be to raise the parity price of most farm commodities and, since price ceilings must take into consideration parity prices, it would have the effect of compelling by law the raising of the ceilings on many farm products, thus providing increased farm incomes.

Calculations made by the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation show that the increases in price and farm income which would likely result from the Pace bill during the remainder of 1943 would be approximately 860 million dollars, or about 5.6 percent of the amount of the 1942 cash income. The total increase in farm income in 1944, with the Pace bill in effect, would be 1,972 million dollars, or about 12.8 percent of the 1942 farm cash income. These figures, in every case, are based upon the Bureau of Agricultural Economics figures and estimates.

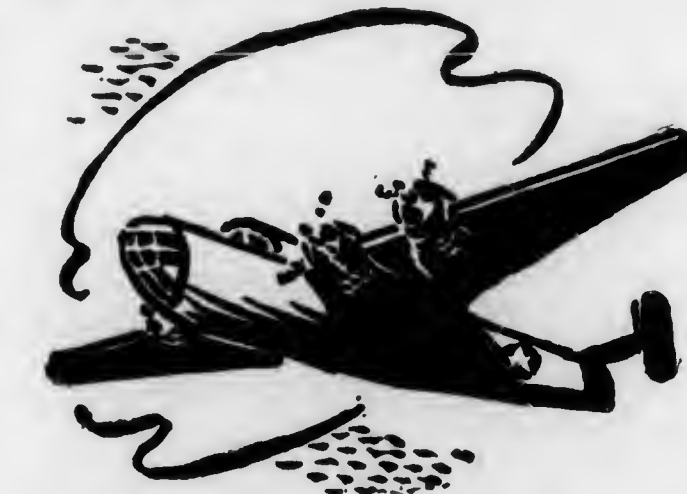
Variations from these computations would occur as other factors

might influence the actual 1943 and 1944 volumes of products and farm commodity prices.

These figures are much lower than are those given by opponents of both the Bankhead and the Pace bills. Figures are frequently advanced to the effect that the passage of the Pace bill would add several billion dollars to the annual cost of living, the actual amounts varying but being far in excess of the Federation's figures as to the increased agricultural income.

The Pace bill passed the Lower House of Congress by a substantial majority and upon reaching the Senate was referred to the Senate Agricultural Committee, which is now holding public hearings on the measure.

Reports coming from Washington indicate that both these bills are being held in readiness to be brought out promptly should there be any evidence of granting additional wages to industrial workers or any weakening in the avowed anti-inflation program of the administration as far as wages are concerned.



Tydings Decries Outbursts Over Bankhead Bill

The controversy over the Bankhead bill was described by Senator M. E. Tydings of Maryland as "a tempest in a tea pot." This statement was made in a radio talk given by the Senator over Station WBAL, Baltimore, on April 11.

The Senator bore out this description by saying that the public is paying exactly as much now as they would pay had the Bankhead bill been passed and enacted into law. The difference is that at present the cost which, incidentally, is about 250 million dollars a year, is being added to the national debt and must be paid in taxes. Under the Bankhead bill that quarter-billion would be paid directly by the public in the form of increased food prices.

Senator Tydings stated that the public has been led to believe that the passage of this bill would have increased the price of practically every item of food. Actually, how-

ever, he asserted it dealt only with three basic food crops—wheat, field corn and sugar.

The bill would have stopped benefit payments to growers of these crops and in the place of those payments would have required that the ceilings on those crops be raised to the parity level. Now, under benefit payments, those payments are required to stop when parity is reached; likewise, had the Bankhead bill been passed price increases would have stopped when parity was reached.

Senator Tydings stated, also, that "when the government puts out 250 million dollars of borrowed money it inflates to that extent the purchasing power of the country. When consumers themselves pay the difference directly to the farmer, purchasing power being now greater than available goods, inflation is correspondingly retarded."

Farm News Service Opens at Nation's Capitol

A clearing house for information on agricultural news was opened in Washington the second week of April. This office has been established through the joint efforts of Eastern States Farmers Exchange, the G.L.F. Exchange, the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Federation and the Southern States Cooperative.

The function of this office will be to supply straight, accurate information about farm matters and to make it readily available to the press services and the Washington correspondents of the country's leading newspapers.

It has been felt that too many times the full facts about farm matters, especially those that may have political implications, have not been fairly presented or have been incompletely or inaccurately presented. This service offers real possibilities. A better understanding of the farm problem by our newspaper correspondents should be reflected throughout the country through more accurate and complete reporting of national news on agriculture.

One of the most economical ways to increase feed production with a minimum of labor is by the improvement of permanent pastures.

Teacher: "Who laughed?"
Jack: "I did sir, but I didn't mean it."

Teacher: "Didn't mean it? Explain yourself."

Jack: "Well, sir, I laughed up my sleeve, but I forgot there was a hole in the elbow."

Nation Wants More Milk— Ten Ways to Help Get It

IN REACHING the goal of 125 billion pounds of milk needed in 1943 for the needs of this nation and to supply United Nations, the USDA Bureau of Dairy Industry, has prepared eleven suggestions for increasing milk production.

Ten of these suggestions follow:

1. **Feed more grain.** The more grain cows are fed, the more milk they will produce. That is true of all cows, but especially of good cows.

2. **Feed more heavily in summer and fall.** Cows decline in production faster in summer and fall than at any other time of the year. This is mostly because they do not get enough feed. If it is possible to do so, keep them on good pasture.

3. **Feed more roughage in both winter and summer.** Arrange to raise and save an abundance of good roughage, especially legume hay. Don't depend on corn stalks and poor hay. Keeping the cows filled with good home-grown roughage results in more milk, and it cheapens the cost of milk production by reducing the quantity of grain that must be fed. Cheap roughage of good quality is more important than cheap grain.

4. **Have the cows calve every 12 months.** Year in and year out, cows that calve every 12 months will produce more milk than cows that calve less frequently.

5. **Allow each cow a dry period of 8 weeks.** Milking a cow right up to a week or two before she calves may reduce her production the next lactation by as much as 15 percent. On the other hand, there is usually a loss in production if the cow is dry more than 8 weeks before she calves.

6. **Have the cows in good condition at calving time.** If cows are in good condition when they freshen they will give more milk than if they are thin.

7. **Handle the cows gently.** Rough treatment and high production are never found on the same farm. Don't rush the cows in or out of the barn or to and from pasture.

8. **Keep the cows comfortable.** Expensive barns are not required. Keep cows dry, protect them from cold winds, and provide ample bedding. Give them an opportunity for exercise. Kill the flies.

9. **See that the cows have plenty of water.** In warm weather cows drink lots of water and frequently; in the winter they should be water-

ed at least twice a day, preferably with warm water and right after they have eaten dry roughage.

10. **Keep more milking cows.** Cull less closely. Keep the heifers growing rapidly so that they will be large enough to calve at a younger age.

The eleventh suggestion is to milk oftener, as a good cow fed accordingly will, it is reported, produce 10 to 20 percent more milk if milked three times a day than if milked only twice daily. There is, however, grave question as to whether many dairymen can afford the time and work to milk three times a day with the labor problem as it is right now.

It is noted that some of these suggestions can be applied immediately with prospects of getting early results. Others are parts of a long-time program and require planning well in advance in order to obtain the benefits.

Details for working out these plans, especially on feeding, can be obtained through county extension agents, vocational agriculture teachers, or through experiment station and extension service bulletins.

Invest in a Safe Future— Buy War Bonds and Stamps

Citizens everywhere are urged to buy war savings bonds and stamps, formerly called defense bonds and stamps. For the average individual the series E bonds are usually recommended. These are available in five denominations, with maturity values of \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1000. The cost price, in each instance, is three-fourths of the maturity value, which is at the rate of about 2.9 percent interest compounded semi-annually for the ten years between purchase and maturity of the bond.

These bonds can be redeemed at cost any time after 60 days after purchase and if kept for a year or more are redeemable at par plus a part of the accrued interest.

For those who are not in position to buy a bond outright, savings stamps are also available, in denominations of 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents, \$1.00 and \$5.00. With the first purchase of stamps an album is provided and when the album is full the stamps can be exchanged for a savings bond, which will bear interest. The bonds and stamps can be bought from any bank or post

office and stamps are also available from many business houses.

There is no safer investment than these securities of the United States Government. In fact, our war savings bonds and stamps are investments in our own future security, because if our citizens do not come forth and provide the funds with which to win this war for freedom and to make the sacrifices necessary to buy these bonds, it is almost certain that we will have neither freedom, nor security nor safety of investment should the enemies of freedom, democracy and Christianity triumph in this world conflict.



Farm Sprayers Good for Fighting Fires

In the recent state-wide third annual Fire School at the Pennsylvania State College the effectiveness of water fog in fire fighting was demonstrated. An oil-soaked wooden shack, an automobile, and several pools of oil were allowed to get a strong headway and were promptly extinguished.

Farmers who have power spray machines can readily use an orchard gun to put a fog over a fire, says J. R. Haswell, Extension Agricultural Engineer of Pennsylvania State College. The water required is about one-tenth of that in a solid stream and the mist generally is more effective. The water damage to the remains is far less than when a large, solid stream from the ordinary fire hose is used. Often the farm water supply is woefully inadequate for the pumpers primarily intended for town use.

Professor Haswell reports that construction of large cisterns or ponds for storage of water to use in fighting possible fire has been urged for years by the extension agricultural engineers and the county agricultural extension agents.

An old man at the movie theatre was groping for something on the floor, and a woman in the next seat solicitously asked what he had lost. "A caramel," he told her.

"Do you mean to say that you're going to all this bother for a single caramel?" she asked. "Yes," he replied, "my teeth are in it."

The Background That Created Our Farm Labor Shortage

IT IS NOT news to say that the farm labor situation is bad. Nor is it news to tell why it is bad, but we might review, briefly, some of the major causes of this condition.

War creates a tremendous demand for manpower, both for men to go to the fighting fronts and for men to provide the materials for the men at the front. These needs were quickly recognized by the nation, but only a few administration leaders recognized food production as a wartime industry.

Those in authority, from top administrative officials down through all the agencies concerned with obtaining men for our army, navy and marine corps, for the industries to supply them with fighting material and for the ships to carry these men and their materials to the fighting fronts, put in their claims backed by law or the money to pay high wages and got the men. It seems that the need of agriculture was overlooked by all except the Department of Agriculture — and their warnings went unheeded.

The Wage Differential

The wage policy of the nation and the wage scales which prevailed over the country further aggravated the farm labor problem. In place of the ordinary spread of about \$50 a month between the wages of farmers and industrial workers we now have a spread of \$112 a month, or about \$4.50 per working day. It was only human that farm help would give up its long hours on the farm for shorter hours in industry plus an extra \$4.50 every day.

Then too, until the last few weeks there seems to have been a feeling that farmers can get along with any kind of help, whether they be youngsters from town, women with plenty of ambition but without experience or endurance, the infirm, and the tag-ends of the nation's available manpower. Most of these are novices when it comes to doing farm work. (Amateurs, presumably, have the "know how" but participate for the love of it without compensation.)

It is our guess that somehow our farm people will carry on and produce beyond all previous concepts of what was considered normally possible. They will do it without letup or interruption of their food-producing job; they will do it in spite of the gamble which always accompanies farming and which, under present circumstances, appears to give at best a chance to break even as

opposed to tremendous chances of losing heavily.

The important thing in this national crisis is that somehow the farm people of America will come through.

Red Cross Distributes Food to War Prisoners

The American Red Cross reports that it had distributed, up to March 1, 1,350,494 food parcels for American prisoners of war. Another half-million parcels are either enroute to Geneva or on hand in Geneva, ready for distribution. More than 5,000 tons of food were contained in these parcels.

It is stated that each month approximately 2,000 tons of food will be packed by the Red Cross for this purpose. Contained in each package is a 16-ounce container of powdered milk and eight ounces of American cheese. We wish another item on the list were a pound of butter, but it happens to be a pound of oleomargarine.

Altogether, the parcel contains approximately eight pounds of concentrated food materials, plus soap and cigarettes.

Urges Dairy Protein Feeds be Used Wisely

It has been estimated that there will be a shortage of nearly 2,000,000 tons of protein concentrates for all livestock in 1943, says R. H. Olmstead, dairy extension specialist at Pennsylvania State College.

To make the protein go around so that all may have a fair share and none be wasted, dairymen are requested:

1. Not to feed more than a 16 percent crude protein grain mixture to dairy cows unless the roughage is poor, and then an 18 percent mixture is suggested. Where dairymen have good legume hay, such as alfalfa or clover, and it is fed two or three times per day, a 12 to 14 percent crude protein mixture may be used.

2. Feed grain to dairy cows in proportion to the milk or fat they produce so that some cows are not overfed and others underfed.

3. Mix all protein concentrates with other feeds to obtain maximum results and to conserve protein.

The proper measure of a man is the size of the thing that gets his goat.

"I'd like a couple of hard-boiled eggs to take out," said the young fellow to the girl at the lunch counter.

"All right," replied the waitress with a smile, "but you'll have to wait. Me and Mamie don't get off until ten."

Although the farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar is now larger than it has been in recent years, the retail cost of food now represents the smallest share of the industrial worker's income on record, according to Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.

"The Smiths seem to be getting along better these days."

"Yes, he visited his old home town last month and saw the girl he was in love with twenty years ago."

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Dairy Situation Is Critical

Demand Exceeds Supply, Costs Are Higher

PRODUCTION of milk in the Philadelphia milk shed continues to be at a lower level than last year, although nation-wide production is higher than it ever has been before. Weekly reports of the USDA showing the average production of approximately 5000 herds in the Philadelphia milk production area state that on March 27, 1943, the average herd delivered 298.8 pounds compared with 305.8 pounds on March 28, 1942. On March 20, 1943, the average was 292.5 compared with 298.8. In fact, every weekly report since November 21, 1942, has shown less production this season than last.

Nation-wide milk production, however, has been in excess of last year. In spite of labor shortages and low supplies of high protein feeds, dairymen have been producing more milk than ever before. According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 8.4 billion pounds were produced in February, the largest production on record for that month, and 1 percent greater than the heavy production during February, 1942. With the exception of November, 1942, nation-wide milk production has increased over the corresponding month a year earlier every month since 1939.

Production of creamery butter likewise has been rather consistently above last year, except in the North Atlantic States (including Pennsylvania and New Jersey). Total production during the week ending April 1 was 3 percent greater than during the corresponding week last year. But, according to the Weekly Creamery Butter Production report, there was a decline of 24 percent in creamery butter production in the North Atlantic States during that week as compared with a year earlier. Weekly reports since January 1, 1943, show total production running 3 to 8 percent above 1942. Total U. S. churnings during January and February amounted to 245 million pounds, 3 percent more than in the first two months of 1942.

American cheese production, however, has run 20 to 25 percent under 1942, since the first of the year. National production during the week ending March 25, 1943, was 23 percent under the corresponding week of 1942, while production in the North Atlantic states was 47 percent under a year ago. Some figures for the 10-year (1932-1941) period, however, will give a better

perspective of production conditions. Although the total cheese produced during February, estimated at 60 million pounds, represents a decline from last year of 21 percent, this was 57 percent greater than the 10-year average for that month. Also, butter production during February, 1943, of 122 million pounds was 5 percent greater than the 10-year average.

The demand for milk and manufactured dairy products, however, continued on such high levels that, balanced against supplies available, it had the net result of a severe shortage of certain products. March 1 storage stocks of creamery butter were further reduced to 12 million pounds, compared with 64 million pounds a year earlier and a 5-year average of 42 million pounds for that date. American cheese in storage amounted to 78 million pounds which was sharply lower than the 133 million pounds in storage a year earlier and the 5-year average of 91 million pounds.

Butter in cold storage in 35 cities on March 27, 1943, amounted to 10,714,110 pounds, which showed a contra-seasonal increase over the preceding two weeks, but was still only about one-fourth the quantity in storage in these markets a year earlier. The USDA, however, in its "Weekly Dairy Markets Review," stated that "the acute supply situation that has prevailed for many months was at last being relieved. Supplies were still short of demand, and some buyers were unable to obtain full needs, but point rationing and increasing production have been effective in affording slight relief." This report stated further that "The production of margarine in February, 1942, as reported by the USDA, was 62,695,000 pounds compared to 32,839,000 pounds in February, 1942. The wider use of margarine along with the various conservation orders (cream and ice cream) will be one of the important factors in increasing the available supplies of butter during the coming season."

Production of evaporated milk during February, 1943, was estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to be 207,192,000 pounds. This was nearly 40 percent less than in February, 1942, but 40 percent greater than the 5-year average. Stocks of evaporated milk on March 1, 1943, amounted to only 89 million pounds, only 41 percent of the 218 million pounds in stock a year earlier, and the smallest since 1936.

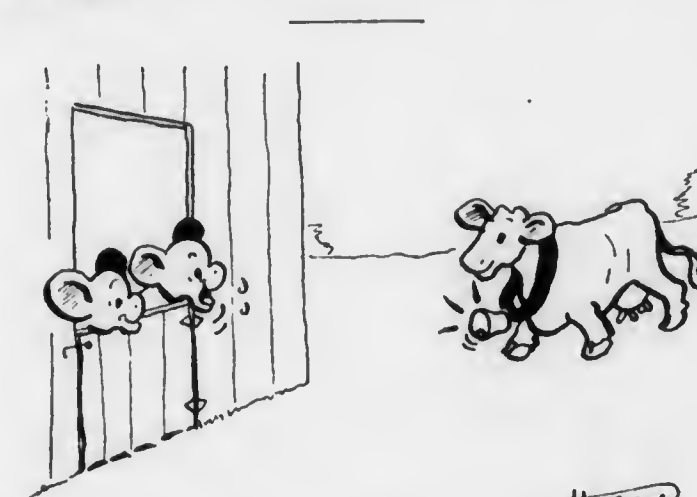
Class I price increases have been reported recently by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, as follows: Wheeling, W. Va., 40 cents; Boston, Mass., 24 cents; Kansas City, 23 cents; and Tulsa, Okla. and Worcester, Mass., 20 cents. Increases also have been announced in the Lowell and Lawrence, Mass., markets. The following markets reported lower Class I prices, effective February 13: Los Angeles, Cal., 37 cents; San Diego, Cal., 35 cents; and Providence, R. I., 15 cents.

Fluid cream prices in the Philadelphia market for cream approved for Pennsylvania only were quoted at \$23.00 (usually 1 c. l.) per 40-quart can of 40 percent cream. Prices of cream approved for Pennsylvania, Newark and Lower Merion Township ranged from \$22.25 to \$23.00. The tendency for the quoted prices for cream approved for Pennsylvania only to exceed slightly that with all approvals has been noticed since the first of the year. Three-fourths of the cream being received recently at New York has been 19 percent, according to the USDA "Monthly Domestic Dairy Markets Review." The prices of this 19 percent product ranged from \$13.50 to \$14.00 per can at New York, where 40 percent cream was quoted at \$26.50 to \$27.00 per can. The Philadelphia and Boston markets have received very little 19 percent cream, indicating that these markets find a greater advantage in receiving 40 percent cream and standardizing it to the 19 percent maximum required by government order.

The price of U. S. Grade A (92-score) butter at New York continued to be quoted at 46.75 cents per pound, with specified increases permitted for various types of packaging. Under existing regulations, the Philadelphia and Boston prices are the same as New York. The USDA daily market report for Wednesday, April 7, states that a few wholesale sales of Grade AA (93-score) were reported at 48 cents in the Philadelphia market. Sales in bulk to stores of Grade A in boxes were reported at 48.5 cents.

Government purchases of dry skim milk were reported by USDA to include 15 million pounds of the spray-dried product during the period March 1-29. Total production of dried skim for human consumption during February was 29,200,000 pounds, a decrease of 22 percent from

February, 1942. A marked increase in dry whole milk production has occurred recently with the quantity produced during February reported to be 7,850,000 pounds, or two and one-half times the volume during February, 1942. Prices of spray process in Eastern markets, 1 c. l., were 16 to 16.75 cents per pound. Roller process for human consumption sold in car lots at 13.75 cents and 1 c. l. at 14 to 14.75 cents per pound. Whole milk powder, spray process, was quoted at 31 to 32 cents, 1 c. l., and 30 to 31 cents in car lots.



"Get ready Charlie—I hear the dinner bell!"

Milk Price "Freeze" Order Continued Indefinitely

The price freezing order covering prices that may be paid by distributors and handlers to farmers for milk has been extended indefinitely by the Office of Price Administration. A statement to this effect was released on April 8 by the Office of War Information.

It refers to the maximum price regulation No. 329, which was signed on February 13 and which froze prices to be paid milk producers at the highest January, 1943, level paid by any handler, with certain minor exceptions.

The latest order also continues the adjustment power granted to regional offices and under which several regional adjustments were effected during the 60-day period during which the emergency order was effective.

Meeting Calennar

April 20—South Jersey Inter-State Milk Market Committee—Woodbury, N. J.

April 27—Altoona-Huntingdon Inter-State Milk Market Committee—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

April 27—Trenton Inter-State Milk Market Committee—19 W. State Street, Trenton, N. J.

Pre-war tourist to butler (after looking over historic castle): "I've made a stupid mistake. I tipped his lordship instead of you."

Butler: "That's awkward; I'll never get it now."

If you want your dream to come true, don't oversleep.

Something to Think About

The Northwestern Vegetable and Potato Council recently made a survey on potato prices and supplies. They found in this study, covering New York, Philadelphia and Washington, that retail prices for old potatoes from Maine range from 3.8 cents to over 6 cents per pound. This is a range of 2.2 cents per pound in prices charged by different retailers, which is slightly higher than the maximum ceiling price of potatoes f.o.b. the shipping point in March.

The Council states that "This ceiling price must cover the cost of production, storage, preparation for market and packages, as well as such profit as growers may hope to secure in order to remain in business."

The Mark of a Good Cow

A keen appetite is one of the best measures of a cow's producing ability, according to E. J. Perry, extension dairyman of Rutgers University. He lists a good appetite as one of the best indexes of a good dairy cow.

Mr. Perry goes one step farther and urges careful, intelligent feeding, stating that cows which go "off feed" usually do this because they have had too much grain, especially high protein grains. He says that, "A wise dairyman will watch each cow in the herd to see that her appetite is always keen, that she is never overfed." He says that the right way is to feed each animal an amount of grain according to her daily milk yield and to satisfy her appetite with all the roughage she will eat.

Buy War Bonds and Stamps

CASH PRIZES

For Winning Pictures in the REVIEW PICTURE CONTEST

An opportunity to turn your really good snapshots into money.

Prizes . . .

\$5.00 if picture is used on front page, \$1.00 if used on inside page.

Open to . . .

Members of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Cooperative and their families.

Requirements . . .

1. Clear, sharp outlines, attractive background.
2. Farm subject that will interest others on its merits.
3. Description of Picture—Who? What? When? Where?
4. Identification of sender.

Mail to Inter-State Milk Producers Review, 401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

(Unused pictures will be returned)

She: "Do you think that plastic surgery would improve my features?"

He: "No."

She: "Then what do you suggest?"

He: "Blasting."

Next to getting a free meal, the prospect of getting into a group picture will bring out the largest number of people.



HTH-15 is a chlorine bactericide in free-flowing powder form. Easy to use. Low cost. Harmless to dairy metals.

Helps Avoid Rejects

Sanitize containers and utensils with HTH-15—helps keep bacteria counts down.

THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.)
60 East 42nd St. • New York, N. Y.

USDA Issues Report On Vaccination Against Bang's

Vaccination to prevent Bang's disease among cattle is effective in the great majority of cases, says a report just issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The study involved more than 21,000 animals and covered a period of six years. The vaccine used was a product of previous extensive research work and carries the designation, *Brucella abortus* strain 19.

In the study covered by the report, the animals, vaccinated as calves, were observed and tested when they developed into breeding cattle. Exposure to the disease was provided by allowing them to mingle with infected animals. Approximately 96.9 percent of the calvings of the vaccinated cattle were normal, and evidence of infection was found in only 1.1 percent of the calvings.

Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Agricultural Research Administration, who made the report, states that owners of the cattle have expressed themselves as well pleased with the results.

Favorable results from vaccination obtained during the early part of the Department's study were sufficiently encouraging to bring about the adoption of vaccination in the official plan for controlling and eliminating brucellosis in cattle. Since January, 1941, about 290,000 animals have been vaccinated, the report shows, under cooperative state and federal supervision.

Whether or not a dairyman shall vaccinate his herd against Bang's disease is a decision that he must make for himself. In order that Inter-State members may obtain authentic information according to the recommendations of the Bureau of Animal Industry of their respective States, we have supplied all fieldmen with such information obtained from the proper officials of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware.

It is suggested that any member interested in the facts on this program get in touch with his Inter-State fieldman for this information.

Good Hybrid Corn Saves Farm Labor

With the present shortage of labor, it becomes essential to harvest maximum yields in the easiest manner from every acre of corn in the country. Handling each acre more efficiently is more feasible than increasing the total acreage. Good hybrids generally require less labor in harvesting and will yield more corn per acre than most open-pol-

inated varieties, reminds R. R. Cooper, crops specialist of Pennsylvania State College.

Hybrid corns vary widely in adaptability and suitability for any particular locality. Some hybrids have given very satisfactory results in demonstrations over a period of years in this country. Other hybrids have been only fair and some have been inferior to most open-pollinated varieties. Hybrids that have performed well over a period of years are preferred to hybrids tried only one year.

High yields with safe maturity, and standability are the chief con-

siderations in choosing the proper hybrid. Except in southeastern Pennsylvania, maturity is the most important factor in selecting a hybrid and it becomes increasingly more important farther north in the state. Ability of the hybrid to stand erect until it is husked or cut reduces the labor necessary to harvest the crop, increases the yield, and assures a high quality grain.

Hybrids for silage may be expected to stand up better and to yield equally as well as open-pollinated varieties. Better standability makes for easier machine harvesting and less labor is required in the process

(This advertisement appeared in the Philadelphia Inquirer of Sunday, April 11, and was placed there by the American Dairy Association, a farm-supported dairy organization set up for the express purpose of promoting dairy products and informing the public of dairy farm problems.)

Mr. President!

...I want to tell you...some things make me hoppin' mad!

When folks can't buy all the butter they want and they blame us farmers . . .

When they ask us to produce more milk than ever before—and then fail to see that the hired hands and machinery *we need* may determine the amount of dairy foods *they'll eat* . . .

When some smart fellow steps up with the bright idea that maybe our wives could do more work . . .

Mr. President . . . don't, they know?

Haven't they ever heard of raising children, doing the cooking, the washing, the sewing, the canning, and tending a garden and a flock of chickens, too?

Or *do* they know, Mr. President?

Anyway . . .

Let's Understand One Another

The farmer is working to keep milk production at record levels so that America can have all the butter, cheese, milk, evaporated milk, ice cream and the other dairy foods that it is possible to have under war conditions.

The Army and Navy are served first. And that's the way it should be. Official U. S. Army rations show that a soldier needs twice as much butter, for example, as a civilian.

For the Armed Forces 30% of all butter is set aside . . . 50% of cheese . . . 90% of powdered milk . . . 20,000,000 cases of evaporated milk. Our civilians, too, with greater buying power, are creating greater demand for these nutritious foods than ever before.

Sharing dairy foods is not an easy job—because they are foods America treasures for the health and well being of every family member.

We must share our dairy foods . . . use them in new meal combinations—and . . . above all . . . *guard against the catch-phrases of those who would mislead us into forgetting about the goodness of dairy foods for our tables.*

Remember, Mr. President, every Dairy Farmer, regardless of long hours and material shortages, will be loyally working and producing food for Victory until Victory is Won!

AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION

**End of
Volume**